The Worker

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The Sleeping Beauty
a complete short story--

—In the Magazine Section, Page 3

U.S. LIVING STANDARDS COLLAPSING

See Page 5

U. S. STEEL PLANS TO HIKE PRICES $10 TON



Uses 13c Pay Rise To Excuse Boost

PITTSBURGH.—United States Steel came through Friday with a wage raise said to average 13 cents an hour, and simultaneously used it as an excuse for a price jump that may go up as high as $10 a ton.

While the corporation had not yet made public its new price list, the authoritative *Iron Age* magazine predicts the $10 a ton price hike. This is more than double the recently announced price cut. Other sources point out that together with benefits from the recent change in the price system announced by U. S. Steel the corporation may gain as much as $15 a ton.

The corporation gave the raise "voluntarily," three months after negotiations by the union on a wage reopener failed to get any increase, and after some 3,000,000 workers in other major industries won third-round raises.

The raises, ratified at a meeting of the wage policy body of the CIO United Steelworkers, will range from 9½ cents an hour for the lowest classifications to as much as 25 cents for those in certain top skills. The corporation says the average will be about 13 cents an hour for the 170,000 production workers and, "with appropriate adjustments" for the salaried employes, will amount to $45,000,000 annually.

CLAUSES HELP FIRM

The new contract also carries some fundamental revision in favor of the company. It was extended for a

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Leo-Shotton Shift Helps Both Clubs

—See "In This Corner," Back Page

British Slay Malay Guerilla Chief, 10 Others

SINGAPORE (UP).—Lau Yew, 30, Chinese President of the Malayan peoples Anti-Japanese Army, and 10 others were killed Friday during a police raid near Kuala Lumpur, capital of the Malayan Union.

The incident occurred at Kajan, 14 miles from the capital. Five of those killed were women.

Law Yew was a delegate to the 1946 victory parade in London. He was one of the three top leaders of the anti-Japanese Army, which maintained guerilla resistance against the Japanese in Malaya, a British protectorate, from the surrender of Singapore in February, 1942, until the end of the war.

The army was equipped by the British to carry out its resistance activities. It was permitted to remain organized after the war. Later, army leaders declared they would lead a fight for a Malayan republic and severance from the British empire.

Friday's raid was the most extensive of the seven-week British campaign against the guerilla army.

Police took five Chinese women prisoners.

Singapore police and military officials questioned 375 persons, most of them Chinese, who were caught in a Singapore Island dawn raid.

Rocket - firing Spitfires attacked a hideout in the jungle hills 35 miles from Kuala Lumpur, using 600 pounds of explosives and 10 rockets.

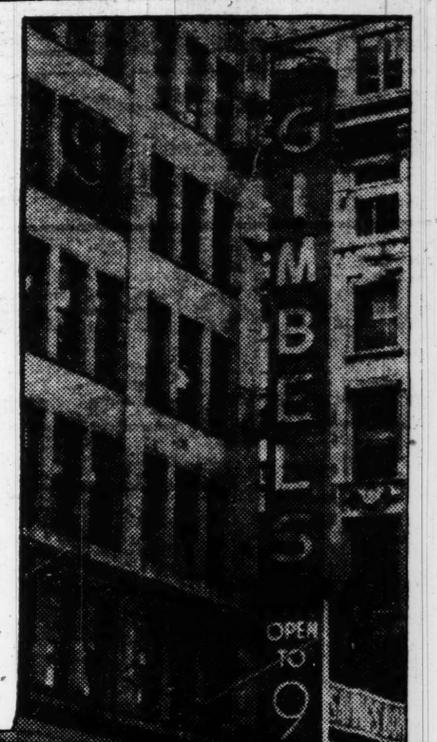
City CIO Raps Wolchok for Helping Stores Fight Union

The City CIO Council yesterday sharply rebuked Samuel Wolchok, international president of the CIO Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employes for his attack on a mass demonstration before Gimbel's Thursday. The attack was prominently featured in a full-page advertisement by the city's department stores yesterday. The ad quoted a wire by Wolchok to Saul Mills, City CIO secretary, labeling that demonstration as "political." Wolchok demanded the demonstration be "canceled forthwith" and hit what he termed the City CIO's "interference" in the affairs of his union. The Wolchook wire, a copy of which was sent to Louis Broido, vice-president of Gimbel's, was of a piece with the rightwinger's slavish, union-splitting, red-baiting testimony before the Hartley Committee hearings which two weeks ago adjourned with the initiation of contempt citations against nine of the union's local leaders.

At that time, Arthur Osman, president of the international's largest section, Local 65, scornfully referred to the "paper, shadow organizations" following the Wolchok line, and asserted that Wolchok was pampered by the Hartley committee only because of the aid he was rendering the Big Business-backed probe.

Yesterday, in a letter to Wolchok, city CIO secretary Saul Mills pointed out that he read the contents of his wire in "full-page advertisements in this morning's newspapers paid by the city's major

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A view of some of the thousands of New York unionists who Thursday night ringed Gimbel's in a militant protest demonstration against the department store-Hartley plot to bust local unions.

TWU Defers Bus Strike as 3d Ave. Co. Delays Layoffs

By Michael Singer

The bus strike on the Third Avenue Transit System scheduled for early Saturday morning was postponed by the CIO Transport Workers Union, following withdrawal by the company of its threat to fire 58 workers over the weekend. The company agreed to delay its layoffs pending action by the Board of Estimate Tuesday on its eight-cent fare application.

Unless the board grants the fare rise, the firings will take place next Friday, John M. MacDonald said. The union warned that it would call out its 1,800 workers within 24 hours if the layoffs occurred. The TWU has a standing strike call against such an eventuality.

The company has contended that motorization improvements and reconversion of its trackless trolleys to buses necessitated retrenchment because of lack of funds. It insisted that only a fare increase could avoid the layoffs and make it possible to pay the workers their promised 24 cents an hour raise.

Mayor O'Dwyer, when apprised of the union's stand and president Michael Quill's charge blaming Comptroller Lazarus Joseph for holding up the fare application, appeared hurt and surprised. On Friday O'Dwyer speeded up the process of complying with the bus line's request.

SEE DEAL

He ordered Joseph to have the financial figures of the company ready by Monday and summoned the board to meet on Tuesday. The Mayor's haste was seen by observers as the result of a deal between Quill and the company to put pressure on the city for a quick fare boost.

The fare rise, however, will not automatically settle the agreement for a 24 cent an hour raise retroactive to May 1. The company is reluctant to pay this money which by now amounts to some $400,000 and has been pressuring for a two-cent transfer on its route in addition to a three-cent fare hike.

Progressive elements of the TWU like Austin Hogan, Local 100 president, and Harry Sacher, counsel, have insisted that the retroactivity clause be lived up to and that under no circumstances will the union tolerate layoffs—regardless of the financial picture of the company.

A bus strike over layoffs, which Quill could hardly prevent or dare oppose, nonetheless would have embarrassed him with his crony, O'Dwyer. It would have exposed too his capitulation policy of hitching wages to fare increases.

Quill's blast at Joseph which received the company's blessing was intended to alert the Mayor and take him off the spot.

The Worker

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Judge Orders Carolina Demos Admit Negroes

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 16 (UP).—Federal Judge J. Waties Waring today ordered South Carolina Democrats to admit Negroes to their party. Waring signed a preliminary injunction opening the party registration books to Negroes. Jail awaits any party leaders who defy the writ, the jurist said.

Three-fourths of the crowd in the small U.S. district courtroom were Negroes. Also present were about 25 of the 87 defendants named in the Negroes' suit for political equality.

Speaking to the defendants, Judge Waring said: "It is a shame and a disgrace for a case of this kind to come to court. We do not need a judge to tell us if we are Americans."

The suit was filed on behalf of David Brown, a Beaufort Negro, and other Negroes who said their names were purged from the party books after they registered in accordance with the U. S. supreme court decision giving them equal ballot rights.

Judge Waring ordered the party books to be made available to Negroes daily until July 31 in courthouses or places easily accessible from the county seat.

Party leaders from 45 of the state's 46 counties were named defendants in the suit. As the hearing opened Judge Waring dropped proceedings against Pickens, Greenville and Laurens counties where Negroes are now being freely admitted to the party books. "Thank God" for those counties, Waring said.

Democratic leaders did not know whether they would appeal Waring's latest ruling.

Point of Order

By ALAN MAX

AT PHILLY it was Truman, 1st place; Barkley, 2nd place—In November, if they do well, both may come in 3rd.

* * *

Truman's bite, they say, is no worse than his barkley.

* * *

The Democrats will campaign on the record of the New Deal. They may also support Andrew Jackson's stand on the United States Bank.

* * *

They will call for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act—but not for repeal of the Democrats who voted for it.

In place of the Taft-Hartley Act, the Democrats propose a Hartley-Taft Act.

The only thing that could be done with the civil rights plank is build a fence on which to straddle.

* * *

It's rumored the Republicans may spend half the campaign asking votes for the Democrats just to preserve the 2-party system.

* * *

Many a top labor leader drew this profound conclusion from the two conventions held so far in Philly: "Dewey? No good. Truman? A washout. This leaves us with no course but to strike out boldly on our own and fight Wallace."

Anti-Strike Plan To Be Introduced By De Gasperi

ROME.—Premier Alcide de Gasperi intends to introduce anti-strike legislation in Parliament soon, he announced Friday. "Either we preserve democracy or we go back to dictatorship," de Gasperi said. He followed this with an attack on the Communists.

De Gasperi made his announcement as the general strike, called to protest the attempt to assassinate Communist leader Palmiro Togliatti, ended.

TOGLIATTI CONDITION WORSE

Togliatti, under treatment at Polyclinic Hospital for three bullet wounds, took a sudden turn for the worse today and for a time it was feared he might be dying.

His physicians announced in their morning bulletin that he had developed bronchial pneumonia and disclosed that penicillin was being administered.

But Friday night they said that the bronchial pneumonia inflammation was stationary, that there had been no further spread and that Togliatti's general condition was "good enough."

Antonio Pallante, 25-year old law student who shot Togliatti, was removed to Rome central prison today from the central police station. Police said they found in his valise a copy of Adolph Hitler's "Mein Kampf."

Fourteen were killed in the demonstrations which protested the shooting of Togliatti. Hundreds were wounded, including 89 police, Carabinieri and troops in Genoa.

DI VITTORIO PROTESTS

De Gasperi's announcement of his anti-strike program in Parliament, brought a protest from Com-

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Israeli Will Accept Truce If Arabs Do

TEL AVIV, Israel — (UP) — The Israeli Government has offered a truce throughout Palestine immediately provided all the Arab armies agreed.

Trans-Jordan, one of the seven Arab nations, issued a cease fire order in Jerusalem effective at 2 a. m. Saturday (8 p. m. Friday, EDT),

The Arab Legion order was issued at Amman, Trans-Jordan, after the Israeli Government made its decision. There was no word from the capitals of the other four Arab countries.

Israeli ministers talked about peace while the final battle for Jerusalem raged along a short stretch of the life-line highway linking the Holy City with the coast.

The Israeli Army scored a major victory in the north when Nazareth surrendered. Israeli troops had captured it after a furious battle.

Jewish sources said the battle of Latrin, key strongpoint on the highway, probably will be decided within 48 hours.

There was no word from the Arab League on how they intend responding to the UN order.

Jewish planes made their second bombing attack on Egyptian territory by dropping seven tons of explosives on the Arish Air Field, 30 miles inside Egypt on the coast.

Tel Aviv was raided three times.

Israeli forces said they had occupied four Arab villages, but farther west, the Arab Legion took Lydda.

In the north coastal area Israeli forces stormed and nearly captured Et Tira, south of Haifa, after the Jewish Air Force and Navy had subjected the Arab stronghold there to a heavy barrage. Large numbers of Arabs surrendered.

Jewish sources claimed at least 1,000 Egyptian troops were killed, wounded or captured in the Israeli offensive on the southern sector.

A commando unit nicknamed "Samson's Foxes" raided Egyptian lines again last night.

Gromyko Leaves For Soviet Union

Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko of Russia left the United States and his United Nations assignment today.

Gromyko, who for three years was chief Soviet delegate to the UN, declined to issue a statement as he and a large party of Soviet officials departed on the liner Gripsholm. But when a reporter asked him if he was convinced the United Nations would succeed, he said:

"It absolutely must succeed."

See Chance to Pass Labor Bills at Session

By Rob F. Hall and Mel Fiske

WASHINGTON.—Labor representatives here welcomed the call for a special session of Congress July 26, as an opportunity to push through progressive legislation. This attitude was general and was not confined to any single wing of the trade union movement. A CIO spokesman regarded as close to President Philip Murray said labor now had high hopes that civil rights and housing legislation would be enacted. He said the CIO executive board would meet soon, probably next week, to discuss labor's strategy in the special session.



Picket War Pix: **Picketers protest showing of the "Iron Curtain" Monday night at the Elsemere Theatre, 176 St. and Southern Blvd., the Bronx. Leaflets passed out warned passersby: "The Iron Curtain Breeds War!" They told the public to stay away from "propaganda for war disguised as entertainment." The picketline was sponsored by the New York Committee Against War Propaganda, 114 E. 32 St.**

The executive board of CIO Political Action Committee will probably meet at the same time, the Worker learned.

Joseph Keenan, director of the AFL's Labor League for Political Action, declared the special session was good news for labor. He said the political fight "will now revolve around issues, not personalities."

The special session "gives all of us in labor a chance to be more effective," Keenan said, urging trade unions to "take advantage of this special session to make the issues clear."

CAN'T DODGE NOW

The AFL spokesman said Congressmen will not be able to dodge issues that are to be raised in the special session, especially the Taft-Hartley Act, civil rights, housing, price control and social security. They'll either continue to vote wrong or reverse their previous stand and vote right, he maintained.

A labor official identified here with the Wallace third party movement said the trade unions could reap real advantages in the special session "if they act in such a way as to make both major parties come across."

We should mobilize our forces to demand the enactment of the anti-polltax and anti-lynch bills and the FEPC," he said. "If they are defeated it will be because both the Republicans and Democrats have failed to live up to their party platforms."

This trade unionist cited an article in today's **Journal of Commerce** which expressed alarm that the Republican Party might "fall into the trap of trying to prove its platform pledges legislatively prior to Nov. 2." This was described as "the biggest danger facing business."

WANT HEARINGS, NOT LAWS

The **Journal of Commerce** urged that Republicans in Congress confine themselves primarily to holding hearings, not to legislating. But its editors were frankly fearful that the GOP leader, Thomas E. Dewey, might pass the word down to his party "to give the Democrats as good as they ask, to attempt to enact duplicating portions of the rival party platforms before either candidate is elected." If this happens, they said, "business may be in for a real licking, particularly on the price front."

In referring to the Journal's position, this trade unionist said the situation is extremely favorable for labor to force real concessions from the special session.

"The Democratic Party is now committed to an extremely demagogic campaign, and the Republicans too are seeking to appeal to labor and the Negro people. The 1946 campaign was one of the most reactionary in history. The two

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Wall St. War Drive Rapped by Thompson at State CP Parley

Overshadowing all other questions in the 1948 elections is the issue of war or peace, the New York State convention of the Communist Party was told Friday night at its opening session by state Chairman Robert Thompson. Wall Street and the two major parties are leading a war drive while the peace camp is gathered principally around the new party movement, he added.

Thompson, former 32nd Division staff sergeant, who won the Distinguished Service Cross for "extraordinary heroism" in the New Guinea campaign, emphasized the danger of war in the Berlin tension and developments in Italy and Yugoslavia. He added, however:

"There is nothing that makes a third world war inevitable in the foreseeable future except the possibility that the peace forces, especially the peace forces of our country, may not be mobilized and gather sufficient strength in time to block it."

A total of 430 delegates and 300 guests from all over the state are attending the three-day convention at Webster Hall. City Councilman Benjamin J. Davis presided at the opening session and Simon W. Gerson, Communist designee for the City Council, read a memorial tribute to the late Councilman Peter V. Cacchione, Charles Krumbein, Henry Forbes and Joseph R. Brodsky.

Thompson, who delivered the keynote political report, charged the attempted assassination of Italian Communist leader Palmiro Togliatti was directly traceable to Wall Street's war drive.

"The policy, if not the bullet, involved in this dastardly act of war provocation and counter-revolution was manufactured in Washington," he said. "It is Wall Street diplomacy, Wall Street money, and mass intimidation which put the clerical-fascist regime of de Gasperi in power in Italy and keeps it there.

REVIVE FASCIST FORCES

"It is Wall Street's war policy and material assistance which is reviving the open fascist forces of Italy. It is the Wall Street policy of using the weapon of civil war and counter-revolution against Communist and other democratic forces of Europe that created the atmosphere which called forth the assassin's bullet."

Thompson called on workers in the trade unions and "people's forces of our country" to speak out and denounce in resolutions and actions "this infamous blow . . . against the Italian working class and people."

President Truman was characterized by the New York Communist leader as "the pitiful tool of Wall Street who is so discredited that no one in the Democratic Party leadership, really wants him, to say nothing of the voters." He is being presented to the voters, Thompson declared, because his rejection might "injure the prestige of the Wall Street war policy with which he is identified."

The bi partisan character of the Wall Street program, Thompson pointed out, is concretely exposed by the deal made a few days ago for a full-fledged coalition of the Bronx Republicans and Democrats

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Garden Mass Meeting to Open CP Convention

Lazslo Orban, Hungarian MP and a member of the Cental Committee of the Hungarian Working People's Party, has applied for a visa to attend the National Convention of the Communist Party in New York Aug. 3-8.

A letter from Mattias Rakosi, general secretary of the Hungarian Party, informed the national office of the Communist Party that Orban had been designated to attend as observer-delegate.

Orban is scheduled to the opening session in Madison Square Garden on Friday evening, Aug. 2. The Garden meeting, which is sponsored by the New York State Committee of the Communist Party, will also hear Foster as keynote speaker, and Councilman Benjamin J. Davis.

★

DAVIS THIS WEEK declared that the Garden must be "a packed demonstration of the determination of workers and other democratic forces to guarantee that the American people deliver a smashing blow to reaction and warmongering in the November elections."

A statement from Robert Thompson, chairman of the New York State Committee, urged all Communists to arrange their time to be present and to bring shop and neighborhood contacts.

"Let them see our party in convention, shaping the substance of history," Thompson declared. "Let them compare the Party of the Socialist future of America with the bankrupt hoopla of the Republican and Democratic parties of a dying imperialism."

Desperate GIs Rooked In Home Purchases

By Bernard Burton

A national scandal is brewing over the sales of homes to veterans desperate for a place to live. Enough reports of veterans overcharged for inferior homes have filtered through the big business press to indicate that the racket is not restricted to isolated areas. Building scandals have been disclosed from the Hanlon Homes in Baltimore to the Southern Homesite in Fresno, Calif.

Veterans desperate for a place to live. One of the slickest deals was that of William J. Levitt, prominent Long Island builder, who had been plugged across the country as almost a "public benefactor" with his low-cost homes for veterans. Levitt's reputation now has taken a nosedive before the eyes of the thousands of ex-GI's occupying the houses.

But when Levitt built his Island Tress, L. I., development it was broadcast as a "new hope" for GI's.

Before construction even got underway the 2,000 homes were contracted for. The proposition was that veterans could rent for $60 a month or purchase at $6,900. The vets rented, with Levitt encouraging rentals rather than outright purchases.

★

OF COURSE, there were a number of "short cuts" taken by Levitt to insure lower-costs and higher profits. Chief among them was the use of non-union labor and employment of speed-up methods. The houses were wood-frame and shingle, and basements were omitted.

In addition, all leases contained illegal restrictive covenants, providing that none other but members of the "Caucasian race" could occupy the premises. The leases "permitted" the "employment and maintenance of other than Caucasian domestic servants."

But these ugly facts were ignored as Levitt's reputation as "builder-philanthropist" zoomed. Levitt not only gave priority to veterans, but even subdivided the eligibility of ex-GI's according to their service records.

The New York Times of Oct. 31, 1945, reported: "The priorities will go first to veterans who earned battle stars, then those with overseas service, and finally to veterans of the American theatre, Mr. Levitt said."

That, however, was in 1946. Came 1948 and Levitt assumed a new look to the 2,444 veterans in Levittown, official name of the community.

★

RECENTLY, the renters were notified that they had to buy or get out. And if they did buy, the price was now $8,000 instead of the $6,900 originally set. Furthermore, pending arrangements to buy, rentals would be increased from $60 to $65. Rents already paid in could not be applied toward the purchase price.

There was good reason for Levitt waiting until after Jan. 1, 1948, before delivering his ultimatum to the vets who were already stretching their incomes to meet the rentals (they also had to pay for heating and utility costs).

For on Jan. 1, 1948, all price ceilings on homes went out of existence. Prior to that date builders were compelled to set ceiling prices before receiving clearance on construction priorities. That, incidentally, was part of Priority Regulation 33, which was an executive regulation, and which President Truman permitted to expire without even a whispered protest.

★

LEVITT'S SLICK PLANS, however, are running into trouble. The residents of Levittown—veterans of Normandy, Anzio, Iwo Jima—refuse to be sucked in and they're fighting back. The GI Bill of Rights, they declare, was not enacted in order to provide easy money for speculators.

A number of Levittown organizations are moving into action against Levitt, hitting where it hurts most—in his pocket. They are bringing their case to the public and forewarning prospective customers for homes which Levitt is still building.

The Wallace-for-President Committee of Nassau and Suffolk Counties is sparking a letter-writing campaign to the Federal Housing Administration calling for action to halt rent increases and forced purchases. The committee has also demanded retention of the original ceiling price of $6,990 as well as elimination of restrictive covenants.

NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, MAY 11, 1947.

BUILDS $6,990 HOME



William J. Levitt
© Bachrach

THIS IS THE WAY the Levitt homes were ballyhooed a year ago when the company announced its building plans.

LEVITTS BUILDING HOMES AT $6,990 BY MASS METHODS

Hundreds of Orders Received in 2,000-Unit Community in Hempstead Area

STORE CENTER INCLUDED

Veterans' Housing Is Speeded Also at Laurelton and Near Jackson Heights

By LEE E. COOPER.

A significant new home center is taking shape rapidly on land along the Hempstead Turnpike which previously was utilized as a Long Island farm.

Within a year, according to present plans, Levitt & Sons will have completed a residential center there for 2,000 families, complete with shopping center and recreational facilities.

The scope of the project makes it of prime importance at a time when most builders are curtailing operations. But the most interesting feature for many families is the price, which has been set at $6,990.

This is the first postwar G. I. house in the New York area to be offered at such a figure. Most of the smaller houses have been bringing $10,000 to $12,500.

Offered for Rent at $60

William J. Levitt, president of the company, announced that the

Pershing Rites Set for Monday

WASHINGTON, (UP). — The Army is making final arrangements over the weekend to lay its highest ranking officer to rest.

General of the Armies John J. Pershing, who died here Thursday at the age of 87, will be buried at 3 p.m. (EDT) Monday in a plot in Arlington National Cemetery, in the midst of World War I dead.

President Truman and Secretary of State George C. Marshall will join in the final salute at his graveside.

The procession will begin at 1 p.m., after the body has lain in state in the rotunda of the Capitol for 24 hours.

Connolly to Speak At ALP Social

A housewarming at the American Labor Party 1st A.D. north headquarters, 350 4th Ave., will be held Tuesday at 8:30 p.m. Councilman Eugene P. Connolly will present the ALP candidates to the gathering. These include Alvin Udell, candidate for Congress, Mary Van Kleeck, for State Senate, and Hy Joseph, State Assembly.

Effective fly control depends on good sanitation plus proper use of DDT sprays.

Wall St.

(Continued from Page 3)

in an effort to defeat Labor Party Congressman Leo Isacson, whose election in February was a challenge to the war policy of both major parties.

"The basic character of the 1948 elections," Thompson added, "is that it is developing as a battle between two camps, the war camp gathered around the leadership of the two parties of monopoly capital, and the peace camp gathered around or moving towards the third party headed by Wallace . . .

"This third party movement is confronted with many problems, many difficulties, but above all, it is confronted in the next four months with extremely favorable possibilities for emerging as a major and a permanent force in American life."

Thompson called for "the most militant forms of action and struggle" for Negro rights—to overcome discrimination in jobs, of putting an end to housing segregation in New York City and up-state and blocking the mounting wave of police brutality against the Negro people."

The delegates were urged to act in their unions to link the fight against high prices with the trade union wages struggle and develop a mass movement against inflation.

U. S. GIVES GREEK FASCISTS MORE GUNS AND PLANES

ATHENS, Greece, July 16 (UP). —War Minister George Stratos said today Greek requests for more fighting equipment, including medium bombers, artillery and heavy machine guns, have been approved by U. S. Army officials.

Stratos said the requests were approved by William H. Draper, Jr., U. S. Undersecretary of the Army, and Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer, chief of army operations and planning.

The War Minister said he asked for three squadrons of medium bombers to operate against the guerillas from Salonika, Kozani, Larissa, and the new airfield at Yannina. He asked for at least 40 75-millimeter guns and "as many more as possible."

Stratos said the Greek Army was recruiting a special "task force" to police rear areas "endangered by 2,000 guerillas." He said he was hopeful that the United States soon would approve increased funds so Greece could build an army of 350,000 men.

Dwight Griswold, chief of the American Aid Mission said, meanwhile, Greece had a deficit of $8,800,000 last year, and that this year the deficit is expected to reach $20,700,000. He said inflationary trends, such as wage boosts and price rises, were endangering the Greek economy and ruining the country's export trade.

Vandals Destroy Files; Rob ALP Club Office

Files of the American Labor Party, 3rd A.D. north, were destroyed when the club's headquarters, 304 W. 52 St., were broken into over the weekend. A spokesman for the club charged that the club was broken into by "political hooligans" directed by others who wanted to hamper the ALP's election campaign.

The contents of a cash box and a typewriter were taken by the vandals. The plate glass door of the entrance to the headquarters was smashed.

The robbery was discovered by a club member between 5 and 6 p.m. Friday when she came to work. Hugo Forzani, chairman of the club, notified the police.

The police said it was their opinion that juvenile delinquents had broken into the headquarters.

ALP spokesmen declared the "act was perpetrated by people who wanted to destroy the ALP's election campaign by destroying its records," and that it was an extension of the drive to curtail civil rights.

Rep. Klein Hits House Snoopers

The Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 16. — Rep. Arthur G. Klein (D-NY), a member of Rep. Fred Hartley's House Labor Committee, today insisted the committee drop its investigation of New York department store unions.

Klein protested the "unwarranted attitude of inquisition and intimidation" shown by members of a special subcommittee which held hearings in New York City two weeks ago.

In a letter to Hartley, Klein urged the committee to report out a bill repealing the Taft-Hartley law. "I urge the repeal of that act be made the principal business of the committee during the special session," he wrote.

Klein charged that the New York subcommittee "abused its power, was deliberately provocative and had the actual effect of interfering with and disrupting the normal procedures of collective bargaining."

He said that instead of investigating the operations of the Taft-Hartley law, "the subcommittee chose to devote its efforts to assailing and impugning union officers who have, within their legal rights under the Taft-Hartley law itself, refused to file the so-called non-Communist affidavits."

He said "it is unfortunate" that the subcommittee's investigations "were timed to precede wage and other labor-management negotiations" affecting 40,000 department store workers.

Petticoats in Order

NEWARK, N. J. (UP).—John B. Keenan, public safety director, ruled that waitresses in a hotel cocktail lounge cannot wear transparent skirts unless they wear petticoats underneath. Keenan said "we have enough police problems now." The hotel management ordered petticoats.

44th St. Gallery
presents
CERAMICS BY
'Cooperative Design'
Cups and Saucers,
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Dinner Plates,
Bowls, etc.
Modern Design
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N.Y.C. 18 CH 3-6410
From 10:45 a.m. to 8:30 p.m.

PACKAGES TO RUSSIA
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MANHATTAN: 637 SECOND AVENUE
Between 34th and 35th Streets
MOTT HAVEN 9-5300

U. S. Living Standards Collapse as HCL Soars

By Louise Mitchell

The biggest issue facing the American people—the rapid decline of their living standards resulting from the price-gouging by the trusts and war preparations of the government — got only lip-service recognition from the two old parties convening at Philadelphia.

This decline has enormously speeded up in the past two years. There is growing impoverishment of workers in the midst of the greatest abundance known to man and this inescapable paradox of capitalism is the most important economic fact of the time.

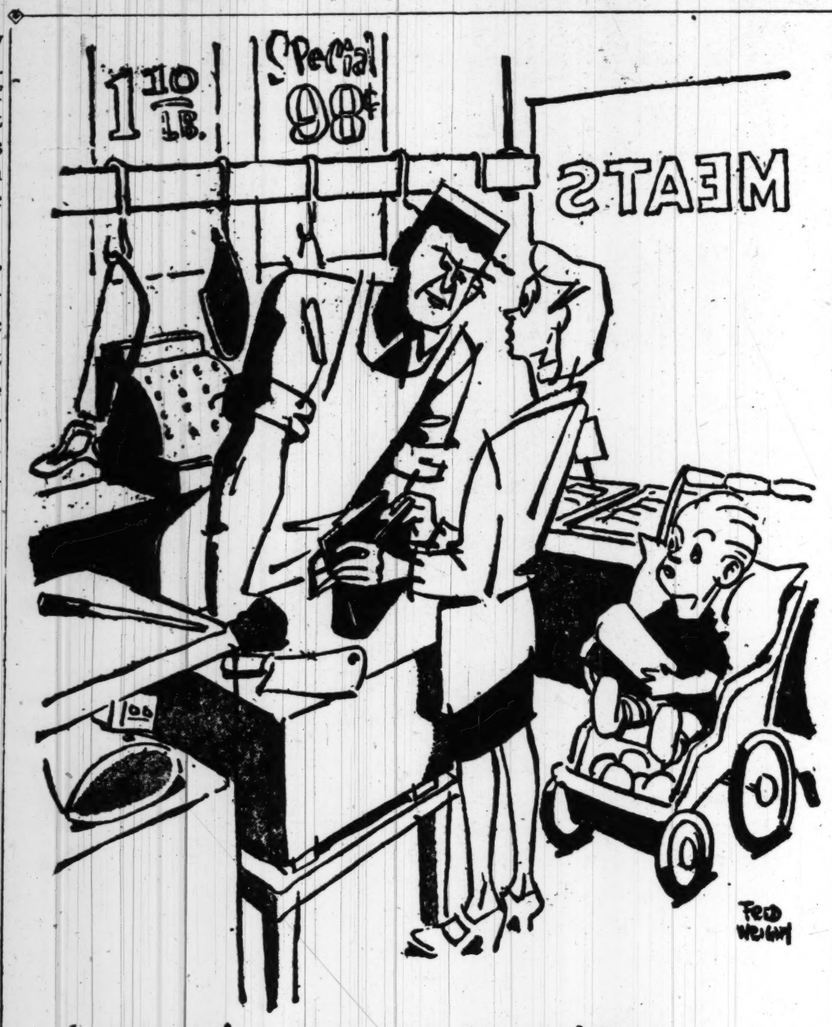
The postwar dream of homes, electric washing machines, television sets, cars, clothing and magic gadgets—for those who helped beat the enemy has flown out of the window. Instead, three years after the war, at the door of almost every home stands the profiteer, the wolf known as the HCL. What is more, high prices are forcing workers to eat less meat, bread, milk and buter.

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NEWSPAPERS REPORT that the inflationary spiral continues at break-neck speed and business economists warn that when production is geared to armaments, "hyper-inflation" will become a household word. A leading financial service admitted recently that low-income families are being pushed out of the buying market by top-heavy prices. **It estimated that the deficiency of purchasing power is somewhere between $5 to $10 billion a year. Breaking these statistics down to terms we can understand, it means that workers need at least 13 months wages or more to pay the price of living for 12 months.**

This is not news to housewives. They are staggering under the weight of the heaviest food bills in history. For example, the price of loin of lamb is now $1.50 a pound, pork chops are at about 95 cents, steaks and roasts skyrocketing to $1.25 and $1.35. And meat prices are predicted to go even higher because of an acute shortage.

In February, the Department of Agriculture revealed that cattle-raisers were selling their breeding stock because of high prices. A shortage was inevitable. But our glorious private enterprise system, thought nothing of it especially since housewives are now paying double the rates in effect when price controls were lifted in the fall of 1946, and profits are at their highest in history.



—Fred Wright, in UE News (United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers)

ONE-FOURTH OF THE CONSUMERS are expected to spend beyond their incomes in 1948, Consumers Union reports. The U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics holds that a minimum budget for four calls for a weekly wage of $67, but other BLS statistics show that a worker in manufacturing industry only makes an average of $52 a week, while the average wage for non-durable goods industries is under $48.50.

Figure out the weekly loss yourself. A large portion of the American families are running into debt and doing without the necessary food, clothing, medical and dental attention and recreation they need.

The Bureau of Agriculture Economy admits that in 1948 the public will be eating less meat, poultry and dairy products than in 1947. Total meat consumption on a per capita basis will be down seven percent; fruit, three percent; sugar, two percent; and coffee, four percent.

★

FLOUR SALES are sagging considerably because of high prices. Last year the industry ground out 330 million sacks of flour. Today it is down to 260 million sacks. Less bread, cake, cookies and other bakery products are being consumed than in several years.

In 1946, the per capita consumption of flour was 153.4 pounds; in 1947 it was 144.2. A 15 percent cut is expected in bread consumption this year.

As for dairy products, a three percent drop is expected in 1948 over 1947, following a decrease of two percent in 1947 over the year before.

When milk is selling in New York City at about 23 cents a quart and butter is near the $1 mark, what else could be expected!

Even the once-lowly can opener and Ford car are in the upper brackets. A can opener these days sells from 10 cents to $5.95 for wall-types. The latest Ford is priced at from $1,343.75 to $2,000, before all the gadgets are added. The newest model is up nine percent over last year. Automatic irons cost a mere $7 to $20. Automatic coffee makers range from $8.95 to $28.75. And so on up for automatic washers

(Continued on Page 6)

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TB Sweeps Through Harlem Homes

7 of 8 Victims In New York Are Negroes

By Abner W. Berry

The Negro death rate from tuberculosis in New York is seven times that of white persons from the same disease. Health Department figures reveal that the Harlem TB death rate is 228 per 100,000 as compared with 33 per 100,000 in Queens. The city-wide death rate, including Negroes, is just above 36 per 100,000.

All of these figures meant little to the men, women and children lodged on the fourth floor of Harlem Hospital, many of whom resemble the emaciated survivors of concentration camps. One dream occupied their hours — to be well enough to be discharged. But the conditions under which they sought to regain their health partially explain the heavily weighted death rate.

★

ON THE DAY I visited the TB ward the 56 capacity had been stretched to about 116. TB patients overflowed their ward rooms and beds had to be placed in the hospital corridor leading to the elevator. Visitors to the diabetics and patients with other non-infectious diseases had to clamber over and around the beds of tuberculars. In the TB ward, beds were placed in the aisles and on the sun porches, the only place for relaxation. Patients had to do the clerical work on the ward, and the lone nurse, though cheerful enough, could not possibly care for her patients adequately.

What happens to a conscientious nurse was demonstrated by the fact that a former nurse occupied one of the rooms in the women's TB ward. She had contracted the disease in her zeal to cure her patients against odds that were too much for her own strength to overcome.

THE PRESSURE FOR BEDS is so great that many of the patients are discharged prematurely to make room for more advanced cases. But conditions are so bad in the hospitals that the patients, despite future dangers, are glad to go home.

State and city officials know of this condition. They have known for a long time. Hospital Commissioner Edward M. Bernecker wrote Mayor O'Dwyer last fall:

"The normal capacity of 670 beds

Continued on Page 11)



THE MEN'S WARD (TUBERCULAR) at Harlem Hospital. Beds are placed close together; few patients have tables for personal possessions and medicines. Notice the chairs placed alongside the beds at left for the patients' medicines.



THE AMBULANCE ENTRANCE to Harlem, just east of Lenox Ave. on 137 St. Tubercular patients pass here; little children with no other play space use the sidewalk for their games.

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 18, 1948

Should Labor Waste Votes?

WELL, the two old party conventions are over. Labor can look them over in cold blood.

What can Labor—that is to say the 15 million members of the AFL and CIO and the millions of other unorganized workers and salaried employees—expect from these two old parties? Nothing.

Well, not exactly nothing. If it were just nothing it wouldn't be so bad perhaps. But, a victory for either the Democrats or the GOP—it makes no difference which—will spell higher prices, sabotage of housing, war preparations, to be paid for by lower wages and collapsing living standards. The Big Money parties have picked Four Horsemen of inflation, reaction and war—Dewey, Truman, Warren and Barkley.

As for the Negro people—the 15 million Americans who are deprived of all Constitutional rights by the "white supremacy" terrorists—they have seen both the old party conventions Jimcrow delegates and ignore their struggles with contempt and empty promises.

* * *

WHERE will the 15 million trade union members go in the November elections?

The AFL and CIO officialdom, headed by Green, Murray, Reuther, Rieve, etc., fought the Third Party movement which is placing Henry Wallace in the field. They sneered that the Wallace movement would "get nowhere." They argued that "Truman is better than any GOP candidate." They said that "Labor must help reform the Democratic Party from within." Where are their arguments now?

The AFL and CIO leaders know that Truman is a dead duck so far as the rank and file are concerned. These leaders tried to get Eisenhower to cover their shame for them. They dropped all principles just in order to grab votes. But Eisenhower said "No" because the Big Money crowd behind him is saving him for later, when they may need him to defeat Wallace and stampede America into war.

* * *

NOW the AFL and CIO leaders have nothing to offer their membership except the defeatist advice **"We'll sit this one out."** That's what CIO-PAC leader Jack Kroll said. This would leave Labor meekly waiting for the next President and Congress to slash wages, send prices still higher, curb civil liberty, etc.

Labor played no part in the Democratic Party Convention. It was spurned by the Democratic Party leadership. A feeble effort was made to win Labor's votes by the paragraph allegedly calling for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law. But what does this paragraph say? It calls for repeal of the present Taft-Hartley Law only in order to call for the passage of **a new and "revised" Taft-Hartley Law!**

The Democrats urge a new Taft-Hartley Law "which would establish a just body of rules to assure free and collective bargaining . . . and to enable unions to keep their membership free from communistic influences." Notice that the Democrats do not demand a return to the Wagner Act; they join the GOP in demanding new curbs on all the unions. These curbs are vaguely worded; but they are the same as the present notorious law, in effect, as the reader can see from the above quotation. The hypocrisy of the performance is seen in the fact that most of the Democrats who voted for the "repeal" of the T-H Law in the Convention **voted for it in Congress.**

In short, the trade union movement now faces the inescapable fact that a vote for the old parties is a waste. They have nothing to offer except more profiteering, worse conditions, lower wages, and shackles for Labor. The top AFL and CIO leadership is committed to stay within the Wall Street political machinery. **The membership has no such commitments.**

The AFL and CIO membership and locals now have the obligation to face the facts, and to move into the Third Party and the Wallace fight.



Face to Face

An Attempt to Intimidate The Fight Against Police Brutality

By Benjamin J. Davis
(Member, New York City Council)

THE Rev. Thomas S. Harten, Negro leader in Brooklyn, has been recently charged with "rape," and Mrs. Sara Pelham Speaks, Harlem Negro attorney, has been disbarred on the ground of "malpractice in handling clients' cases."

There's much more to these two events than appears on the surface.



It is well-known that neither the Communist Party, nor the Daily Worker, nor the Negro people or their labor-progressive supporters condone crime by anyone. In fact, the Communist Party leads the fight against the biggest crime of all—capitalist exploitation and oppression which give rise to fascism, war, suffering and enslavement of peoples.

YET, the charges against Rev. Harten and Atty. Speaks have the stench of frame-up about them. The Negro people and all their supporters should view them with the gravest suspicions and doubts.

One can see in the case of Atty. Speaks an attempt to discredit all Negro members of the legal profession. Since Atty. Speaks is a Republican and the Democrats rule the roost in New York City, there is the faint odor of political persecution, the same kind of persecution that the Dewey Republican machine upstate imposes upon Democrats.

If all Negro members of the legal profession in New York were guilty of mal-practice — which would, of course, be a slander against them — they would not have committed half the robbery of Negro clients as white lawyers. Yet I know of no white lawyers who have been disbarred on charges of mal-practice against Negro clients, who constitute the main victims of legal mal-practices. The case against Atty. Speaks suggests one of the principal characteristics of American imperialism where Negroes are concerned—hypocrisy.

REV. HARTEN, is one of the best known and most respected Negro leaders, and deservedly so. He has been associated in Brooklyn with many of the bitterest struggles of Negroes, associating himself fully with the labor and progressive movement against the forces of reaction. His church has always been open to those who have been concerned not only with the spiritual welfare of his congregation, but with their political, social and economic welfare. He has rejected the reactionary red-baiters, and has worked for the unity of the Negro people within themselves, and with labor and white progressives. Under violent threats and intimidation from both major parties, he fought for the election of the late Councilman Peter V. Cacchione, symbol of Negro-white unity and progress in Brooklyn. Rev. Harten has made distinguished contributions to the Negro people of Brooklyn and to the cause of labor and democracy.

Why then have Atty. Speaks and Rev. Harten been singled out for public opprobrium at this moment? The answer seems sharp and clear.

Both have spoken out and fought against the rampant police brutality against Negro citizens and against the rottenness and corruption which has often been revealed in the police department. A high point of their fight on this question took place just a few days before they were smeared with these charges. The police department is well-versed in the art of frame-ups.

ONE of the biggest crimes in all New York is the absolutely disgraceful police violence in New York against innocent citizens — not alone Negroes, the worst victims, but also against Porto Ricans and striking white workers. More than 50 cases of such Nazi-like brutality against Negroes—including wanton killings — have taken place in New York in the last two years. Commissioner Wallander hasn't prosecuted a single case and this has only encouraged such violence. More than 30 cases have been brought to his attention from my office alone. The only reply from the Commissioner has been whitewash and more whitewash, until the situation on this issue in New York is worst than it is in many polltax, white supremacy cities in the deep South.

Mayor O'Dwyer is involved at this moment in a demagogic brawl with Tammany Hall, but he's displayed no interest whatsoever in lynch brutality against Negro citizens on the streets of New York. The Mayor long ago should have removed Wallander—and considering all the political and economic crimes the Mayor has committed against the workers of the city, he himself needs to be replaced.

FOR fighting this stinking situation, the reactionaries of the city are attempting to discredit and crucify Rev. Harten, Attorney Speaks and all others who dare to speak out. But this attempt at intimidation will fail. In fact, unable to answer the demands of the people against police brutality, the police department and its reactionary backers are trying to use Nazi-like threats to silence the people's resistance.

But neither the Negro people, nor their labor and progressive allies, will be diverted nor intimidated. The anti-Negro Police Commissioner and the reactionary politicians are piling up their crimes against the people, are condemning themselves and their two-party system.

If ever the supporters of clean government needed the Wallace-ALP coalition in New York, it is now.

P.S.—Flash! Charges against Rev. Harten have been dropped, proving that they were a monumental frame-up.

Wallace Youth to Form National Organization

While the spotlight will be on the New Party convention in Philadelphia next week, a development of equal importance to young people will be taking place—the formation of a national progressive youth organization.

Immediately following the New Party convention, a youth convention will assemble on June 25 and 26 and do the brass-tacks work of setting up an organization that will battle for the needs of young Americans of all races, politically, socially and culturally. This convention is sponsored by Youth for Wallace and a large number of other organizations.

In an interview with the Worker, a leader of outh for Wallace, described the as yet unnamed new organization as one which, while supporting the policies of the New Party, will be separate from it and will develop its own program for youth around specific youth issues.

"Anyone can join who supports the general program of the youth oganization, regardless of political affiliation," he explained.

With 1,000 delegates expected at the Philadelphia convention, the new organization expects to get off winging in a varied program of activity from politics to ping pong. The Sunday night session, which will be kept as free of official business as possible, will be an open meeting to which all youth are invited. At this meeting Henry Wallace and Sen. Glen Taylor will make their first appearances as standard-bearers of the New Party, following their acceptances the previous day.

ON MONDAY the convention will be broken into panel sessions, which will be devoted to different aspects of the organization's program and then the meeting as a whole will elect its national officers, adopt its program and organizational rules.

The organization will be based on individual membership, although affiliation of organzations on local basis is also contemplated.

It is in its activities that the new organization will be different from any previous progressive youth group. In addition to intensive political activities around youth issues, such as repeal of the draft and jobs at decent pay for young workers, a wide cultural and social program is being planned.

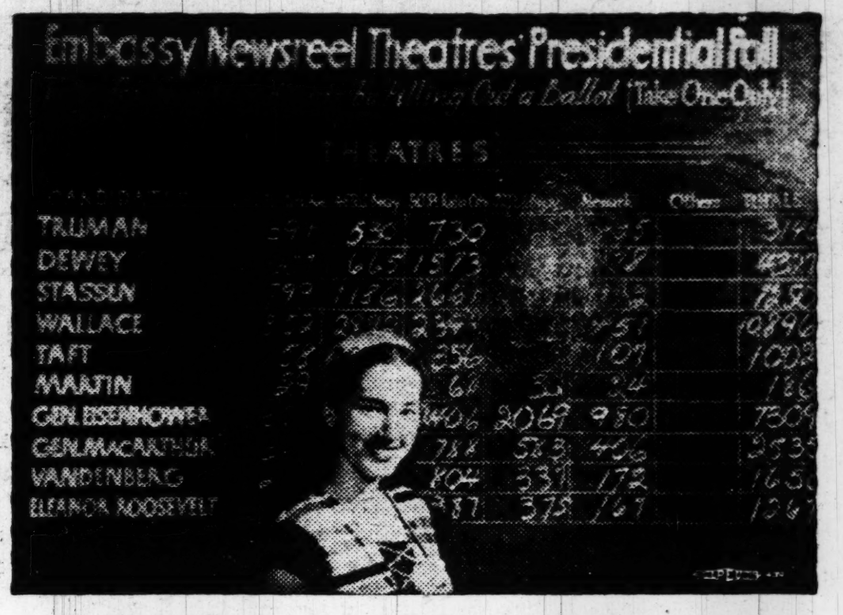
Fo example, the new organization expects to sponsor athletic goups, similar to the big athletic culbs.

In Michigan, at present there are already three baseball teams in Hudson, Dodge and Chevrolet plants and three other neighborhood Youth for Wallace teams competing in the Labor League there. Just the other day the Hudson team defeated the Ford Local's team 9-5.

Political activities will be similar in nature to the recent case in Baltimore, Md., where a group of youthful Wallace supporters staged a demonstration against jimcrow on city tennis courts, which will result in a court test of the police ban on Negro use of these courts.



MRS. REBECCA STYLES TAYLOR, a founder of the National Council of Negro Women, is a candidate for Secretary of State of Illinois on the Wallace ticket.



HENRY WALLACE led all others in the recently conducted Embassy Newsreel Presidential Poll of patrons of five New York and New Jersey theatres. Jean McKillop tabulates results: Wallace, 10,896; Eisenhower, 7,309; Stassen, 7,250; Dewey, 4,327; Truman, 3,140. Others trailed far behind.

2,500 New Party Delegates To Open Historic Convention

The New Party convention, which opens in Philadelphia next Friday, has already won for itself big-party treatment from radio and television, Wallace headquarters in New York revealed this week. The historic sessions, which will nominate Henry Wallace and Sen. Glen Taylor for President and Vice President, will receive the same heavy network coverage as did the Republican and Democratic confabs and will be televised over the East Coast. Similarly more than 300 correspondents have already been accredited to the convention, with a similar number of photographers, newcasters, news analysts and television staff expected.

Foreign press coverage will include correspondents from Britain, France, the Soviet Union, Palestine and Australia.

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APPROXIMATELY 2,500 DELEGATES and alternates will attend the convention from all 48 states and Puerto Rico. In addition to nominating the party's standard-bearers for the election this year, the convention will adopt a name for the party, a program and a set of rules.

In view of the fact that so many of the state parties that have already been formed have adopted the name Progressive or Independent Progressive Party, it is considered likely that the convention will name the new party the Progressive Party. In New York, however, the American Labor Party, in existence for the past 12 years, will be the political arm of the new party.

Also to be chosen by the convention are party officers, whose selection will probably conclude the convention on Sunday.

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HIGH SPOT of the historic weekend will occur Saturday night, when Wallace and Taylor will accept their nomination before a crowd of 33,000 at an evening meeting in Shibe Park. Seven trainloads of visitors are coming into Philadelphia for this rally, which will be far bigger than any attempt by either the Democrats of Republicans.

The two days prior to the opening of the convention proper on Friday will be devoted to hearings of the New Party's platform. At these hearings representatives of people's organizations from all sections of the nation will give their ideas publicly on what they believe should be written into the party platform, in sharp contrast to the weasel-worded platforms sweated out by professional double-talkers at the Democratic and Republican conventions.

The platform as finally adopted by the convention will be based on the testimony submitted in these two days of hearings.

Soaring H-C-L Cuts Standards

(Continued from Page 5)

and gas engine lawn mowers.

The same goes for soft goods. Retailers report that there will be no lowering of prices in the near future despite consumer resistance. Apparel and mens' wear manufacturing circles have announced higher or unchanged prices on their fall deliveries.

★

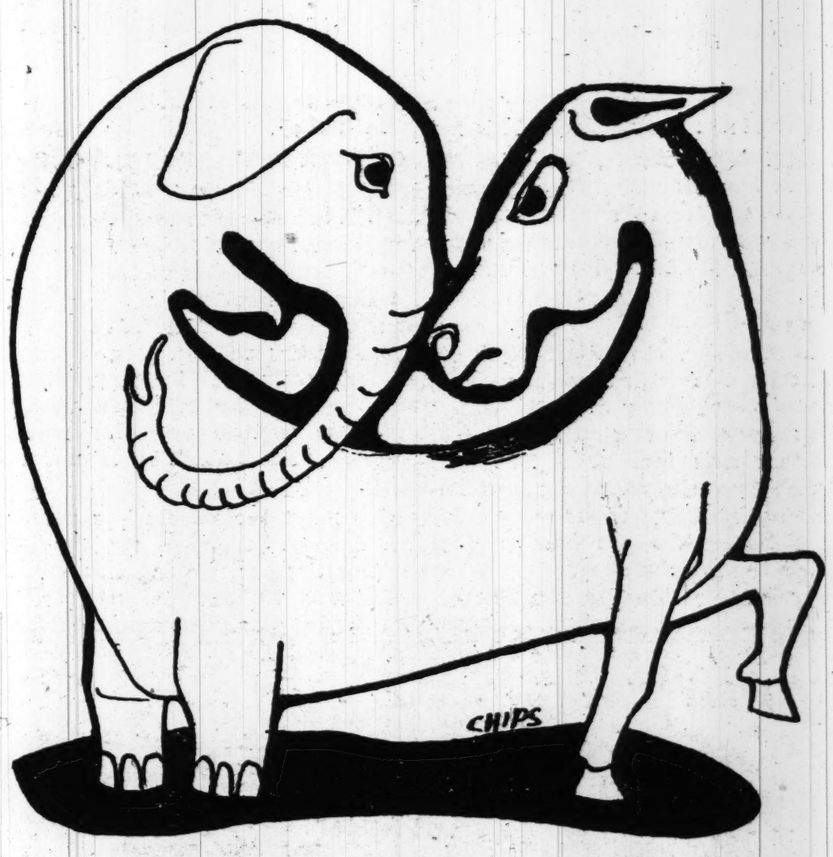
HOUSING PRICES in April reached a new peak—143 percent above the pre-war level. This new high was seven percent higher than the previous month. The average American home today costs $11,035 compared with the average price of $4,599 in 1939.

You can take the word of the experts. If things aren't tough enough for you, they are going to get tougher.

An economist of the National Industrial Conference Board, a major business research outfit, has said that, "Every dollar spent for armaments in the months ahead will push us steadily away from the possibility of absorbing the unparalleled inflation of World War II toward a new sequence of hyper-inflation."

Sounds Good on Paper

NEW YORK (UP).—Columbia University received a gift of $6,000,000 from a member of the class of 1922. However, it was in Chinese money and amounted to $25 in American currency.



WHAT DID THE DONKEY SAY TO THE ELEPHANT?

When these two animals get together, you hear a lot of double-talk. You have to understand these animals to find out where you stand, where the country stands. And there's no better interpreter of the weird language these Demopublican creatures talk than The Worker!

If you want the truth about Washington, about the '48 campaign, about Wallace and the New Party, this is YOUR paper. Subscribe today. If you already have a sub, renew today. Here's the coupon. Do it now!

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World of Labor

More Millions Will Turn to New Party

By George Morris

IT WAS on January 8 this year that Philip Murray wired all CIO affiliates a warning against making any "pledges or commitments which promise support to any party or any candidate." He cautioned that any endorsements would be in violation of the CIO's convention resolution in which he saw only "full and unstinted support of CIO-PAC."

That was the opening shot of what soon developed into a full-blown split in CIO ranks. On the one hand were those who fought for the right to advocate a third party. On the other were those who went all-out against a third party on the ground, as the resolution of the CIO's executive board said, that **"it would serve only to split** and divide the forces of progress."



Six months passed. Both parties held their conventions. Even the most ardent opponents of the third party can hardly show a "lesser evil" margin between the two tickets. It's Tweedledee and Tweedledum with a vengeance. Labor and its leaders were never so snubbed. The so-called 'liberals" in the two old parties fared no better.

●

WHAT really happened is this: the so-called progressive forces that chose to work in the old parties are scattered, discouraged, divided, bankrupt and awful silly-looking. **The progressive forces that saw the light last January and went with the new party, became the major organized center of progressive unity and resistance to reaction.** They are going ahead and building the new party which even some tail-end liberals now admit is neded.

What would have happened if a dozen CIO internationals and other pro-Third Party forces had listened to Murray's advice and stuck to that so-called "CIO-PAC policy?" **Labor would have had no home to go to.** The two old parties would have been even more arrogant in their attitude to labor. There would have been nothing more than one of those old-time contests between the leaders to corral votes of unionists for one or the other of Wall Street's candidates. Millions wouldn't even vote.

●

MILLIONS of workers have a new home now because of the foresight and initiative of those progressives in the labor movement who refused to be swayed or frightened by the Murrays and Greens. They went ahead to collect a half million signatures in California to put Wallace on the ballot. They did the same in many other states and built thousands of shop committees and community clubs in towns and neighborhoods.

The new party is being built from the bottom. It didn't seek the consent of the top labor skates. Naturally, it won't be influenced by their shouting, or in the belated promises by Reuther and his kind to favor a new party in 1949.

What'll Murray do now? His PAC director, Jack Kroll, suggested the CIO may "sit out" this campaign and just concentrate on congressional seats. I don't think Kroll is telling the whole story. The CIO's top brass will not sit it out. Their plans call for an all out campaign against the Third Party. The political disaster they suffered has greatly inflamed their anti-Third Party fury. **They see still greater disaster to themselves in the labor movement if Wallace draws a big vote.** They have now completely lost sight of the situation as it affects the rank and file unionist. So it is a safe bet that if the Krolls and Murrays have their way, most of the CIO's money and effort will be directed against Wallace and towards defeat of Wallace-endorsed candidates. Their professed interest in the election of pro-labor congressmen will be forgotten.

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THAT, of course, is how the top office-holders in the CIO are thinking. But the basic core of the CIO's membership even in the rightwing unions, is progressive. **A great number who had illusions that there really was something to Murray's "CIO-PAC policy," were waiting to see what it is like. Now that the policy is revealed as a neat scheme for dispersing and confusing labor's political influence, a new parade towards the third party will get under way.**

Pro-Third Party forces would be wise to bear in mind that a great number of unionists including lower and middle-strata leaders, are re-examining the political picture. This is the time to address a new appeal to them.

The new party, holding its convention next weekend, will undoubtedly address such an appeal to the country. But no time should be lost in driving home the recent lessons in the shops and communities. Events in the past six months have simplified much for the still hesitant unionists. They will be more receptive to a new approach.



—Gabriel, in the (London) Daily Worker

Bernadotte's Career --Story of Intrigue

RECRUITED FLYERS FOR FINNISH WAR

By Art Shields

Count Folke Bernadotte, nephew of the King of Sweden, heir by marriage to the Manville asbestos millions, and Palestine "mediator" who wants to give Jerusalem to King Abdulla, has a record of lawless international intrigue in the City of New York.

Bernadotte, whose scheming threatens the independence of Israel today, was engaged in running American aviators into Finland in violation of American neutrality laws when the Finnish General Mannerheim was at war with the Soviet Union.

The Count was conducting his bootlegging operations from a luxurious suite in the Bank of Manhattan Building on 40 Wall St., until he was driven out as the result of a Daily Worker expose in January, 1940.

Bernadotte had to quit after he offered a Daily Worker staff member $750 a month to fight the Red Army from the air.

★

AN ANONYMOUS INFORMANT had given this writer a telephone tip that a Finnish Baron was recruiting aviators. I was told to call a certain number. I dialed the number and told Baron von Bleixen that an aviator friend would fly for Finland for a price.

"See Count Folke Bernadotte at the Bank of Manhattan Building," the Baron replied.

When I presented myself to the Count as a free lance newspaperman and told him I knew what he was doing, he begged me not to write the story.

"Publicity would be fatal at this stage," the Count told me.

"There are laws—," he continued, then checked himself, and the conversation drifted into a talk on war.

"Finland," he said with heated emphasis, "is the key to the WHOLE war," by which he obviously did not mean the war against Hitler.

I brought the subject back to recruiting, however, and in a half hour's conversation the Count virtually admitted what he was doing.

★

THE DAILY WORKER'S next job was to present the royal recruiter with an actual aviation "prospect."

A polished young southern staff member, with military training, was put on the job.

Bernadotte jumped at the bait when the "Daily" man sent an "agent" to the Bank of Manhattan Building with a story of a wonderful aerial veteran of the Chaco war between Paraguay and Bolivia.

The Count offered him $750 a month, with insurance to boot. He confirmed the bargain when the "Chaco" war veteran came in person and promised to see the Finnish Minister in Washington about a passport.

Our story came out Sunday, Jan. 7, with an eight-column splash on two pages. And by Monday the present Palestine mediator had vanished from the bank building, with a statement in the New York **Daily News** that he had only been "advising" aviators, not recruiting them.

★

BERNADOTTE had a long history of international intrigue behind him before he began plotting against Israel's independence.

As far back as Jan. 3, 1939, the New York **Times** was reporting in a dispatch from Stockholm that Bernadotte was being discussed as the future "king" of a United Baltic Kingdom of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia.

The Baltic peoples, however, became Soviet citizens instead the next year.

Then in the Second World War dubious stories were told of the Count's role in Germany as a representative of the International Red Cross.

And today the Count is being denounced by the State of Israel as pro-Arab, and by the Soviet Union as pro-Arab and pro-British, as he proposes that the Jews yield the ancient city of Jerusalem and the potentially rich Negev area to the Trans-Jordan regime of King Abdulla, whom the British Government is backing.

★

BERNADOTTE would also give the Arabs a veto over Jewish foreign policies and immigration.

All this in violation of the decision of the United Nations Security Council for partition of Palestine and independence of the Jewish and Arab states.

So crude was Bernadotte that the Soviet delegate, Andrei Gromyko, remarked that the Count's proposals "could not have been made anywhere but in the foreign office of the United Kingdom."

Bernadotte's Palestine proposals, including his plan to take Haifa, the oil port, from the Jews, and make it a "free port," are also highly pleasing to the American oil interests.

The Count himself is, financially speaking, largely a creature of the

(Continued on Page 14)

As We See It

Large-Scale Production, Or Monopoly—A Vital Difference

By Milton Howard

DO YOU mean to say that you attack big business because you want to go back to the small-scale business of fifty and sixty years ago? a friendly critic writes.

Are you willing to argue that small-scale groceries, for example, are superior to such big outfits as the A&P, Safeway and such big grocery chains? he added, as a sort of extra stinger in his argument.



This is a common mistake made by certain critics of the Communist Party's advocacy of socialism in the United States as the long-range goal of its struggle for peace and social progress right now.

This error, of course, is carefully nourished by the horde of Big Business propagandists, professors, economists and newspaper writers. They solemnly point to the fact that Henry Ford "created" the present vast auto industry as one of their big arguments proving the "right" of any other American to go out and do likewise if he doesn't like being gypped by big corporations. Where would America be today, they ask us, without the immortal services of those bankers and industrialists who "risked their capital" to build up our mighty industries of today, the big chain stores, etc.?

This argument is a phony along with the rest of their arguments against socialism in America, the goal of the Communist movement. Their argument turns the real course of American history upside down. It was not the noble-minded Robber Barons (Vanderbilts, Morgans, Rockefellers) of the post-Civil War era who created the miracles of American industry; it was the inevitable rise of giant industry which gave the Robber Barons their chance to seize most of the benefits of large-scale production for themselves. It was not Henry Ford who created the huge auto industry of today; it was the rise of the auto industry which gave Henry Ford and after him the Morgan-duPont bankers of General Motors, their chance to seize control of one of America's most vital industries. The same could be said of the railroad system of the United States, of the huge electric light and power industry, etc. It was the entire nation's development and genius which made them.

●

IT IS NOT ONE MAN who ever "creates" an industry or a railroad. Naturally, the individual genius of this or that engineer, chemist or scientist can speed the rise of a modern industrial development. But no modern industry is possible without the social labor, the collective, cooperative labor of thousands, even millions of men working together.

The Marxist-Leninist science of socialism revealed that production under capitalism is **social,** even if the individual is not conscious of it, that it brings together hundreds of different trades into the production of a single commodity. Every machine, every factory, mine, etc., is the result of the combined labor of millions who dug the coal, made the steel, sewed the clothes of the workers, harvested the wheat of their bread, and in other ways contributed to the final product. This can be said of every important industry or article of commerce today. They are the product of **social labor.** Today this social labor is unplanned, anarchistic. Socialism will make it enormously more productive by planning.

The peculiarity of the situation is that capitalism appears to be only a competitive system; the social inter-connections of all our production are hidden. What we have is a system of **social production** which is **privately owned** and whose products are **privately appropriated** as "private property."

●

FAR FROM opposing the social production of capitalism—the giant chains, the vast industrial concentration into mighty industrial networks, etc.—the Communists hail this development as making possible and necessary the transformation of our social system from private ownership to Socialist, collective ownership of industry.

Where did our present-day large-scale industries come from? They arose out of the inner development of industry itself, out of technological and scientific advance. They arose out of the enormous productivity of social labor which, by combining many skills and increasing the division of labor, gives rise to miracles of industrial growth. It is industry as a social activity which develops modern production, not banker-industrialists. The banker-industrialists claim the credit—and the profits—of a social process which takes place because of science and labor.

Monopoly, Lenin taught us wisely, is the **"eve of socialism."** Monopoly prepares the way, not for a stupid return to small-scale production, but for the great social advance which will make the monopolies the property of all.

COMING NEXT WEEK—*'He Could Have Been a Champ,'* a short story by Ted Porter

Spoils Spoil Tammany-O'Dwyer Harmony

By Michael Singer

"Tammany Hall's a patriotic outfit
Tammany Hall's an old society
Fourth of July they always wave the flag, boys
But never will they wave it in unity
"Tammany Hall like Robin Hood professes
To take things from the rich to give the poor
But Tammany Hall gets just a bit confused sometimes
And takes from both to give to Tammany Hall."

* * *

This little ditty, sung with much off-key passion by City Hall reporters at a recent Inner Circle dinner, is a political truism very much to the point today. The struggle between the Tammany insurgents and Mayor O'Dwyer over designation of a Surrogate which last week culminated in the ouster of Frank Sampson as leader and the election of Borough President Hugo Rogers to replace him, is fundamentally a battle for power, a clash over spoils and patronage.

The Surrogate dispute was a logical sequence of bitter frustration felt by Tammany leaders because of the slim pickings they had in the city's patronage bag. During the LaGuardia regime they were starved out of jobs, forced to crawl back into their dark clubhouse holes and the old system of jobs-for-votes was demolished by the electorate. When Mayor O'Dwyer came into office he promised to continue the civil service code of LaGuardia and aware of the new political alertness which rolled up a tremendous American Labor Party vote for him as a coalition mayor, he held back from untying the patronage strings.

★

BUT THE WORMS were crawling out of the woodwork and City Hall became the old familiar nest of district leaders, ward-heelers and political opportunists so familiar during the old Walker days. The Tammany leaders were restless. They began to needle the mayor, to resist him and Sampson was finally imposed on them as Tammany Leader after strong resistance.

To appease the rebels O'Dwyer handed out thousands of jobs to district leaders for local patronage. The provisional rolls in the city services were padded heavily and the budget expense climbed to record proportions. (O'Dwyer doesn't mention this when he talks of the city's need for funds.)

BUT THE "DARK MEAT" on the political plate was still out of reach of the district job-grabbers. They wanted something BIG—like Surrogate. This court post with its unique opportunity for assigning lucrative legal cases on litigations involving estate, inheritance, deeds and wills was the dish the Tammany boys wanted.

O'Dwyer sought it for City Council President Vincent R. Impelliterri; the anti-O'Dwyer leaders insisted it go to General Sessions Judge Francis L. Valente.

In the showdown fight the Tammany insurgents overthrew O'Dwyer's stooge Sampson and named Rogers to head the machine—the sharpest reverse the mayor has

Continued on Page 11)

The Worker Screen Guide

•• Tops
• Good

If your local movie house is not listed here, please ask the Manager to mail us his advance listings.

First Run—Broadway

AMBASSADOR ●The Illegals
ASTOR Melody Time
AVENUE PLAYHOUSE Gone With the Wind
CAPITOL Fort Apache
CRITERION Canon City
ELYSEE ●Farrebique; ●Harvest
5TH AVENUE PLAYHOUSE Day of Wrath
55TH ST. PLAYHOUSE A Friend Will Come Tonight
GLOBE Fury at Furnace Creek
GOTHAM I Jane Doe
LITTLE CARNEGIE ●●Henry V
LITTLE MET ●Midsummer Nights Dream
LOEW'S STATE Easter Parade
MAYFAIR Time of Your Life
MUSEUM OF MODERN ART Four French Films 1899-1910
NEW EUROPE Ireland Today
NEW YORK Daredevils in the Clouds; Black Hills
PARAMOUNT A Foreign Affair
PARK AVENUE Dear Murdered
PIX Passionnelle ●Torment
RKO PALACE Letter From an Unknown Woman; River Lady
RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL Emperor Waltz
RIALTO Drums
RIVOLI Crusades
ROVY Street With No Name
STANLEY ●Village Teacher
STRAND Key Largo
VICTORIA Raw Deal
WINTER GARDEN Man-Eater of Kumaon
WORLD ●●Paisan

MANHATTAN

East Side

ART ●Le Silence Est D'Or
ACADEMY OF MUSIC Letter From an Unknown Woman; River Lady
ARCADIA Road to Rio; Tenth Avenue Angel
BEVERLY Furia
CITY ●Confessions of a Rogue; Her First Affair
COLONY Road to Rio; Tenth Avenue Angel
34TH ST. Scudda Hoo, Scudda Hay; Berlin Express
52ND ST. TRANS LUX ●All My Sons
68TH ST. PLAYHOUSE ●Gentleman's Agreement
85TH ST. TRANS LUX Cluny Brown
86TH ST. GRANDE Red House; Frontier Gal
68TH ST. PLAYHOUSE ●Naked City
GRACIE SQUARE Sat. Foreign Correspondent; Patrick the Great. Sun. Berlin Express; Scudda Hoo, Scudda Hay
GRAMERCY PARK CINEMA Sat. Iron Curtain; Tender Years; Sun. State of the Union
GRANADA La Vie de Boheme; I Live As I Please
IRVING PLACE ●Spring
LOEW'S CANAL Homecoming; Close Up
LOEW'S COMMODORE Saigon; The Flame
LOEW'S 42D ST. Saigon; The Flame
LOEW'S 72ND Sleep My Love; Big City
LOEW'S 86TH St. Homecoming
LOEW'S LEXINGTON Sleep My Love; Big City
LOEW'S ORPHEUM Saigon; The Flame
MONROE Scudda Hoo, Scudda Hay; Berlin Express
NORMANDIE Adventures of Robin Hood
PLAZA Homecoming
RKO JEFFERSON Sat. Silver River; Woman in White; Sun. Homecoming; Close Up
RKO PROCTORS 58TH Letter From an Unknown Woman; River Lady
RKO PROCTOR'S 86TH Letter From an Unknown Woman; River Lady
68TH ST. PLAYHOUSE ●Naked City
SUTTON Mary of Scotland
TRIBUNE Sat. Gangs Inc; Hells Devils; Sun. Scudda Hoo, Scudda Hay; Berlin Express
TUDOR Sat. Forever and a Day; Well Groomer Bride; Sun. Berlin Express; Scudda Hoo; Scudda Hay
YORK Sat. Blood and Sand; I Wake Up Screaming; Sun. Tenth Avenue Angel; Way Out West

West Side

ALDEN Sat. Great Expectations; Buck Privates; Sun. And Then There Were None; Sing Your Way Home
APOLLO Antoine and Antoinette
ARDEN Sat. Iron Curtain; Tender Years; Sun. B. F.'s Daughter; If Winter Comes
BEACON Sat. Road to Rio; Tenth Avenue Angel; Sun. Ziegfeld Follies; Buck Privates
BELMONT Otonio Primavera; Inspector Victor vs. Arsene Lupin
BRYANT Silver River; Woman in White
CARLTON To the Ende of the Earth; Alias a Gentleman
COLUMBIA Sat. Silver River; Love and Learn; Sun. State of the Union; North of the Border
DELMAR Don Simon de Lira; Ay Jalisco Note Raies
EDISON Well Groomed Bride; Stairway to Heaven
8TH ST. PLAYHOUSE Discovery
ELGIN Sat. Flame of New Orleans; Tight Shoes; Sun. Road to Rio; Tenth Avenue Angel
GREENWICH Iron Curtain; Tender Years
LAFFMOVIE Charlie Chapman in Carmen
LOEW'S 83D Sleep My Love
LOEW'S LINCOLN SQ. Homecoming; Close Up
LOEW'S OLYMPIA Sleep My Love; Big City
LOEW'S SHERIDAN Saigon; The Flame
LYRIC River Lady; Letter From an Unknown Woman
MIDTOWN Sat. Confessions of a Rogue; To Live in Peace; Sun. Government Girl; Diamond Horseshoe
NEMO Letter From an Unknown Woman; River Lady
NEW AMSTERDAM Saigon; The Flame
RIVERSIDE Letter From an Unknown Woman; River Lady
RIVIERA Homecoming; Close Up
RKO COLONIAL Letter From an Unknown Woman; River Lady
RKO 81ST Letter From an Unknown Woman; River Lady
RKO NEW 23RD Letter From Unknown Woman; River Lady
SAVOY Sat. Silver River; Woman in White; Sun. Homecoming; Close Up
SCHUYLER Unconquered; Who Killed Doc Robbin
SELWYN Mr. Blandings Builds his Dream House; Panhandle
77TH ST. Sat. Silver River; Woman in White; Sun. Nicholas Nickleby; Magic Bow
SQUIRE Art of Love; Bedroom Diplomat
STODDARD Homecoming; Close Up
STUDIO 65 Sat. Red Head; Late George Apley; Sun. April Showers; Fighting 6th
SYMPHONY This Abby Bread; Captain Kidd
TERRACE Sat. State of the Union; Red Stallion; Sun. House Across the Bay; Stand In
THALIA Club de Femmes; School for Sinners
TIMES Scandal in Paris; Sundown
TIMES SQUARE Bowery Buckaroos; Deadline
TIVOLI Sat. Silver River; Woman in White; Sun. Homecoming; Close up
TOWN Sat. Road to Rio; Tenth Avenue Angel; Sun. Scudda Hoo, Scudda Hay; Berlin Express
WAVERLY Iron Curtain
YORKTOWN Sat. Silver River; Woman in White; Sun. Shanghai Gesture; Big Street

Harlem

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Two Mrs. Carrolls; Ends of Earth
LOEW'S APOLLO Silver River; Woman in White
LOEW'S 116TH Saigon; The Flame
LOEW'S VICTORIA Saigon; The Flame
RKO ALHAMBRA Letter From an Unknown Woman; River Lady
RKO 125TH Letter From an Unknown Woman; River Lady
RKO REGENT Letter From an Unknown Woman; River Lady

Washington Heights

ALPINE Iron Curtain; Tender Years
DALE Homecoming; Close Up
DORSET State of the Union; Red Stallion
EMPRESS ●Panic; Yank in Rome
GEM Burning Cross; Dream of My People
HEIGHTS State of the Union; Red Stallion
LANE Homecoming; Close Up
LOEW'S DYCKMAN Silver River; Woman in White
LOEW'S INWOOD Saigon; The Flame
LOEW'S RIO Saigon; The Flame
LOEW'S 175TH Sleep My Love; Big City
RKO COLISEUM Letter From an Unknown Woman; River Lady
RKO HAMILTON Letter From an Unknown Woman; River Lady
RKO MARBLE HILL Letter From an Unknown Woman; River Lady
UPTOWN Berlin Express; Scudda Hoo, Scudda Hay

BRONX

ACE Sat., ●All My Sons, Are You With It; Sun., Iron Curtain, Tender Years
ALLERTON Road to Rio; Tenth Avenue Angel
ASCOT Angelina; Wings of the Morning
BEACH Sat., The Hunted; Sun., To the Ends of the Earth, Alias a Gentleman
BEDFORD Silver River; Woman in White
BURKE Sat., I Walk Alone, Heaven Only Knows; Sun., To the Ends of the Earth, Alias a Gentleman
CIRCLE Sat., I Remember Mama, The Hunted; Sun., To the Ends of the Earth, Alias a Gentleman
GLOBE Anna and the King of Siam; Way Out West
CONCOURSE To the Ends of the Earth; Alias a Gentleman
DALE Sat.-Sun., Homecoming, Close Up
DE LUXE Sat., Flowing Gold, Background to Danger; Sun., Fighting 69th, Valley of Giants
EARL Unavailable
FENWAY Sat., Renegade Girl, Queen of the Amazons; Sun., To the Ends of the Earth, Alias a Gentleman
FREEMAN Sat., To the Ends of the Earth, Alias a Gentleman; Sun., I Remember Mama, The Hunted
GLOBE Sat., Anna and the King of Siam, Way Out West; Sun., Top Hat, Blonde Savage
LIDO Sat., Next Time We Love, Sin Town; Sun., I Remember Mama, The Hunted
LOEW'S AMERICAN Homecoming; Close Up
LOEW'S BOSTON ROAD Sat., Road to Rio, Tenth Avenue Angel; Sun., Iron Curtain, Tender Years
LOEW'S BLVD. Homecoming; Close Up
LOEW'S BURNSIDE Homecoming; Close Up
LOEW'S BURLAND Homecoming; Close Up
LOEW'S ELSMERE Sat., State of the Union, Red Stallion; Sun., Berlin Express, Scudda Hoo, Scudda Hay
LOEW'S FAIRMONT Homecoming; Close Up
LOEW'S FARAGUT State of the Union; Red Stallion
LOEW'S GRAND Homecoming; Close Up
LOEW'S NATIONAL Homecoming; Close Up
LOEW'S 167TH Homecoming; Close Up
LOEW'S PARADISE Sleep My Love; Big City
LOEW'S POST RD. Homecoming; Close Up
LOEW'S SPOONER Silver River; Woman in White
LOEW'S VICTORY State of the Union; Red Stallion
MOSHOLU Road to Rio; Tenth Avenue Angel
NEW RITZ Sat., Buck Privates, Vigilantees Return; Sun., Son of Dracula, Mummy's Tomb
RKO ROYAL Unavailable
PROSPECT Does not wish to be listed in Daily Worker
PARK PLAZA Letter From an Unknown Woman; River Lady
RKO CASTLE HILL Letter From an Unknown Woman; River Lady
RKO CHESTER Letter From Unknown Woman; River Lady
RKO FRANKLIN Letter From Unknown Woman; River Lady
RKO FORDHAM Letter from Unknown Woman; iver Lady
RKO MARBLE HILL Letter From Unknown Woman; River Lady
RKO PELHAM Letter From Unknown Woman; River Lady
RKO ROYAL Letter From Unknown Woman; River Lady
ROSEDALE Sat. ●All My Sons; Are You With It; Sun., Road to Rio, Tenth Avenue Angel
SQUARE Sat., ●All My Sons, Are You With It; Sun., Iron Curtain, Tender Years
TUXEDO Sat., Silver River, Woman in White; Sun., Blood and Sand; I Wake Up Screaming
UNIVERSITY Sat., Sun Valley Serenade, Dillinger; Sun., Centennial Summer, Badlands of Dakota
WARD Sat., ●All My Sons, Are You With It
VALENTINE Silver River; Woman in White
ZENITH Sat., Pursued, Gypsy Wildcat; Sun., Blood and Sand, I Wake Up Screaming

BROOKLYN—*Downtown*

CLINTON Unavailable
FOX Lady from Shanghai; Adventure of Silverado
LOEW'S MELBA Homecoming; Close Up
LOEW'S METROPOLITAN Up in Central Park; Another Part of the Forest
MAJESTIC Confessions of a Rogue; Her First Affair
MOMART Duel in the Sun; Here Comes Trouble
PARAMOUNT Dream Girl; Driftwood
RKO ALBEE Give My Regards to Broadway; Green Grass of Wyoming
RKO ORPHEUM Mr. Blandings Builds His Dream House; Panhandle
STRAND Big Punch; Jinx Money
ST. GEORGE PLAYHOUSE Sat. Road to Rio; Adventure in Music; Sun. Iron Curtain; Tender Years
TERMINAL Sat. ●All My Sons; Are You With It; Sun. Road to Rio; Tenth Avenue Angel
TIVOLI Clandestine; Lucia di Lammermoor

Park Slope

ATLANTIC PLAYHOUSE Theatre Closed
CARLTON Road to Rio; Tenth Avenue Angel
RKO PROSPECT Mr. Blandings Builds His Dream House; Panhandle
SANDERS Road to Rio; Tenth Avenue Angel

Bedford

BELL CINEMA Sat. Unconquered; Who Killed Doc Robbin; Sun. I Remember Mama; The Hunted
LINCOLN Sat. Doll Face; Shock; Sun. Duel in the Sun; Here Comes Trouble
LOEW'S BREVOORT Iron Curtain; Tender Years
LOEW'S BEDFORD Homecoming; Close Up
NATIONAL Sat. ●All My Sons; Are You With It; Sun. Scudda Hoo,, Scudda Hay; Berlin Express
SAVOY Mr. Blandings Builds His Dream House; Panhandle

Brownsville

BILTMORE Ends of the Earth; Alias a Gentleman
LOEW'S PALACE Road to Rio; Tenth Avenue Angel
LOEW'S PREMIER Homecoming; Close Up
MILLER Program Unavailable During Summer Months
STONE Panhandle; Mr. Blandings Builds Dream House
SUPREME Iron Curtain; Tender Years
SUTTER Sat. B.F.'s Daughter; If Winter Comes; Sun. ●Naked City; Fighting Mad

Crown Heights

CARROLL Iron Curtain; Tender Years
CONGRESS Silver River; Woman in White
CROWN Sat. Naked City; Joe Palooka; Sun. Duel in the Sun; Here Comes Trouble
HOPKINSON Clandestine; Lucia di Lammermoor
LOEW'S CAMEO State of the Union; Red Stallion
LOEW'S PITKIN Saigon; The Flame
LOEW'S WARWICK Iron Curtain; Tender Years
RKO REPUBLIC Mr. Blandings Builds His Dream House; Panhandle
ROGERS Sat. ●Naked City; Joe Palooka; Sun. Duel in the Sun; Here Comes Trouble
STADIUM Mr. Blandings Builds His Dream House; Panhandle

Flatbush

ALBEMARLE Iron Curtain; Tender Years
ASTOR Francis the First; Resistance
AVALON Road to Rio; Tenth Avenue Angel
AVENUE D To the Eug of the Earth; Alias a Gentleman
AVENUE U Sat. ●Naked City; Joe Palooka; Sun. To the Ends of the Earth; Alias a Gentleman.
BEVERLY ●All My Sons; Are You With It.
CLARIDGE Iron Curtain; Tender Years
COLLEGE Sat. Scudda Hoo, Scudda Hay; Berlin Express; Sun. ●Naked City; Joe Palooka
ELM Iron Curtain; Tender Years
FARRAGUT Iron Curtain; Tender Years
GRANADA Road to Rio
JEWEL Sat. The Verdict; Palmy Days; Sun. Crack Up; Chance at Heaven
KENT Sat. I Remember Mama; The Hunted; Sun. Duel in the Sun; Here Comes Trouble
KINGSWAY Mr. Blandings Builds His Dream House; Panhandle
LEADER Sat. Sitting Pretty; My Girl Tisa; Sun. Flowing Gold; Background to Danger
LOEW'S KINGS Saigon; The Flame
LINDEN Iron Curtain; Tender Years
MARINE State of the Union; Red Stallion
MIDWOOD Road to Rio; Tenth Avenue Angel
MAYFAIR Iron Curtain; Tender Years
NOSTRAND Iron Curtain; Tender Years
PARKSIDE Carmen; Kings Jester
PATIO Road to Rio; Tenth Avenue Angel
QUENTIN Sat. Duel in the Sun; Here Comes Trouble; Sun. Next Time We Love; Sin Town
RIALTO Road to Rio; Tenth Avenue Angel
RKO KENMORE Mr. Blandings Builds His Dream House; Panhandle
RUGBY Naked City; Joe Palooka
TRAYMORE Sat. Duel in the Sun; Here Comes Trouble; Sun. Blood and Sand; I Wake Up Screaming
TRIANGLE Sat. Duel in the Sun; Here Comes Trouble; Sun. Scudda Hoo, Scudda Hay; Berlin Express
VOGUE Clandestine; Lucia di Lammermoor

Brighton—Coney Island

LOEW'S CONEY ISLAND Homecoming; Close Up
OCEANA Iron Curtain; Tender Years
RKO TILYOU Mr. Blandings Builds His Dream House; Panhandle
SHEEPSHEAD ●All My Sons; Are You With It?
SURF Sat. ●Naked City; Joe Palooka; Sun. Berlin Express; Scudda Hoo, Scudda Hay
TUXEDO ●All My Sons; Are You With It?

Bay Ridge

BERKSHIRE Sat. ●Naked City; Joe Palooka; Sun. ●All My Sons; Are You With It
CENTER Sat. Invisible Man; Invisible Man Returns; Sun. Pin Up Girl; Dark Corner
COLISEUM Road to Rio; Tenth Avenue Angel
ELECTRA Sat. Corkeyed Miracle; Tiger Fangs; Sun. The Spoilers; Diamond Jim Brady
ENDICOTT Sat. Three Girls in Blue; Oregon Trail
FORTWAY Sat. ●All My Sons; Are You With It; Sun. Scudda Hoo, Scudda Hay; Berlin Express
HARBOR Sat. To the Ends of the Earth; Alias a Gentleman; Sun. ●Naked City; Joe Palooka
LOEW'S ALPINE Homecoming; Close Up
LOEW'S BAY RIDGE State of the Union; Red Stallion
PARK Scudda Hoo, Scudda Hay; Berlin Express
RITZ Sat. ●All My Sons; Are You With It; Sun. ●Naked City; Joe Palooka
RKO DYKER Mr. Blandings Builds His Dream House; Panhandle
RKO SHORE RD. Road to Rio; Tenth Avenue Angel
STANLEY Sat. I Remember Mama; The Hunted; Sun. Jungle Book; Kid Millions

Boro Park—Bensonhurst

COLONY Robin Hood of Texas; Claudia and David; Sun. Philo Vasco; Too Many Winners
LOEW'S BORO PARK Silver River; Woman in White
LOEW'S ORIENTAL Homecoming; Close Up
LOEW'S 46TH Homecoming; Close Up
MARLBORO Silver River; Woman in White
WALKER Silver River; Woman in White

Ridgewood—Bushwick

EMPIRE Sat. ●Naked City; Joe Palooka; Sun. Buck Privates; South of Tahiti
LOEW'S GATES Homecoming; Close Up
RIDGEWOOD Road to Rio; Tenth Avenue Angel
RIVOLI Sat. Girl a Guy and a Gob; Wagons Westward; Sun. Campus Honeymoon; Western Heritage
RKO BUSHWICK Mr. Blandings Builds His Dream House;
RKO MADISON Mr. Blandings Builds His Dream House; Panhandle

Williamsburg

ALBA Iron Curtain; Tender Years
COMMODORE Road to Rio; Tenth Avenue Angel
KISMET Road to Rio; Tenth Ave. Angel
LOEW'S BROADWAY Homecoming; Close Up
LOEW'S VICTORY Big Town After Dark; Heart of Virginia
MARCY Iron Curtain; Tender Years
RAINBOW Road to Rio; Tenth Ave Angel
RKO REPUBLIC Mr. Blandings Builds His Dream House; Panhandle
SUMNER Sat. Badlands of Missouri; Buckaroo From Powder River

QUEENS—*Astoria*

ASTORIA Mr. Blandings Builds His Dream House; Panhandle
BROADWAY Sat. Iron Curtain; Tender Years; Sun., State of the Union, Red Stallion
GRAND Sat., Iron Curtain, Tender Years; Sun. Sate of the Union; Along the Oregon Trail
LOEW'S TRIBORO Saigon; The Flame
STEINWAY Sat., Only Angels Have Wings, Coast Guard; Sun., Flowing Gold, Background to Danger
STRAND Sat., Son of Dracula, Mummy's Tomb; Sun., Flame of New Orleans, Badlands of Dakota

Bayside

BAYSIDE ●Naked City, Joe Palooka; Sun., To the End of the Earth, Alias a Gentleman
CORONA Iron Curtain; Tender Years
LOEW'S PLAZA Homecoming; Close Up
VICTORY Sat., Winter Meeting; To the Victor; Sun., ●Naked City, Joe Palooka

Forest Hills

FOREST HILLS Discovery; Tenth Avenue Angel
INWOOD Sat., To the Ends of the Earth, Alias a Gentleman; Sun., Scudda Hoo, Scudda Hay, Berlin Express
MIDWOY Mr. Blandings Builds Dream House; Panhandle
TRYLON Sat., ●Naked City, Joe Palooka; Sun., To the Ends of the Earth, Alias a Gentleman

Flushing

LOEW'S PROSPECT Homecoming; Close Up
MAYFAIR To the Ends of the Earth, Alias a Gentleman; Sun., ●Naked City, Joe Palooka
ROOSEVELT Sat., Iron Curtain, Tender Years; Sun., Wings of the Morning, Tenth Avenue Angel
RKO KEITHS Mr. Blandings Builds Dream House; Panhandle
TOWN Daniel Boone, Windjammer; Sun., Hell's Divers, Gangs Inc.
UTOPIA Sat., Writer Meeting, To the Victor; Sun., Duel in the Sun

Jamaica

ARION ●Naked City; Joe Palooka
AUSTIN Sat., To the Ends of the Earth, Alias a Gentleman; Sun., ●All My Sons, Are You With It
BELLAIRE Sat., ●Naked City, Joe Palooka; Sun., Road to Rio, Tenth Avenue Angel
CASINO Sat., If Winter Comes, Alias a Gentleman; Sun., Scudda Hoo, Scudda Hay, Berlin Express
CARLTON ●All My Sons, Are You With It; Sun., ●Naked City, Joe Palooka
CAMBRIA Sat., Road to Rio; Tenth Avenue Angel; Sun., Iron Curtain, Tender Years
COMMUNITY Homecoming; Close Up
CROSSBAY Road to Rio; Tenth Avenue Angel
DRAKE Sat., ●Naked City, Joe Palooka; Sun., To the Ends of the Earth, Alias a Gentleman
GARDEN Sat., ●Naked City, Joe Palooka; Sun., Road to Rio, Tenth Avenue Angel
JAMAICA Sat., Only Angels Have Wings, Coast Guard; Sun., Iron Curtain, Tender Years
KEITHS Mr. Blandings Builds Dream House; Panhandle
LAURELTON Sat., I Remember Mama; Sun., To the Ends of the Earth, Alias a Gentleman
LEFFERTS Iron Curtain; Tender Years
LINDEN Sat., Road to Rio, Tenth Avenue Angel; Sun., Iron Curtain, Tender Years
LITTLE NECK Sat., To the Ends of the Earth, Alias a Gentleman; Sun. ●Naked City, Joe Palooka
LOEW'S HILLSIDE Homecoming; Close Up
LOEW'S VALENCIA Sleep My Love; Big City
LOEW'S WILLARD Homecoming; Close Up
MAIN ST. PLAYHOUSE Sat., ●Naked City, Joe Palooka; Sun., ●All My Sons; Are You With It
MERRICK Mr. Blandings Builds Dream House; Panhandle
OASIS Sat.-Sun. Iron Curtain, Tender Years
QUEENS Mr. Blandings Builds Dream House; Panhandle
RICHMOND HILL-GARDEN Sat., ●Naked City, Joe Palooka; Sun., ●All My Sons, Are You With It
ROOSEVELT Sat.-Sun., Scudda Hoo, Scudda Hay, Berlin Express
RKO ALDEN Mr. Blandings Builds Dream House; Panhandle
ST. ALBANS Sat. ●Naked City, Joe Palooka; Sun., Road to Rio, Tenth Avenue Angel
SAVOY Sat., Road to Rio, Tenth Avenue Angel; Sun., State of the Union, Red Stallion

Rockaway

GEM Only Angels Have Wings; Coast Guard
PARK Sat. Silver River; Woman in White; Sun. Homecoming
RKO COLUMBIA Homecoming; Close Up
RKO STRAND Mr. Blandings Builds His Dream House; Panhandle

Woodside

BLISS Road to Rio; Tenth Avenue Angel
CENTER Sat., Mark of Zorro, Prisoner of Shark Island; Sun., Heart of New York, Secret Mission
43RD ST. ●Naked City; Joe Palooka
HOBART ●Naked City, Joe Palooka
LOEW'S Homecoming; Close Up
SUNNYSIDE Iron Curtain; Tender Years



THE TUBERCULAR WARD of Harlem, on the fourth floor. Beds are placed in the corridor because of over-crowding.

T.B. Sweeps Homes in Harlem

(Continued from Page 7)

(in Harlem Hospital) was gradually increased by placing beds permanently in solaria, aisles and squeezing them in between other beds until a capacity of 763 was achieved. **Against this figure, we are running a daily census of between 1,000 and 1,050.** To accommodate this steadily rising load, additional beds are placed in corridors, porches and every possible space is taken up with more and more sick." (Emphasis mine—A.W.B.)

★

JUST FIVE WEEKS after receipt of that letter, on Dec. 6, 1947, Mayor O'Dwyer used the hospitals, and consequently the Harlem TB patients, as propaganda material for his 10-cent subway fare drive. But the 10-cent fare is here and the hospital patients—and those who should be patients—are in a worse fix. **Moreover, the 10-cent subway fare will further increase the Harlem Hospital census and the incidence of TB.**

Low income families and those on the relief roles show a higher TB rate than others. Last October the then Welfare Commissioner Edward E. Rhatigan reported that families on relief could buy only 75 percent of the food they needed. Hospital Commissioner Bernecker, at the same time, reported that the majority of clinic TB patients could not afford proper diets due to the rise in prices. He anticipated a rise of several thousand patients reflecting wide malnutrition in the population. **O'Dwyer's 10-cent fare, falling as hard as it does on those who cannot afford proper diets, will dip further into the diet money and increase the Hospital Commissioner's TB estimates.**

★

BUT WHAT HAPPENS when the TB rate rises and there is an increased need for beds? The victims walk the streets and ride the subways and go to movies spreading the disease. **Dr. Bernecker estimates that there are at this moment 30,000 active TB cases in our midst and that 10,000 of them—all in the infectious stage—are untreated and unhospitalized!**

The wasted old man, whose cheek bones almost push through the skin on his face as he dozes in his aisle-bed in Harlem Hospital, knows little of a man named Dewey up in Albany. The 18-year-old girl with the large eyes expressing hope that she "will go home next Friday," may know nothing of the well-touted O'Dwyer-Quill-Dewey package. But man and girl are victims.

And the hundreds who trek to the clinic in W. 137 St. on the first floor of the hospital have been similarly victimized. The children playing hop-scotch and jumping rope on the sputum-sprayed sidewalk before the clinic doors are potential victims of the deadly tuberculosis germ. The family of an out-patient tubercular, with no field worker to aid and advise them, are future figures in the Health Department's TB statistics. The subway rider may have paid his 10-cent fare only to inhale a germ coughed up by one of the 10,000 untreated victims of infectious TB.

★

GOV. DEWEY and the State Legislature are familiar with the situation which caused 3,245 deaths in New York City in one year. They knew as much about it as did Mayor O'Dwyer. But Dewey and the legislature gave New York City—in what is said to have been a "deal" between the Governor and the Mayor—a 10-cent subway fare. **For the victims of TB—pine boxes and platitudes.**

But consider the proportions of this act of omission. A person getting welfare assistance is cared for 60 percent by the state. But that same person, if he has to go to a hospital, is 100 percent on the city. The state refused to grant 50 percent of the funds required to build New York City hospitals, although every other county upstate does receive such aid.

The nurse at Harlem Hospital, walking the narrowed aisle over a littered floor, knows what she's up against. She knows that new hospitals are needed and she hopes that somehow the money will be found for her charges and those who should be her charges. She knows that she has no clerical help and admires the spirit of the patient-volunteers, although she knows that the work they do adds to the time they must spend there.

ON A HIGHER LEVEL Dr. Bernecker knows more precisely. He says that there are more than 7,600 vacant jobs in the hospitals. That is why TB patients must sweep and move ward furniture and do the clerical work—and be discharged before their alloted time has been spent. He knows that beds for tuberculars must be raised from the present 3,500 to 5,800; that $332,590,650—a "staggering" figure, he says—is needed for new hospital buildings and for hiring the additional personnel to man the plant.

Metropolitan Hospital on Welfare Island is more than 100 years old, having been built in 1839; City Hospital in the same location was built in 1861. Coney Island Hospital, Dr. Bernecker says, is a "study in obsolescence and decay," and Harlem and Bellevue urgently need "reconstruction."

★

A SIMPLE LAW authorizing 50 percent state aid to New York City hospitals could mean the difference of thousands of lives yearly.

A "save-America plan" on the same scale as the Marshall Plan would build 60 first class hospitals in New York and a proportionate number in every other state in the Union.

Fiscal experts agree that state and national governments remain the only sources of capital funds with which to build city hospitals.

As this is being read, somewhere a Health Department clerk is running over figures on an adding machine. The number is well past 1,500, much closer to 2,000. Each figure posted represents a death by TB. If the figures run true to prediction, 1,600 of them will be Negroes. **And most of them will be due to official negligence and public apathy.**

Spoils Spoil Tepee Harmony

(Continued from Page 10)

yet suffered since coming into office.

Not alone the fight for Surrogate, but the desperate struggle for political survival forced most of the Democratic leaders to desert O'Dwyer and Sampson. The latter, with his City-Hall directed policy of resisting American Labor Party coalition on specific candidates, threatened to down a host of Democratic Assemblymen, Senators and Congressmen.

Panicked by the sweeping Third Party wave rolling over the city, demanding that the axiom of self-preservation be the key theme of their political policy in November, disgusted with O'Dwyer's double-talk and inconsistencies, the Tammany Democrats gambled against the mayor—and won.

ROGERS has mayoralty ambitions. He was elected with ALP support. The big wheel in the Rogers election was Carmine G. DeSapio, elections commissioner and leader of the strong Democratic 1st A. D. DeSapio, too, is eager for a new electoral alliance with the Labor Party, as are the East Side and the Harlem leaders. All of the latter except C. Mott Shavers of the 14th A.D. backed Rogers and it is not unlikely that Shavers will be one of the first Tammany leaders to be ousted.

The Tammany machine can be counted on to push Rogers for mayoralty and begin maneuvers to win the ALP-Third Party support. O'Dwyer, who has been mouthing pro-Labor Party phrases while undermining the United Public Workers and attacking progressive CIO leaders here, is anxious to get the nomination for Governor. Without the Third Party vote he is dubious of election.

We can expect, therefore, to see some rapproachment, between the Rogers forces and City Hall in the very near future. The politicians forget, however, that the Third Party strength in New York is an independent strength, a political party that has come of age.

The Tammany Hall revolt and the present rift between the leaders and the mayor is another indication that the Democratic Party locally, as well as nationally, is bereft of principle, is aware of its waning influence, is fundamentally aligned with the Republican Party and is drifting into political oblivion.

The maneuvers in City Hall should give renewed confidence to the pro-Wallace forces. The people are beginning to break through the rotten deadwood of political decay and the old clubhouse walls are crumbling.

What's On?

SATURDAY

Manhattan

ENJOY OUR cool Studio Party, tonight. 9 p.m. Delightful company; entertainment; dancing. Carnegie Hall Studio, 868 Mezzanine—entrance, 56th St. and 7th Ave., Manhattan. Subs. $1. Ausp.: ALP 5th South.

LOOK NO further! You've found it! The affair of the season. This Saturday night at 221 E. 46 St. Apt. 2-E. Refreshments and entertainment. Sponsored by Maritime Radio Officers' Committee for Wallace. Subs. 49c. 8:30 p.m.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY. Student Section is having another outstanding social. Entertainment by Fred Hellerman of People's Songs. Dancing, refreshments, and games. Saturday night, July 17, 8:30 p.m. at 269 W. 25th St., off 8th Avenue. Subs. 65c.

CONTEMPORARY WRITERS, Phillip Bonosky's short story workshop, open session featuring work of new writers. Contemporary Writers Studio, 37 E. 19 St. 9 p.m. Discussion, refreshments. Subs. 75c.

JOIN OUR Fun, members, friends; congenial atmosphere. Folk, social, cool studio Cultural Folk Dance Group, 128 E. 16 St. 8:30 p.m.

Bronx

BANG-UP! AFFAIR!! Big dance. Jackie Gibson of People's Songs, Hunts Point AYD, 1029 E. 163 St. 8:30 p.m.

SUNDAY

Manhattan

WHERE TO NOW? Labor and the Liberals in the 1948 elections. A discussion of the implications of the Republican and Democratic Conventions, their candidates and programs, for the Third Party movement. Bernard Burton, Labor Correspondent, Daily Worker. 8:45 p.m. 50c. Jefferson School, 16th St. and 6th Ave.

CELEBRATE—CALYPSO CLUB, 7th Ave. and 140th St. Sunday, July 18th, 4 'til 9 p.m. Cabaret entertainment, dancing. Brother Freeman's Birthday. Sub. $1.50 per place. Tickets available 57 West 125th St. SA 2-8807. United Harlem Tenants and Consumers Organization.

LECTURE DANCE under the stars, open roof terrace. Hotel Diplomat, 108 W. 43rd St. Zovello the Magician. "Art of Deception." Demonstration-amazing. Rain or shine. Adm. $1.25 plus tax. 8:30 p.m.

STUDIO PARTY, come all members, friends! Cool studio. Folk dancing, fun. Cultural Folk Dance Group, 128 E. 16th St. 8:30 p.m.

Bronx

WATERMELON will greet you, at Hunts Point A.Y.D. Sunday evening social. Dancing. 1029 E. 163rd St. 8:30 p.m.

Brooklyn

MR. O'MALLEY will be there. Fun, eats, dancing. All for 35c. 267 Legion St. Brownsville Youth Club. 8:30 p.m.

One week
Morning Courses—III
Science of Society
DOXEY A. WILKERSON
Mon., July 19 - Fri., July 23
9:30 A.M.-1:00 P.M.
REGISTER NOW
Fee: $7.00
JEFFERSON SCHOOL
OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
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SUNDAY, JULY 18 — 8:30 P.M.
Penthouse Lecture-Dance presents
An Evening of Songs to Remember
PETE LAURA
SEEGER • DUNCAN
America's Beloved Folk Singers in
"SONGS OF CHALLENGE"
Followed by Dancing to Music of
ALLAN TRESSER & ORCH.
PENTHOUSE BALLROOM
13 Astor Place (8th St. nr. B'way)
$1.25 plus tax
Air Conditioned - BAR - Open Terrace

PRE-CONVENTION PARTY
158 Rivington St., N.Y.C.
JULY 17 — 9:30 P.M.
HYMAN FRIED
Star of Radio and Television
Dancing—Proceeds ALP 4th A.D. So.

Fred Douglass Center
presents
HERBERT WHEELDON
Chairman State Negro Commission Communist Party on
"The Fight Against Jimcrow in the Army"
Friday 8:30 p.m.
July 23rd Admission 50c
107-04 New York Blvd., Jamaica, L. I.

Cabaret Entertainment ★ Dancing
COCKTAIL PARTY
SUNDAY JULY 18
4-9
★
$1.50 a place
CALYPSO CLUB, 2389 Seventh Avenue
(139th-140th Sts.) SA 2-8807
Ausp.: United Harlem Tenants and Consumers Org.

14th National Convention
Communist Party
For Peace, Democracy and Economic Security
Opening Session
Mon., August 2
7:30 P.M.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN
(AIR-CONDITIONED)
WILLIAM Z. FOSTER
National Chairman, Communist Party
BENJAMIN J. DAVIS
N. Y. City Councilman
GUESTS:
FRANCOIS BILLOUX
Deputy, France
PHIL PIRATIN
M.P., England
Entertainment:
RADISHEV DANCERS ★ POLYANKA ENSEMBLE
LAURA DUNCAN
Reserved Seats: $2.00, 1.50, 1.00, 80c, 50c (tax incl.)
Tickets at: Workers Bookshop, 50 E. 13th St.; Bookfair, 133 W. 44th St.; Jefferson Bookshop, 575 Sixth Ave., and all Party Clubs

RADIO PROGRAMS

SATURDAY

MORNING

11:30-WNBC—Smilin' Ed McConnell
WOR—Special Agent
WJZ—Don Gardiner
WCBS—Junior Miss
WNYC—P.A.L. Program
WQXR—UN Newsreel
11:45-WNYC—Chemistry Talk
WQXR—Along the Danube

AFTERNOON

12:00-WNBC—News, Rad Hall
WOR—High Adventure
WJZ—Freedom Gardener
WCBS—Theatre of Today
WNYC—Midday Symphony
12:15-WNBC—The Kuhns, Comments
12:30-WNBC—Coffee with Congress
WOR—News; The Answer Man
WJZ—The American Farmer
WCBS—Stars Over Hollywood
1:00-WNBC—Farm and Home Hour
WOR—Luncheon at Sardi's
WJZ—Maggi McNellis—Herb Sheldon
WCBS—Grand Central Station
WNYC—Music
WQXR—News; Midday Symphony
1:30-WNBC—Edward Tomlinson
WOR—To Be Announced
WJZ—Speaking of Songs
WCBS—County Fair
1:45-WNBC—Public Affairs
2:00-WNBC—Vincent Lopez Orchestra
WOR—Tex Beneke
WJZ—Studio Music
WCBS—Give and Take—Quiz
WNYC—Opera
WQXR—News; The Book Concert
2:30-WNBC—Salute To Veterans
WCBS—Country Journal
WJZ—Hitching Post
3:00-WNBC—Nature Sketches
WCBS—Report from Overseas
WQXR—News; Movie Music
3:15-WCBS—Adventures in Science
3:30-WCBS—Gregg McCritchic
WQXR—Music of Our Times
4:00-WNBC—Whitey Berquist
WCBS—Olympic Track and Field Meet
WQXR—News; Symphonic Matinee
4:30-WNBC—Mind Your Manners
5:00-WNBC—Sports
WCBS—Make Way For Youth
WOR—Take a Number—Quiz
WQXR—News; Music
5:15-WNBC—Lassie Show
5:30-WNBC—Dr. I. Q. Jr.
WOR—True or False—Quiz
WQXR—Cocktail Time
5:45-WJZ—Dorothy Fuldheim

EVENING

6:00-WNBC—Arlington Futurity Race
WJZ—News; Manhattan Close-Up
WCBS—Bob Hite
WNYC—Jazz Jubilee
WOR—Lyle Van
WQXR—News; Music to Remember
6:15-WNBC—Art of Living
WOR—Hy Gardner
WJZ—Profits of Prayer
WCBS—CBS Views the Press
6:30-WNBC—NBC Symphony
WOR—Fred Vandeventer
WQXR—Dinner Concert
6:45-WJZ—Jack Beall
WCBS—Larry LeSueur
WNYC—Weather, News
7:00-WOR—Guess Who
WJZ—5th Annual Donaldson Awards
WCBS—St. Louis Municipal Opera
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WQXR—News; Music
7:30-WNBC—Curtain Time
WOR—Grandstand Managers
WJZ—Famous Jury Trials
WCBS—Saturday Serenade
WQXR—Opera Excerpts
7:45-WOR—Answer Man
WCBS—Hoagy Carmichael
8:00-WNBC—George Olsen
WOR—Twenty Questions
WQXR—News, Symphony Hall
WJZ—To Be Announced
WCBS—Sing It Again
WNYC—Great Masters Music
8:30-WNBC—Dick Jergens
WOR—Stop Me If You've Heard This One
WJZ—The Amazing Mr. Malone
WQXR—New York Times News
9:00-WNBC—Hit Parade
WOR—Three for the Money
WJZ—Gangbusters
WCBS—Morey Amsterdam Show
WNYC—Gilbert-Sullivan Music
WQXR—News; Music
9:30-WNBC—Can You Top This
WJZ—What's My Name
WCBS—It Pays to Be Ignorant
9:45-WNYC—Top Talk
10:00-WNBC—Radio City Playhouse
WOR—Theatre of the Air
WJZ—Professor Quiz
WCBS—Saturday Serenade
WQXR—News; Record Album
10:30-WNBC—Grand Ole Opry
WJZ—Hayloft Hoedown
WQXR—Just Music
11:00-WOR—News—Music
WJZ—News; Music
WMCA—News; Mr. and Mrs. Music
WHN—America Back to God

SUNDAY

MORNING

11:30-WNBC—News; Charles McCarthy
WJZ—Hour of Faith
WCBS—Salt Lake City Tabernacle Choir and Organ
WHN—Calvary Baptist Church
WNEW—News; Bing Crosby Records
WLIB—Treasure Island

AFTERNOON

12:00-WNBC—Jinx and Tex
WOR—The Show Shop
WJZ—George Carson Putnam
WCBS—Invitation to Learning
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WNYC—Midday Symphony
WINS—Recorded Music
WLIB—News; Sunday Salon
WQXR—New York Times News
12:05-WQXR—Symphonic Varieties
12:15-WJZ—Foreign Reporters
WNEW—Vaudeville Isn't Dead
WHN—Bing Crosby Records
12:30-WNBC—Eternal Light
WOR—News—Melvin Elliott
WCBS—People's Platform
WJZ—Piano Playhouse
WMCA—News Bulletins
WINS—Recorded Music
WHN—Hour of Champions
WNEW—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—Orchestra Melodies
12:45-WOR—Milton Rettenberg, Piano
WMCA—Jerry Baker
WQXR—Young People's Concert
1:00-WNBC—America United
WOR—News
WJZ—Sam Pettengill
WCBS—Philadelphia Report
WMCA—Let's Talk Music
WNYC—Music for the connoisseur
WHN—Yiddish Swing
WNEW—New Voices
WLIB—News of New York
WQXR—New York Times News
1:05-WQXR—Midday Symphony
1:15-WOR—Your Hymnal
WHN—William S. Gailmor
WJZ—Edward Weeks, Comment
WLIB—Estelle Sternberger
1:30-WNBC—Nelson Olmstead & Co.
WOR—Contemporary Music
WJZ—National Vespers
WMCA—J. Raymond Walsh, Forum
WCBS—Tell It Again
WHN—Recorded Music
WNEW—News; Recorded Music
WLIB—Melody Playhouse
2:00-WNBC—First Piano Quartet
WOR—The Five Mysteries
WJZ—Week Around the World
WCBS—Return Engagement
WNYC—Brooklyn Museum Concert
WNEW—Perfect Program
WINS—Detroit vs Yankees
WLIB—Gypsy Music
WQXR—News
2:05-WQXR—Footlight Echoes
2:15-WLIB—Harriet Johnson, Interviews
2:30-WNBC—Robert Merrill
WOR—Harry Hennessy
WJZ—Mr President
WCBS—Joseph C. Harsch
WNEW—News; Recorded Music
WLIB—Treasury Guest Star
WQXR—Americana
2:45-WOR—Periscope
WCBS—Elmo Roper
2:55-WNYC—News
3:00-WNBC—Eddy Howard
WOR—What's the Name of that Song
WJZ—Harrison Woods
WCBS—Hollywood Bowl Symphony Orchestra
WNEW—Maxine Sullivan Show
WLIB—Church of Christ
3:15-WJZ—The Almanac
3:30-WNBC—One Man's Family
WOR—Life Begins at 80
WNYC—Choral Masterpieces
WNEW—News; Recorded Music
WJZ—Dance Music
4:00-WNBC—The Quiz Kids
WOR—House of Mystery
WJZ—Cal Tinney
WLIB—News; Music
WQXR—News
4:30-WNBC—Bob Trout
WOR—True Detective Mysteries
WJZ—Favorite Story
WCBS—Make Mine Music
WNEW—News; Recorded Music
4:35-WNBC—Round Table
4:55-WNYC—News
5:00-WNBC—Author Meets Critics
WOR—Under Arrest
WJZ—Personal Autograph
WCBS—Janette Davis
WNYC—Library Concert
WNEW—Hollywood Newsreel
WINS—Recorded Music
WLIB—News; Music Lounge
WQXR—News
5:05-WQXR—Melodies of Old Vienna
5:15-WCBS—Here's to You
5:30-WOR—What Makes You Tick
WCBS—To Be Announced
WJZ—David Harding
WNBC—Jane Pickens Show
WNYC—Chamber Music
WNEW—News; Music
WHN—Sports Gossip
5:45-WMCA—Cecil Brown
WHN—Recorded Music
5:55-WNYC—News

EVENING

6:00-WNBC—Catholic Hour
WOR—Those Websters
WJZ—Drew Pearson
WCBS—Family Hour
WMCA—News; Bert Knapp, Sports
WHN—Recorded Music
WINS—Tenth of a Nation
WNEW—Recorded Music
WQXR—News
6:05-WQXR—String Quartet
6:15-WJZ—Don Gardner
6:30-WNBC—Hollywood Star Theater
WOR—Nick Carter
WCBS—Pause That Refreshes
WNYC—Savoy Chorale
WINS—News; Meet Your Congress
6:45-WNYC—Weather Report; News
7:00-WNBC—Let's Talk Hollywood
WOR—Mystery Playhouse
WJZ—I Love Adventure—Play
WCBS—Gene Autry
WMCA—Footlight Revue
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WHN—Today's Baseball
WINS—Bible Hour
WNEW—Hour of St. Francis
WQXR—News
7:05-WQXR—Collectors Items
7:15-WMCA—Religious News Reporter
WHN—Sports Final
WNEW—Andre Kostelanetz Records
7:30-WNBC—Summer Theatre
WOR—Melvin Elliott
WJZ—Johnny Fletcher—Sketch
WCBS—Blondie
WMCA—Album of Favorites
WHN—Voice of Prophecy
WNEW—News; Spirituals
7:45-WOR—Robert S. Allen



8:00-WNBC—Shaw Chorale
WOR—Alexander's Mediation Board
WJZ—Stop the Music
WCBS—Sam Spade
WMCA—News; Music
WHN—Calvary Baptist Church
WNEW—Piano Rhapsody
WEVD—Irish Variety Show
WQXR—News
8:05-WQXR—Symphony Hall
8:30-WNBC—RFD America
WOR—Jimmy Fidler
WCBS—Man Called X
WMCA—Ave Maria Hour
WNEW—News; Piano Rhapsody
8:45-WOR—Danton Walker
WEVD—Alexander Gabriel
8:55-WCBS—Ned Calmer
9:00-WNBC—Merry-Go-Round
WOR—Secret Missions
WCBS—Winner Take All
WJZ—Walter Winchell
WMCA—News; Composers Notebook
WEVD—Drama: In Your Name
WQXR—News
9:05-WQXR—Sunday Evening Concert
9:15-WJZ—Louella Parsons; Bob Hope
WEVD—Melody Moments
9:30-WNBC—Familiar Music Album
WOR—It's A Living
WJZ—Superstition
WCBS—Strike It Rich
WNEW—News; Music You Want
WEVD—Quiz—I Challenge You
9:45-WNYC—News Reports
10:00-WNBC—Take It or Leave It
WOR—Behind the Front Page
WCBS—Mickey Rooney Showcase
WJZ—Comedy Writers Show
WMCA—News; Music
WINS—Message to Israel
WEVD—Melody Moments
WHN—Word of Life Program
WQXR—News
10:05-WQXR—On Wings of Song
10:15-WINS—Religious Program
WEVD—Michael Young
10:30-WNBC—Horace Heidt
WOR—The Unexpected
WJZ—Jimmy Fidler
WMCA—News Reports
WCBS—Escape
WEVD—Masterwork Music
WQXR—Just Music
10:45-WJZ—We Care
WOR—Fix It Yourself
WMCA—London Column
WEVD—Recorded Music
WQXR—News
WINS—Bethel Gospel Program
WNEW—News; Music Until Midnight

RADIO HIGHLIGHTS
(Saturday, July 17)

6:15 P.M.—CBS Views the Press. WCBS.

6:30 P.M.—N B C Symphony Orchestra. WNBC.

7:00 P.M.—St. Louis Municipal Opera. WCBS.

8:00 P.M.—Twenty Questions. WOR.

8:30 P.M.—City Amateur Symphony. WNYC.

9:00 P.M.—Morey Amsterdam show. WCBS.

10:00 P.M.—Theatre of the Air. WOR

RADIO HIGHLIGHTS
(Sunday, July 18)

12:00 M.—Invitation to Learning. WCBS.

12:30 PM.—People's Platform. WCBS.

1:15 PM.—Wm. S. Gailmor. WHN.

1:30 PM.—Tell It Again. WCBS.

2:00 PM.—Brooklyn Museum Concert. WNYC.

2:45 PM.—Elmo Roper. WCBS.

3:00 PM.—CBS Symphony Orchestra. WCBS.

5:00 PM.—Author Meets the Critic. WNBS.

6:00 PM.—Oscar Brand—Song Festival. WNYC.

8:00 PM.—Robert Shaw Chorale. WNBC.

11:30 PM. — Chicago Roundtable. WNBC.

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Book Parade

David Alman's 'Well of Compassion'; Negro Artist in an Alien World

By David Carpenter

THE HERO of David Alman's second novel, **The Well of Compassion,** is a young Negro artist in Harlem. In sensitive and very often beautiful prose, Alman pictures the emotional struggles of Lock Sharon to integrate himself into a white world.

Lock, who had escaped, along with his mother and brother, from the Jimcrow horror of Birmingham, Ala., wanted more than anything else to paint. And he had the talent. But he was broke and jobless. And his sweetheart, Bright, with whom he had lived for a year with burning longing and no consummation, had just died of tuberculosis.

As he flounders, lost in an unhealthy brooding over his lost love,

THE WELL OF COMPASSION, By David Alman. 278 pp. New York. Simon & Schuster. $3.

with a vague eagerness to capture on canvas his dead Bright in all the colors of her suffering, he becomes involved with a neurotic young white Anglo-Saxon woman, Miss Jo, who owns an art gallery, and her assistant, a Jewish girl named Melia.

For Lock, Jo becomes the means to integrate himself into an alien world to achieve the security for his painting. For Jo, who is under a psychiatrist's care, Lock becomes the great shock, who will awaken her slumbering emotions and make it possible for her to paint the masterpieces of which she thinks herself capable.

Lock and Jo marry. And Lock moves into the white world. Their marriage is unsuccessful, because Jo is unable to find her talent, because she is jealous of Lock's painting, because she cannot overcome her Jimcrow prejudices.

The breakup of their marriage leaves Lock rudderless again. And he is rescued only by the intervention of Melia, the Jewish girl, who is also an artist. Melia leads him to an understanding of the realities of life.

* * *

ASIDE FROM the literary merit of his novel, Alman has performed a worthwhile social service in his book. One of the great psychological barriers between whites and Negroes is that of the sexual taboo, which has been propagated by the white supremacists. This is typified in the filthy remark that is always thrown up to fighters for Negro-white unity; "Would you want your sister to marry a n----r?"

Every time a writer depicts the love relationships between whites and Negroes in natural lifelike terms, including all the conflicts that must occur both of a personal character and those imposed by an inimical society, he is helping, through the effect upon hundreds and thousands of readers, to break down this most terrible of all barriers that have been artificially raised between white and Negro.

Alman does a most effective job in this respect.

It is impossible, however, to end one's comments on Alman's novel at this point. An author has the right to write as he pleases. But he must also accept the responsibility for what he writes.

That Alman feels his social responsibility in his writing is obvious from his choice of a subject. He is also aware of the broader aspects of social struggle in this period, as may be seen in the inclusion of reflections on the Spanish Civil War.

But the story itself does not show this awareness very clearly. It is extremely personal in character. As far as the aspects of Negro struggle are concerned, one would think the solution for a Negro artist is to escape from his Negro culture and find his security in a white world. Because, while Lock ends one venture of this type in disaster, the book ends with his finding the



DAVID ALMAN

possibility of security with Melia, the Jewish girl.

But even this is very hazy. One is left with the feeling that what happened to Lock could have happened to almost any artist. The story is basically that of the Freudian conflict within the artist of the will to live and the death wish, as personified by Melia, the Jewish girl, and Jo, the neurotic Anglo-Saxon. And Melia and Jo are the forces of good and evil battling for Lock's soul.

Nowhere in the story does one get a true measure of the very real emotional, social and economic problems facing a Negro artist in the United States today. Nowhere does one get adequately the feeling of conflict, of struggle and of unity for victory.

Missing is that "community of humanity," of which Ralph Fox once wrote, into which every writer must enter to achieve the fruition of his talent.

* * *

BOTH OF Alman's novels have dealt with Negroes. In both of them, despite brilliant writing, there has been missing, in my opinion, a real insight into the very special problems of the Negro people; there have been only a surface realization of the anguish, suffering, pain, struggle and urge to victory in the Negro people.

But Alman's undeniable talent and his sensitivity to the social questions of today will, I am certain, make him, as he develops, one of the first-rate novelists of our period.

Music

'Songs to Remember' At Penthouse Sunday

There will be an evening of **Songs to Remember** featuring Pete Seeger and Laura Duncan at the air-conditioned Penthouse Ballroom, 13 Astor Pl., N. Y., tonight (Sunday) at 8:30.

* * *

Melvin Bartell, baritone, who was one of the finalists at the recent concert awards of the American Theater Wing, has been engaged to sing leading roles with the Covent Garden Opera in London next fall.

The annual festival at the Central City Opera House in Colorado will see presentations this summer of **Cosi Fan Tutte** and **Tales of Hoffman** for lovers of "opera in the clouds." The famed mining town is 9,000 feet up in the Rockies 35 miles west of Denver.

Movies:

Huston's 'Key Largo' Attacks Rat-race World

By Herb Tank

THERE is a sickening tension that crawls cold into the stomach in John Huston's "Key Largo." The war is over. The victory strange. This is the menacing tension of a post-war world we never fought for.

And Johnny Rocco is back.

Rocco was big time once. He was a guy who could make mayors and governors and a guy who destroyed people. Johnny Rocco was a gangster, sure, but Johnny Rocco was also a way of life.

"Yeh, yeh," said Rocco with his staccato, side of the mouth speech, "and what'd they do to me? They kicked me out of the country. Deported me. Me! Just like I was a lousy Red!"

"Welcome back, Rocco," spoken softly, bitterly, by the ex-soldier, "welcome back, sir. America awaits you with open arms."

It's Johnny Rocco's country again.

* * *

THE MOVIE. In **Key Largo**, writer-director John Huston has made what is easily the most interesting, the most absorbing American film to be seen so far this year. It's a corking good movie and an intelligent one, worthy of discussion and, from my own viewpoint, serious criticism.

Key Largo is a film-maker's attempt to come to grips with the rat-race of post-war America. Smybolist in method, it poses the problem of an ex-soldier, cynical and embittered and disillusioned by a world he never fought for, who chooses to escape the rodent world and finds there is no escape. Frank McCloud finds that he has to continue to take sides, continue to struggle.

Similar in both setting and theme to Hemingway's **To Have and Have Not**, a novel that sought new values in the thirties, the film **Key Largo** attempts to be affirmative and escape another post-war "lost generation."

The plotting is melodramatic . . . violent. Frank McCloud (Humphrey Bogart) arrives in Key Largo, out of season, to see the father (Lionel Barrymore) and the widow (Lauren Bacall) of another soldier who died in Italy.

Johnny Rocco (Edward G. Robinson), a big time gangster secretly back in the States, has taken over with his mob. There is violence and evil and people are broken until McCloud recognizes his obligation to destroy the men who so easily destroy others.

* * *

THE PLAY. The film was adapted from the Maxwell Anderson play that appeared on Broadway before the war. The play was static, talky, mystical. In the play the ex-soldier comes home from Spain disillusioned. The point was vague and tired: an abstract tribute to human spirit.

In adapting the play the writers, Huston and Richard Brooks (**The Brick Foxhole**), have made it their own. Although like the play, the film's ideas are worked out in somewhat veiled symbolism, the picture is more meaningful and far more effective theatrically.



EDWARD G. ROBINSON, Humphrey Bogart, Lionel Barrymore and Lauren Bacall are shown in a scene from John Huston's 'Key Largo' at the Strand Theatre.

* * *

FILM SENSE. Director John Huston (**Maltese Falcon, San Pietro, Treasure of the Sierra Madre**) is unique among current Hollywood directors. Unlike many others who are rushing to get in on the semi-documentary trend, Huston seems content to keep his camera within studio walls. He seems more deeply concerned with real ideas, than real backgrounds, and he likes to express those ideas in highly theatrical ways.

In **Key Largo** he makes interesting, and often eloquent, use of camera, sound-track, and the actors. His camera is never relaxed. It's always tense, restless, underlining the meaning of everythings it focuses on. His camera carefully avoids depending on the sound-track, the spoken word, to carry a scene. In a film adapted from a talky play that's no easy trick.

Like the camera work the sound-track is keyed up, often using distortion to heighten dramatic effects.

As for performances, Huston has taken a first-rate cast and has gotten good portrayals all the way around. The performances adhere to an overall style that matches the general style and approach of the entire film.

* * *

THE IDEAS. **Key Largo** is an indictment of a society that destroys people. It is an angry cry against the betrayal of the principles for which we fought the war.

It is weakened, I think, by two things: the direct and indirect censorship in Hollywood that forces the film-maker to bury his theme beneath layers and layers of conventional melodrama; and the unclear social orientation of the film-maker.

The film essentially expresses a middle class intellectual's revolt against the rottenness of capitalist reaction riding high in post-war America. Lacking a social base, a relationship to progressive forces, the film lacks direction. So does the Hamlet-like, middle class hero. When he is compelled to fight once again he battles for abstract principles of truth and justice, against forces of abstract evil.

Like **Body and Soul**, another good film that had within it a bitter attack against a society that destroys its people, **Key Largo** is fascinated by violence. The film dwells on ugliness and obscenity as if it could only deal with problems of justice and struggle, and the faith of man, in the brutal terms of gangsterism.

The lack of social orientation in the film determined the unusual setting and the characters. The theme is valid and urgent and yet it is worked out against a background, and through situations, so far removed from the lives and experience of people that it often gets lost. Because of this **Key Largo** sometimes tends to become just another violent melodrama, brutal and savagely exciting, but not always able to communicate its theme.

* * *

AN EXCITING MOVIE, with its strong points and weaknesses both, **Key Largo** is about the most absorbing and interesting film out of an American studio this year. From what I hear about forthcoming films I doubt if any will top it.

Key Largo opened yesterday at the Strand.

KEY LARGO. Warner Bros. Produced by Jerry Wald. Directed by John Huston. Screenplay by Richard Brooks and John Huston. Based on the play by Maxwell Anderson. Photographed by Karl Freund. Music by Max Steiner. With Humphrey Bogart, Edward G. Robinson, Lauren Bacall, Lionel Barrymore, Claire Trevor and Thomas Gomez. At the Strand.

Around the Dial

By Bob Lauter

LAST WEEK the New Yorker carried the following comment:

"The American Broadcasting Co. announced recently that it was abandoning plans for a projected documentary on Communism because it was unable to find a single first-rate writer who wasn't either pro-Communist or anti-Communist. We gather from this announcement that ABC felt distinctly let down by the boys in the back room, that it had counted on doing business with orderly vacuums in gray flannel sack suits and black four-in-hands and had instead run up against people with opinions."

The **New Yorker's** remarks are not accurate. WJZ-ABC has **not** abandoned its one-hour documentary, **Communism—U. S. Brand.** The network has scheduled it for Monday, Aug. 2, at 9:00 p.m.

Variety first caught the **New Yorker's** paragraph, checked with ABC's public relations man, Robert Saudek, and again learned that Morton Wishengrad is working on the script.

Then John Crosby, radio columnist for the **Herald Tribune,** criticized the **New Yorker** for sloppy reporting. Crosby, too, repeats the charge, issued in a WJZ-ABC release, that the Daily Worker "had given the documentary a very unfavorable review, although it hasn't read it or heard it."

PRESUMABLY this paper is to take an attitude of watchful waiting while this forthcoming documentary is surrounded with an air of phony objectivity and flatulent self-righteousness. The **New Yorker's** comment was dead wrong when it claimed that the network was unable to "find a single first-rate writer who wasn't either pro-Communist or anti-Communist."

The truth, quite obviously, is that WJZ-ABC was not in the least bit interested in finding a writer who was neither of these things. They wanted a writer who has a long and unenviable record of shouting, "Me, too," whenever the Communist Party was attacked. They got such a writer—**a writer who for a long pueriod made his living out of red-baiting.**

REFERRING to Morton Wishengrad, who is preparing this script, John Crosby himself noted that he is a man "of decided opinions on Communists, having helped David Dubinsky rid the International Garment Workers Union of them."

And we are not supposed to comment on such a program until it is broadcast! We are to wait for the "objective" script of a man whose "decided opinions" on Communists earned him a job as political hatchetman for Dubinsky.

WJZ-ABC, by the way, has begun to change its tone. No longer do we hear so much about "objectivity." Now we learn that the network boasts of Wishengrad's work in "exposing" Communists. The claim that this program is a documentary, to be treated with dignity, becomes sheer nonsense. It is planned not as a documentary, but as an attack. Its integrity can be judged by the fact that today not one official of the Communist Party has yet been approached for facts or information concerning the Party's activities and program.

We repeat, as we said before, that after having hired Wishengrad to do a script on the Communist Party, the next logical step will be to hire Abdullah to do a "documentary" on the Jewish State. Should that latter contingency come to pass, we will be pardoned if we don't wait for the broadcast before we comment.

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The SNAPSHOT GUILD



Sharp details help lend snap to your pictures, so hold camera firmly, use adequate shutter speed to end camera movement.

Minimum Shutter Speeds

A LETTER from a high school student last week asked a pertinent question. "Not long ago," our correspondent wrote, "you mentioned that many pictures were spoiled by what you called camera movement—moving the camera ever so slightly as the shutter is tripped. I'm curious to know what shutter speed will help overcome the effects of camera movement."

Actually, as we pointed out before, the first step in overcoming camera movement is to hold the camera firmly with both hands, resting against chest or cheekbone, and trip the shutter smoothly. But sufficient shutter speed will help, too. And in this connection the most important point is never to use a speed of less than 1/25 of a second when your camera is hand-held.

More often, you'll want to use a speed of at least 1/50. With miniature cameras, such as a 35mm., you may find 1/100 is better. The reason for this is that prints from miniature cameras are almost always enlarged. And a slight fuzziness, caused by camera movement, which is not apparent in a small contact print, often becomes objectionably noticeable when the print is blown up.

Another helpful device for eliminating camera movement is the use of a cable release—a short cable with a push button on one end which can be attached to many cameras. The advantage of such a release is that the flexible cable absorbs any vibration from tripping the shutter which otherwise might be transmitted to the camera.

A cable release, too, is of use when working with the camera resting on a tripod or other support. Such support is necessary at speeds of less than 1/25 or for time exposures. But even with a camera setting on a table, it's possible to jar it when pushing the shutter button. Which is in itself reason to try the cable release at slow speeds.

—John van Guilder

Reprinted through courtesy of Snapshot Guild

Asks City Not to Rent Milk Plant To Borden Co.

City Councilman Eugene P. Connolly, (ALP - Manhattan), Friday called upon Mayor O'Dwyer to hold up the leasing of the Bronx Terminal Market city-owned bottling and pasteurizing plant to the Borden Co. He also asked for city operation of the plant as a yardstick on milk prices, and to provide lower-priced milk to low-income families.

The projected 10-year lease is now awaiting signature.

The Bordon Company, whom Commissioner of Investigations Murtagh has just found to be engaged in collusive practices to hike the price of milk, was charged by Connolly, in a letter to the mayor, to be reaping huge profits out of its use of a city-owned pasteurizing and bottling plant.

"In 1937," declared Connolly, "the city leased its huge pasteurizing plant in the Bronx Terminal Market to Sunshine Farms. The Borden Company, through its acquisition of Sunshine Farms, is now the lessee of the plant, and operates it, in large part, for Dairyman's League.

"This plant has a capacity of over 2,400,000 quarts of milk a month, and for it Borden's pays a monthly rental of $958, which is tantamount to renting a large store in the Times Square area for $100 a month.

"It is high time that the people of this citl demand that Borden's and the Dairymen's League get off their backs; and that the city recapture this pasteurization plant and operate it as a city - owned yardstick plant, and also use it to supply low income groups with milk at a price they can pay."

U. S. Steel

(Continued from Page 1)

year, to April 30, 1950. The contract would have expired in April, 1949. Instead of renegotiation of a contract, a wage reopener will be allowed, but it will come on July 15, 1949, three months later than the old expiration date. This means three months' postponement for possible relief from soaring prices. The steelworkers already lost three months of the raise now granted them.

In its statement approving the new raise, the steel union's policy committee termed it a "great victory." No reference was made to the settlement of the coal miners that yielded more substantial concessions and broke U. S. Steel's wage freeze.

Nor is there mention of the rank-and-file movement led by progressives that has been gaining momentum in the union with the demand for renewal of wage demands.

Anti- Strike

(Continued from Page 3)

munist labor union leader Giuseppe Di Vittorio:

"You are putting Communism and fascism on the same level."

Rightwing and Centrist Deputies began shouting insults at Vittorio and a free for all fist fight broke out on the floor. De Gasperi's speech was interrupted 10 minutes while ushers separated the combattants.

When it was over De Gasperi said:

"If anybody wants to replace parliamentary methods with strikes, let me make it clear that it will not be permitted."

Bernadotte

(Continued from Page 9)

Morgan interests. His wife, Estelle Manville, was the daughter of Hiram Manville, the founder of the $200,000,000 Manville fortune, who turned control of the company over to J. P. Morgan & Co.

★

THE COUNT married the Manville heiress three days after a luncheon visit with old J. P. Morgan, Jr., himself. The wedding at Pleasantville, N. J., cost several "hundreds of thousands of dollars," the New York **Times** ecstatically reported.

Bernadotte was living in the sun of publicity in those days, as President Hoover gave him a White House luncheon and other dignitaries rushed to do him honor.

But he didn't want any publicity when he was by-passing neutrality laws in his search for anti-Soviet bomber pilots.

Bernadotte, as the Daily Worker pointed out, comes from a long line of foreign agents, beginning with his great-grandfather, Jean Baptiste Bernadotte, the French general whom Napoleon placed on Sweden's throne.

When you hear the name Bernadotte of Sweden, beware!

See Chance To Pass Labor Bills

(Continued from Page 3)

parties each tried to outdo the other in red-baiting and labor-baiting. The 1948 campaign promises to be different in that they will both try to appear as liberal. This new situation is entirely due to the existence of the Wallace third party movement."

He went on to add that progressives ought to be sure that among the issues raised at the special session are those of the draft and high taxes which grew out of Truman's foreign policy. He said labor should demand the repeal of the draft law and the enactment of tax legislation raising exemptions to $5,000 for an average family.

"We must also make sure that any so-called price control measure adopted by Congress is not one which freezes wages and guarantees profits," he said.

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Veteran Printer Reminds Typo Chief Of This Paper's Aid

Below we reprint a letter to President Woodruff Randolph of the International Typographical Union by A. S. Zartarian, 43 years member of the union and a veteran Communist. A copy of the letter was sent us following the appearance of a second column by George Morris on the union's June 3 Bulletin 124, telling members they have no "obligation" to subscribe to the Daily Worker and attacking Communists. The Daily Worker appeal to printing workers never suggested they have an "obligation" to subscribe but appealed to them to do so on its record.

June 21, 1948

Mr. Woodruff Randolph, President
International Typographical Union
Indianapolis, Indiana
Dear Mr. Randolph:

I am shocked by the unwarranted vituperative warning contained in Postcard Bulletin No. 124 issued by the ITU Council.

Certainly the Daily Worker has a right to solicit subscribers and readers, as may any other publication. And in view of its consistent support to all organized labor—particularly to the ITU in its fight for the preservation of the union—we ought to accord the Daily Worker a special privilege on our bulletin boards. It is a well-known fact that the Daily Worker was the only paper in New York which exposed the plans of the publishers to introduce the Varitype in order to crush our union. It was the only paper ready to accept our conditions of employment. And during the lockout, the Daily Worker featured our side of the battle and advocated all-labor support, while all other newspapers printed lies and distortions, as you well know. How come the attack on the only friendly newspaper in New York?

I have been a member of the ITU for 43 years; participated in the 8-hour strike of 1906 and the newspaper walkout in Boston in 1921; was a founder of the Prog Club (The Progressive Party in the union, of which Randolph is a member and which elected him to office) in Boston with Sylvester McBride and old man Britt; served as chairman of the Journal-American-Mirror and on numerous union committees—and have been a Communist these many years. I am proud of my union record as well as my political activities.

JUST ONE HUNDRED YEARS ago the Communist Manifesto, written by Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, said: "The Communists have no interests separate and apart from those of the proletariat as a whole." Those words ring true today more than ever. No one has to solicit the support of the Communists to the working class. No one solicited the support they gave to the abolitionist movement in the 1860's. No one solicited their resistance in all countries to the Nazi yoke during the war, and no one had to solicit the support of the Daily Worker in the challenge to the Taft-Hartley Law by the ITU. And, despite the Council, the average member appreciates such support.

Of course the Daily Worker is guilty of inviting the members of the ITU to judge that paper's unqualified support in the fight against the publishers. According to your logic, it should have recommended that the members read the Chicago Tribune and other papers fighting the ITU.

DID THE LETTER of the editor of the Daily Worker advocate force and violence, or was it conspiring with the ITU in favor of a foreign government? Of course not! The rehashing of part of a resolution passed at the last convention is in complete contradiction to the spirit that prevailed at that convention. "It is the sense of this convention that all true and loyal citizens of our great country must reflect the degree of tolerance permitted by the laws of this country with respect to political philosophies." That's what the resolution said. How do you show the "degree of tolerance" and "respect to political philosophies"? By joining with Rankin, Taft and Mundt in their red-baiting attacks.

I for one have accepted the philosophy of Communism for a long time, and the hodge-podge resolution could not deter me because the very premise is false. Communists do not advocate force and violence or practice it. No one—including the U. S. Supreme Court—has been able to show that the Communist Party ever since its inception advocated or committed any act of violence. It is the ruling class, now the monopolist-capitalist class, that commits violence, and in order to confuse the people it accuses the Communists of advocating force and violence.

AS TO BEING the agents of a foreign government, it is an absolute lie, as the Tories 150 years ago lied about Jefferson being the agent of Republican France and passed the Alien and Sedition Laws which were repealed by the efforts of Thomas Jefferson and his new party. Now a reactionary Congress is trying to do the same time, and to my amazement the leadership of a working class organization is aiding and abetting those pseudo-fascists.

You are treading on dangerous ground, and I am afraid that not only the ITU but the whole organized labor movement will be the sufferers. Labor has paid a heavy price for redbaiting—both here at home and in other countries. However, I am certain that the Communists will be on deck at all times in support of the ITU struggles against all its enemies.

Fraternally yours,
A. S. Zartarian
(Card No. 20338)

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Results, Entries, Al's Selections

Aqueduct Results

FIRST—6 furlongs; claiming; maidens; 3-year olds and up; $3,500.

Sonoma Belle ..(Errico)	14.40	7.80	5.20
Fighting Gypsy (McPee)		20.00	12.00
Valor .....(Adair)			6.50

Also ran—* Rosy Argo, Heelspring, Eternal Buzz, Major Play, * Possingworth, Costa Rita, Unseen, Roseblaine, * Jumpsie, Royal Tartan. * Field. Time—1:15 3/5.

SECOND—5 1/2 furlongs; claiming; 2-year olds; $3,500.

a-Eternal Great (Perm)	3.40	3.40	2.03
a-Lucky Josey (Kirklnd)		3.40	2.30
Reynolds (Rozelle)			3.30

Also ran—Rambling Jane, Niktab, Dear Boots, Chip Reef, Contrasail. a-Simpson-Zakoor. Time—1:08 3/5.

THIRD—6 furlongs; claiming; 4-year-olds and up; $3,500.

Shining Deed (Permane)	24.40	9.00	5.80
Quelle Belle ..(Dodson)		4.60	4.00
Comanche Peak (Hanmn)			4.40

Also ran—Indian Call, Chips Down, His Grace, Gallalad, Parhelion, Red Board. Time—1:14 4/5.

FOURTH—6 furlongs; claiming; 4-year olds and up; $3,500.

Best Effort ...(Effort)	12.30	6.40	4.30
Waymark ..(Mehrtens)		12.40	6.20
Gaelic Gift .....(James)			6.20

Also ran—Sweet Taters, Greek Hero, Sea Wolf, Eternallea, Hard Facts, Count Did. Time—1:13 3/5.

FIFTH—about 2 1/2 miles; the Hitchcock steeplechase handicap; 4-year olds; added; $10,000.

Sun Bath ...(Clingman)	16.40	7.00	4.00
American Way ..(Field)		4.00	2.80
Tourist List (Hutchersn)			3.40

Also ran—Adaptable, Gunboats, Floating Isle. Time—4:53 4/5.

SIXTH—6 furlongs; allowances; 3-year old fillies; $4,000.

Best Boots ..(Anderson)	7.00	3.10	2.50
Ghost Run .....(Clark)		3.10	2.50
Dynamo .....(Rozelle)			3.70

Also ran—Quibble, Pigreeny, Vamp. Time—1:13 3/5.

SEVENTH—1 1/4 miles; claiming; 4-year-olds and up: $3,500.

Buffet Supper (Permane	9.10	3.80	2.30
Equinox ..... (Combest)		3.20	2.10
Halle ..... (Wright)			2.20

Also ran—Rriar Teddy, Narcissus. Time—2:08 4/5.

EIGHTH—1 1-16 miles; claiming; 3-year-olds; $3500.

Custody .....(Mehrtens)	15.50	6.90	4.30
Steve Rogers (Anderson)		5.80	3.70
Sun Ember.....(Permane)			3.20

Also ran—Babadora, Marine Light, Little Minn and Reaping Pam. Time—1:51 1-5.

Aqueduct Entries

Aqueduct entries for Saturday, July 17. Clear and fast. Post 1:15 p.m., EDT.

FIRST—6 furlongs; claiming; 3-year-olds; $3500.

Lord Queux	113	**Zacaripper	106
*Mildren M.	103	Dr. Roche	113
**The Muffin	101	a-Mr. D.	117
**Princ'ss La'ra	105	**Maid Me	101
*Cheek	103	Hy Son	113
a-Little Gaucho	113		

a-Mrs. E. D. Jacobs entry.

SECOND—6 furlongs; claiming; 3-year-olds and up; $3500.

a-Rosy Scene	113	Mr. Pickwick	124
*Air Force II.	119	*Our John Wm.	113
**Tiara V.	112	Veiling	113
Shifting Gail	113	Gunners Mate	118
Lakitty	113	a-Shifting	118
Sev Grand	113		

a-E. Sande entry.

THIRD—About 1 3-4 miles; hurdles; 3-year-olds and up; $4000.

a-Done Sleeping	138	**Fonda	135
Rank	142	Crows Bill	132
**Mr. Man	131	Todmoreden	132
Big Bid	138	a-**Extra	135
***Farsight	130	Top Knot	130
Kordofan	138	Snow King II.	146
McFonso	138		

a-A. Untermeyer-Mrs. F. Ingalls entry.

FOURTH—5 1-2 furlongs; claiming; 2-year-olds; $3500.

a-Lord Greville	116	Sir Valavan	111
Eva's Toy	116	**Ice Cap	109
Brother Henry	119	Chaldia	116
a-*Tough	114	Bonavina	116
*Bundlrab	114	Avona	116
Poy	119		

a-Belair Stud-Wheatley Stable entry.

FIFTH—7 furlongs; 3-year-olds and up; maidens; $4000.

Bull Me	116	Hershtown	116
Chaldean	116	Montage	116
Big Stage	116	Merry Old Soul	116
Court Jester	116	Haberdasher	116
Ground Fog	116	Potowomut	116
Better Luck	116		

SIXTH—1 1-4 miles; Brooklyn Handicap; 3-year-olds and up; $50,000 added.

Knockdown	115	Stymie	130
Safe Arrival	100	Gallorette	119
Miss Grillo	114	Conniver	114

SEVENTH—6 furlongs; handicap; 3-year-olds and up; $5000 added.

Our Tommy	110	Nathaniel	122
Noble Creek	112	Nassau	112
Halcyon Air	112	Tex Martin	104
Lord Grillo	119	Inroc	120

EIGHTH—7 furlongs; claiming; 4-year-olds and up; $3500.

Boston Babette	114	a-*Caliper	120
a-*Ocean Play	114	Set Point	119
Russian Action	114	Princess R. L.	108
*Buck Weaver	108	Excitement	119
Albatross	113	Mantagris	108

a-M. S. Goldnamer entry.

*-5; **-7; ***-10 lbs. apprentice allowance claimed. Listed according to post position.

UP SELECTIONS

1—Mr. D., Cheek, The Muffin.
2—Veiling, Air Force II, Seven grand.
3—Rank, Show King, Mr. Man.
4—Bundlrab, Tough Eva's Toy.
5—Merry Old Soul, Haberdasher, Big Stage.
6—Stymie, Gallorette, Conniver.
7—Inroc, Nathaniel, Noble Creek.
8—Ocean Play, Russian Action, Excitement.

AL is on vacation. His selections will be resumed next week. Meanwhile we are running the United Press' selections.

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BOX 265, DAILY WORKER

CIO-Wolchok

(Continued from Page 2)

department store managements" before subsequently receiving the message in his office.

The demonstration of 6,000 unionists before the store on 32nd St. and Sixth Ave., Mills reminded Wolchok, was "voted for at a special enlarged meeting on July 8 of the CIO Council executive board to which officers of all local affiliates were invited."

And, he continued, "the picketing was in protest against the conspiracy of the managements of the New York department stores and the authors of the Taft-Hartley law to attack, weaken and if possible destroy unions in New York City which have refused to knuckle under to the infamous union-busting legislation."

DEBUNKS PLAINT

Mills debunked Wolchok's plaint that the picketing of Gimbel's either constitutes "interference" with the international's affairs or was a "breach" of the Gimbel's contract. He noted that Department Store Local 2, representing Gimbel workers, "was not itself involved or participated in the picketing."

Asserting that the CIO Council "has been steadfast in honoring the autonomous rights of international and local unions," Mills observed that activities of CIO unions "in a fight against wage-cutting and the Taft-Hartley laws" do not constitute interference in the affairs of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employes.

The Gimbel store was selected for the demonstration, he emphasized, "because its executive vice-president, Mr. Louis Broido, has persistently acted as the spearhead of this anti-union attack. It was not just the department store unions that Mr. Broido assailed but he gratuitously attacked and sought to smear and undermine CIO unions in a score of other industries in New York. In the department store field Mr. Broido has been widely quoted as the leader of a movement to reduce minimum wages to an indecent level of $21.

To make the tie-up of department store owners, right-wing union leaders and the Hartley Committee complete, Irving McCann and W. Manly Sheppard, aides to the House snoopers, were on hand to see the demonstration.

What they saw was one of the biggest and most militant protests against union-busting bosses to hit New York's streets in quite a while.

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Commercial Ads:		
1 insert	50c	60c
3 consec. inserts	40c	50c
7 consec. inserts	30c	40c

DEADLINES

For Monday .....Friday 4 p.m.
For Tuesday .....Monday noon
For Wednesday ...Tuesday noon
For Thursday .....Wednesday noon
For Friday .....Thursday noon
For Weekend .....Wednesday 4 p.m.

LEO REPLACES OTT AT GIANT HELM, BURT BACK IN B'KLYN

Chapman's Firing From Phils Winds Up Surprises

In the most astonishing shakeup of managers in baseball history, Leo Durocher went to the New York Giants Friday, Bert Shotton returned to the Brooklyn Dodgers, and Allen "Dusty" Cooke became temporary pilot of the Philadelphia Phillies. Durocher, the "toughest guy" in baseball, replaced Mel Ott as manager of the Giants. Shotton, a 63-year-old greybeard, again came off the shelf to run the Dodgers as he did it with distinction last year when Durocher served a year's suspension.

Cooke, veteran trainer and confidante of the Philly players, replaced Ben Chapman, who had been manager of the Bluejays since 1946. The Chapman dismissal appeared to have no connection with the gigantic upheaval on both New York National clubs, although there was some speculation that Ott might move in as pilot of the Phils.

All three managers left under the heat of criticism of fans and their front offices, but it was Durocher, the guy under the fiercest fire, who came out with colors flying.

Ott was given a vaguely defined job in the Giant front office by Giant president Horace Stoneham. He will take it over after a month's vacation. His contract with the Giants runs through 1950, but if he were to be given a better offer elsewhere, he probably would be released of his obligation.

The strangest storm relationship between Durocher and his boss Rickey finally came to an end after hundreds of dire predictions that the two men, who had virtually no common interest except on the ballfield, would come to the parting of ways.

Durocher, nattily attired and as lippy as ever, appeared at the Giant press conference after signing at a considerably larger amount than he made at Brooklyn. He took great pains to tell listeners that he was not fired by the Dodgers, but he did not deny that he had been involved in a rift with Rickey recently.

"I was not dismissed," he said, "I resigned and I feel great about it. The Giants have a great club and I know the players pretty well. I cannot say anything about changes as yet until after I talk it over with Mel."

It was not the first time the Giants had tried to obtain Durocher to run their club. He was approached at the finish of the 1946 season when the Dodgers played an unprecedented playoff series with the St. Louis Cardinals for the pennant and lost.

At that time Durocher turned down the job, swearing eternal allegiance to Rickey.

"Mr. Rickey has been like a father to me," he said. "I hope to stick with him as long as I am in baseball."

But he spoke in a different tone of voice Friday. Happy to leave the Dodgers where Rickey had never given him a full vote of confidence, signing him only on a year to year basis, Durocher revealed that his contract with the Giants runs through the 1949 season.

Durocher's final split with Rickey involved a seemingly trivial incident which irritated the elder statesman of the Dodgers when he was listening to the broadcast of a Dodger game while he was in the hospital for treatment of a minor ailment.

Rickey was incensed because pinch-hitter Arky Vaughan hit a ball down the right field line and that the umpires involved differed on whether it was fair or foul, yet nobody came out of the Dodger dugout to protest. That wasn't like Durocher, Rickey said, and so he sent a message to his pilot.

"We haven't quit on the Dodgers, have you?" "If you have, why not resign right now?"

The Dodgers' president stuck up for Durocher in his various brushes with authority in the National League, rehiring him for this season after Commissioner Happy Chandler suspended him for a year for conduct "detrimental" to baseball.

Stoneham, expressing regret over the departure of Ott from the Polo Grounds, said that the outgoing Giant manager had personally recommended Durocher as his successor.

"Ott suggested that we attempt to get Leo," Stoneham said. "So yesterday I called president Ford Frick of the National League and asked him to contact Rickey for me. Then I told Rickey that I would like to have Leo if he was available. I had been led to believe in the past couple of weeks that something was doing. I was agreeably surprised when Rickey gave me permission to talk to Durocher."

He said that he came to terms with Durocher after a conference lasting less than an hour. Then Leo went over to Brooklyn and resigned.

Ott, all-time National League home run king, who hit 511 round trip smashes as a player and who was one of the finest right fielders ever to trod sod in the majors, was slightly less than spectacular as a manager.

He was not considered adept at handling pitchers, and had generally poor personal relations with his players.

Last year, despite the fact that the club set an all-time major league record for homers with 221, it finished in fourth place simply because the terrific power could not be properly coordinated with mediocre pitching and a below par defense.

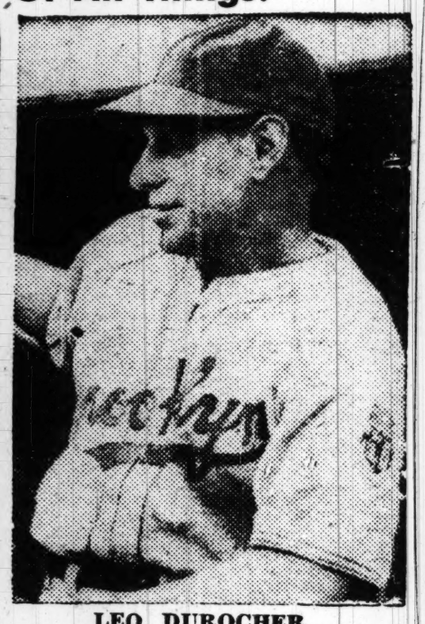
Obviously, it was the hope of the Giants that Durocher, hard-driving and high-spirited, would provide the club with the spark that Ott could not generate. Durocher, a manipulator of pitchers and a pilot who plays hunches, recently had gotten the Dodgers started with 10 victories in their last 12 starts, putting on a drive that placed them just three-ten thousandths of a percentage point behind the fourth place Giants. The Giants, at the same time, had gone into reverse, skidding from first place to fourth and losing 17 of their last 25 games.

Flagged in From The Bullpen Again



BURT SHOTTON

A Giant— Of All Things!



LEO DUROCHER

Shorty Is 'Shocked'

Carmine "Shorty" Laurice, leader of the discordant Dodger Sym-phony band and Brooklyn's number - Dodger fan, said Friday he was "shocked" at the news that Leo Durocher was leaving the Brooks to manage the New York Giants.

"I don't know what to say," Shorty said.

He recovered quickly.

"It's a shock," he added.

He said he felt sorry for Leo because Durocher had "raised the Brooklyn players from the farms. Now he's with a cellar place club."

Laurice, who incurred the wrath of Baseball Commissioner Happy Chandler last year for jitter-bugging on the Dodger dug-out during the World Series, made it clear, however, that he favored the return of venerable Barney Shotton.

Shorty said that the fans would have to remain loyal to Leo if he had gone to any club but the Giants.

"But when they go across the river," he said, "it's the last straw. He's a enemy now."

In This Corner...



By Bill Mardo

AND HOW ARE YOU? If you thought this perhaps the most intriguing season in a long time, whattaya got to say? Nothing quite so downright sensational as the Durocher-Ott-Shotton switcheroo has ever hit the baseball front-office front. To the average fan, the news of Leo going over the river comes with stunning shock. You know, like Truman maybe getting the Republican nomination. Or something.

I don't want to go into details now, the managerial maneuvers coming at a bad hour where my column deadline is concerned, but just a cursory opinion on the fly, if you please:

1. This is a good thing for both clubs. Doesn't hurt the Dodgers one bit, indeed it probably helps. Leo created some ill feeling in the dugout with his constant revamping of the lineup, and the boys who marched to a pennant last year didn't take kindly to such chaotic treatment. Yes, I know that some of Durocher's shifts were forced upon him by early season injuries—but only some. Be that as it may, Shotton knows the team, his quiet touch will rest well with a few of the young pitchers who need the fatherly approach.

2. Giant fans have nothing to kick about. Leo should give the sagging club a lift. He's a past master at that. And being there isn't much room for personnel shifting, his Brooklynese boners along those lines probably won't be repeated. The Giants will respond to Durocher as they never did for Ott. Why? Because Mel was too obviously a bosses' man, siding with Stoneham on salary squabbles, throwing fines and suspensions around like it meant not a thing to the club's morale. Durocher doesn't work that way. He'll rag you and tear you and keep you hustling, but by and large he behaves with a player point of view. (Unless Leo's knifing of Stanky last Spring augurs a new mode of behavior for the Lippy one—something which only time will tell).

3. Pressure by the Catholic Church had no little part in Durocher's critical status with the Brooklyn front office.

4. The campaign to end Jimcrow on the Giants gets a real lift with Ott's removal from the helm. Leo takes over with a history of anti-Jimcrow sentiment, knows what a little democracy did for Brooklyn last year, and can be expected to try enlightening the stubborn Stoneham on this question. Particularly in the pitching department. And particularly if New York's fandom recognizes the new switch as being loaded with opportunities for the busting of Jimcrow on the Harlem club.

5. Shoving over to Philadelphia for a minute, I'm glad to see Chapman go. His so-called "bench jockeying" of Jackie Robinson last season left a foul taste in everyone's mouth.

Now, if you'll hold on till Monday for further comment, allow me to hang out the regular weekend wash.

★

DON'T BE SURPRISED if Mike Jacobs goes all out to get Joe Louis back into the ring. The 20th Century promoter is genuinely frightened by the inroads into his domain being taken by Tournament of Champions, Inc. With Zale and Cerdan signed up for early September, and an intensive campaign to land Ezzard Charles, the new promotional outfit threatens to become a growing concern—unless Jacobs can pull a rabbit out of his hat.

About the only thing that can give 20th Century a lift, is another Louis fight in September, probably with Gus Lesnevich. You can be assured that Jacobs will use all his wheedling to talk Louis into another fight. As a matter of fact, 'tis known that 20th has already leased Yankee Stadium for September 22, and rented Pompton Lakes for weeks prior to that date. Pompton is Louis' longtime training camp. I know that the retired heavyweight champ is personally anxious to stay retired, but whether he will be able to resist Jacobs' pressuring (and that of some of his own handlers) for another "big gate" is something nobody knows for sure.

LOOK FOR SOME new attendance records to be set at Yankee Stadium this coming week when the Cleveland Indians arrive. The croo-shul series won't be the only reason. Fella by name of Satchel Paige will have much to do with it. Satch scored his first relief win Thursday night at Philadelphia, giving up three hits in three and one-third innings. Two of those three hits came in the seventh frame, when a double and Majeski's homer tied up the ballgam. But Cleveland came roaring back to give Satchel some new protection and he breezed through to the end.

IKE WILLIAMS beginning to get some long overdue credit for being the great lightweight champion that he is. Fact is, Ike is the finest representative the division has had since the days of Canzoneri and Ross.

One of the reasons for the "slowness" in recognizing Ike's stature as a fighter, is the job most writers have been doing on him in a personal vein. Ike has been called "arrogant" . . . "sullen" . . . "conceited" . . . "uncommunicative" . . . and all the rest. In other words, some writers have been annoyed over Ike's lack of any Uncle Tom, and the fact that he concerns himself about speaking out on the questions of juvenile delinquency, discrimination, etc.

Joe Louis got the same treatment, remember?

The Worker Magazine

SUNDAY JULY 18, 1948 SECTION 2

'Petticoat Revolt,' They Sneered....

July 18, 1848 marked the beginning of the suffragist movement. In a hundred years of struggle American women learned they could depend on labor and the Negro people, but not the two old parties.

By ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN





***FIRST WOMEN TO VOTE** cast their ballots in New Jersey, where from 1790 to 1807 women were permitted to vote, and took great pride in doing so.*

●

The Women's Suffrage Convention at Atlantic City, N. J. (lower photo) on Sept. 7, 1916.

FOUR young women sat around a small parlor table in the McClintock home at Waterloo, New York, one summer day, a century ago. They were busy drawing up a document, modeled on the Declaration of Independence, called a woman's "Declaration of Sentiment." After it was written they published it anonymously, and issued an unsigned call for a meeting to discuss it.

History was in the making, although they did not realize it when they gathered at Wesleyan Chapel in Seneca Falls, N. Y., on July 19 and 20, 1848. Today a tablet marks the spot **"where the first Women's Rights Convention in world history was held."** Its modest organizers were Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Martha C. Wright and Mary Ann McClintock.

Their revolutionary declaration set forth the grievances of women and their most pressing demands. To enumerate them is a picture of a generation of women who had no legal status as human beings, as citizens, as workers, or as mothers. It demanded: personal freedom; to acquire an education; to earn a living; to claim wages; to own property; to make contracts; to bring suit; to testify in court; to obtain a divorce for just cause; to possess her children; to claim a fair share of accumulations during marriage.

Woman Elected To Preside

Far away across the Atlantic, two young men, Marx and Engels, had recently completed another declaration called the "Manifesto of the Communist Party." It was in German and did not appear in English until 1850. One of its objectives was "to do away with the status of women as mere instruments of production."

In an earlier work, "The Holy Family" (1845), Marx and Engels had first stated their observations, oft repeated in their later writings, that the degree of the emancipation of women could be used as a standard by which to measure general emancipation.

But the women who gathered in the remote village of Seneca Falls had not heard of this. They were smarting under the humiliation of their own experiences, even in the Abolitionist movement organized to free the Negro slaves, which was the first political activity in which American women engaged.

At the World Anti-Slavery Convention held in London in 1840, Lucretia Mott, Mrs. Wendell Phillips, Mrs. Stanton, and others were barred as delegates and forced to sit in a balcony behind a curtain. Phillips made an eloquent but unsuccessful fight on the floor and William Lloyd Garrison in protest took his seat in the gallery with the women, refusing to participate in the proceedings.

There were 31 men present at Seneca Falls, about 1-3 of the gathering. One of them, James Mott, presided at the meeting. He was the founder of the National Anti-Slavery Congress at Philadelphia in 1833 and a strong advocate of women's rights. But three weeks later at an adjourned session in Rochester, protests were made that even "the fine looking Mr. Mott" should not be allowed to preside.

Mrs. Abigail Bush was elected over protests. Mrs. Bush triumphantly told the delegates of a suffrage convention 50 years later "that settled the question of men presiding at a women's convention."

Another milestone was passed. In the original demands, votes for women were not included. That had seemed too radical and visionary.

Frederick Douglass, the great Negro orator and leader, was the only man at the convention ready to support Elizabeth Cady Stanton's resolution for women suffrage. Even her friends Lucretia Mott protested: "Lizzie, that will make us ridiculous! We must go slow!" It was finally carried—by a small majority after Douglass had insisted that "political equality is essential for the complete liberation of women."

The press seized upon the story of these women—shamelessly speaking in public, demanding the right to vote, sup-

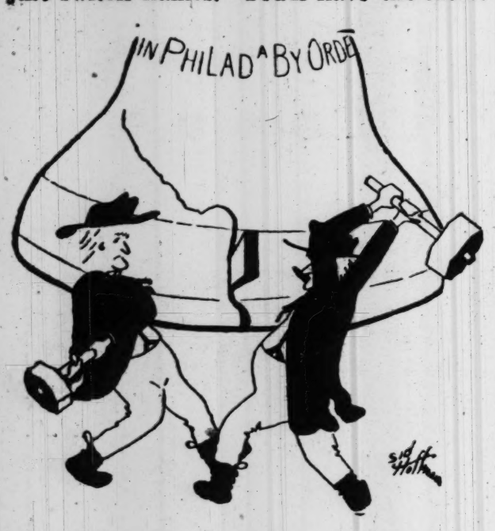
(Continued on Page 10)

How Walt Whitman Viewed Old Party Conventions

By WALTER LOWENFELS

THERE is just one thing missing from the Republican and Democratic conventions—and that is the poetry of it all. So I am tuning in Walt Whitman to take care of it for you.

Whitman wrote about BOTH presidential candidates—Buchanan and Fillmore, and their conventions—in 1856. But just switch names. You'll have the latest news on the 1948 Democratic and Republican convention.



"Whence the delegates of the politicians? Whence the Buchanan and Fillmore Conventions? Not from sturdy American freeman; not from industrious homes; not from thrifty farms; not from the ranks of fresh-bodied young men; not from among teachers, poets, savants, learned persons, beloved persons, temperate persons; not from among shipbuilders, engineers, agriculturists, scythe-swingers, corn-hoers; not from the race of mechanics; not from the great strong stock of Southerners that supplied the land in old times; not from the real West . . . not from the best specimens of Massachusetts, Maine, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana; not from the untainted unpolitical citizens of the cities.

"Whence then do these nominating dictators of America year after year start out? From lawyers' offices, secret lodges, back-yards, bed-houses and bar-rooms, from out of the custom-houses, marshals' offices, post-offices and gambling hells; from the President's house, the jail, the venereal hospital, the station-house, from unnamed by-places where devilish disunion is hatched at midnight; from political hearses, and from the coffins inside and from the shrouds inside the coffins; from the tumors and abscesses of the land; from the skeletons and skulls in the vaults of the federal almhouses; from the running sores of the great cities; thence to the national, state, city, and district nominating conventions of these states, come the most numerous and controlling delegates.

"Who are they personally? Office-holders, office-seekers, robbers, pimps, exclusives, malignants, conspirators, murderers, fancy-men, port-masters, custom-house clerks, contractors, kept-editors, Spaniels well-trained to carry and fetch, jobbers, infidels, disunionists, terrorists, mail-riflers, slave-catchers, pushers of slavery, creatures of the President, spies, blowers, electioneers, body-snatchers, bawlers, bribers, compromisers, run-aways, lobbyers, sponges, ruined sport, expelled gambler, policy-backers, monte-dealers, duelists, carriers of concealed weapons, blind men, deaf men, pimpled men, scarred inside with the vile disorder, gaudy outside with gold chains made from the people's money and harlot's money twisted together, crawling, serpentine men, the lousy combings and born freedom-sellers of the earth?"

Had enough? If not, read on in Whitman's "The Eighteenth Presidency." Particularly read the poet's appeal—



"To butchers, sailors, stevedores, and drivers of horses—to ploughmen, woodcutters, marketmen, carpenters, masons and laborers—to workmen in factories—and to all in these states who live by their daily toil. Mechanics! A parcel of windy northern liars are bawling in your ears the easily-spoken words Democracy and the democratic party. Others are making a great ado with the word Americanism, a solemn and great word. What the so-called democrats are now sworn to perform would eat the faces off succeeding generations of common people worse than the most horrible disease. . . .

"Workmen! Workmen! These immense national American tracts belong to you; they are in trust for you. . . ."

P. S. Four years later, the new Third party of 1860 elected its first president, Abraham Lincoln.

Two Societies--Two Philosophies

By HOWARD SELSAM

(Director of the Jefferson School of Social Science)

This is one of a series of Marxist educational articles appearing in The Worker

THEY BROUGHT into contact "the campus with Wall Street." So reported a few years ago a commission of the American Philosophical Association which investigated—with the help of "a generous grant" of Rockefeller money—"the present status and future prospects of philosophy in our colleges and our culture."

In the Soviet Union in 1947, a conference of philosophers was called by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Its aim was to enable philosophy better to serve the needs of the working peoples everywhere in their struggle to build a new society.

Thus clearly it is seen that in different societies, with different classes in power, we have different philosophies and aims of philosophy. The American conferences included, with the philosophers, "poets, editors, lawyers, clergymen, educators, administrators, business men and officers of the government." The Soviet Conference included representatives of the party of the working class, most notably, A. A. Zhdanov, Secretary of its Central Committee. The Soviet Conference sought a scientific definition of philosophy and its history, inasmuch as with Marxism philosophy becomes a scientific weapon in the hands of the working class in its struggle for liberation from capitalism.

The main conclusions of the Soviet Conference, which involved 83 individual contributions, published in a huge volume in Moscow, were summarized in Zhdanov's report, published in the April, 1948, **Political Affairs.** The American conference and resultant reports were based on the assumption that "there is not in our contemporary situation an authoritatively accepted body of doctrine called 'philosophy' for which duly accredited spokesmen can pretend to speak."(**Philosophy in American Education,** by Blanshard, Ducasse and others.) There is therefore no possibility of a scientific conception of philosophies.

There is one point in common in the two reports, that which Zhdanov called the neglect of "problems of present day actuality." But in the Soviet Union this means making philosophy illuminate the building of a socialist society. In the United States it means, regardless of the social naivete and personal good will of the individual philosophers reporting, making philosophy a more effective instrument for combatting Marxism, defending religious attitudes, and for the indoctrination of the youth with the ideals of capitalism and imperialism.

The American philosophers assert their individualism throughout, their right to disagree, their respect for religious faith, their belief in the determining role of ideas in society and history—in short, a complete eclecticism and its accompanying denial that there is an objective truth.

One says: "We want a philosophy, then, that will broaden, enlighten, and justify our faith. But which faith?" And his liberal answer is: all of them that Boards of Trustees will allow. They mourn the passing of religious faith, "for this leaves a void, an enormous and often aching void." And they call "authoritarian" any education that should turn out men with the same beliefs on politics, religion, and morals, even though at the same time they feebly assert that when theories disagree both cannot be right.

It is an exciting and rewarding experience to turn from such a volume to the powerful and succinct speech of Andrei Zhdanov. Here is a man who is not a professional philosopher, but who, through a lifetime of Marxist theory and practice, has achieved penetrating understanding of philosophical questions, who can offer brilliant insights into the history, nature, problems, and present tasks of philosophy.

The Function Of Criticism

As is now well known, the Soviet Conference was called as a result of criticisms and dissatisfaction with Prof. Alexandrov's **History of Western Philosophy.** But the discussion naturally turned from examination of details of Alexandrov's book to the whole state of philosophical work in the Soviet Union. Zhdanov, in what comprises only 23 pages in **Political Affairs,** discusses a host of questions, and throws so much light on basic concepts of dialectical and historical materialism that his article must be studied by every Marxist.

This is criticism and self-criticism on the highest level. Significantly, Zhdanov concludes with an extraordinarily penetrating statement on the indispensable function of criticism and self-criticism in overcoming the contradictions that, inherent in all movement, arise in Socialist society.

Progress, he says, can be made only through the overcoming of these contradictions; and criticism must take the place in Socialist society that class struggle occupies in class society. Here is the general answer to that ever-recurring question among students of dialectical materialism: "Are there contradictions in Socialist society—if there are, will there not be struggles culminating in violence—if there are not, then how will there be progress?"

The main portion of Zhdanov's paper centers in his criticism of Alexandrov's definition of what the history of philosophy deals with. This discussion constitutes a lasting contribution to Marxist philosophy. The difference between the two definitions is the difference between scientific materialism, Marxism-Leninism, and the standpoint of traditional philosophy—a revolutionary difference, as Zhdanov so effectively points out.

Three Criticisms Of Alexandrov

Alexandrov had defined the subject-matter of the history of philosophy as "the history of progressive, ascending development of man's knowledge of the surrounding world." To many people, not excluding Marxists, this might seem good enough and perfectly harmless. Zhdanov sees it differently. He develops three main criticisms of Alexandrov's definition.

First, Alexandrov's formulation is a better definition of the history of science than of philosophy, unless philosophy itself is regarded as the Queen of the sciences; a completely unacceptable position.

Second, it implies that the history of philosophy is a "smooth, evolutionary process through the accumulation of quantitive changes." This would make it appear that Marxism itself was a natural, evolutionary development from preceding thought and not a revolution in philosophy. Thus Alexandrov's definition blurs the revolutionary significance of the philosophical discoveries of Marx and Engels and forgets that with them "begins a completely new period in the history of philosophy—philosophy which for the first time has become science."

Third, Alexandrov's definition leaves the class struggle out of the history of philosophy. This means that he looks at it in an impartial, professional, objectivist way. He sees all philosophers contributing something to the "progressive, ascending development of man's knowledge" rather than seeing that such development has always involved a struggle between those forces and classes in society that sought more knowledge of the real world against those who, in the interests of reaction, wanted to hold back the developments of our knowledge of the world and to put in its place religious myths, and idealist obscurantism.

But Marxists know that if "the history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles" then the history of philosophy as the reflection of that society is also the history of opposing viewpoints, approaches, methods; one side of which is aiming toward real knowledge of the world, the other toward veiling it in mist and confusion.

Function of Philosophy

Zhdanov opposes another definition to that of Alexandrov. He says: **"The scientific history of philosophy is the history of the origin, rise and development of the scientific materialist world outlook and its laws. Inasmuch as materialism grew and developed in the struggle with idealist currents, the history of philosophy is simultaneously the history of the struggle of materialism with idealism."**

This gives us the real Marxist revolutionary approach to the history of philosophy, indispensable for the scientific interpretation of each figure and each period. Without this it must remain what it has always been — an eclectic hodge-podge, a succession of individual opinions, or a story of intellectual progress through the disinterested work of pure thinkers. But with Zhdanov's definition the history of philosophy becomes a most significant aspect of the history of the struggles of mankind toward a better world. It becomes inseparable from the history of technology, of productive relations, and of revolutionary movements.

From this brief analysis we can readily see that different and opposed types of economic and social organization are reflected in different and opposed conceptions of philosophy and its function.

Each philosophy lends support to its type of society, but where the society is dying the philosophy is confused, spiritualistic, anti-scientific; where it is growing and progressive the philosophy is clear, materialist, scientific. The philosophy of the bourgeois world is sick of the disease that afflicts the society. It is therefore not only incapable of helping to cure the society's ills but only aggravates them.

Philosophy under socialism is basically healthy and is invigorated by contact with the problems and struggles of the new society. It has the great historical task to perform of helping all mankind to raise society to a higher level.



"I fetched the book from the shelf in the parlor and read to her. . . ."

The Sleeping Beauty

A SHORT STORY BY WALTER SAVAGE

I'M THINKING of my grandmother tonight. I don't know why. Maybe it's all the disappointments I've had. Perhaps it's the rain. Or maybe it's just that it'll be the first anniversary pretty soon.

You know, among my people, folks are forbidden to visit the grave for a whole year. Then they unveil the monument. Like I was saying, it might be the rain, the flowers beginning to show and that wonderfully warm Spring sun the other day, that old sun that she loved like only a present can.

Or maybe it's my conscience bothering me. Pretty soon they'll be unveiling the stone, and you see, I won't be there. And I know what's going to happen: my aunts and uncles and my cousins will come, long and solemn they'll be, and they'll all go and have something to eat afterwards, you see they never vary, and maybe have a couple of drinks poured from the bottle into paper cups which they'll be careful to bring, and perhaps even they'll think of the old lady. But I won't be there. And I know they'll ask where I am and my mother will make some excuse and they'll all be suspicious of the excuse because my mother is a terrible liar and I take after her.

But I'll be thinking of Grandma. I guess I'll remember her always because she means a lot of things to me. It isn't anything she said or did. Nobody ever considered her very remarkable, nor me either for that matter. I guess that's why I'll remember her forever.

* * *

MY GRANDMOTHER was entirely illiterate, couldn't read or write any language, or even speak any for that matter, if we're to take the word of recognized grammarians. Now I remember her very well, funny, but I can see her clearer as she loked when I was a boy than the way she looked, say, three or four years ago.

All of our tribe are dark and strongly marked. We're dark of eye and of hair and of limb. Our lips are full and heavy, our noses broad, relics of the ancient Hittite invasion; we're spawn of a thousand Hagars, the dispossessed and illegitimate Ishmaels of the desert, momentarily at rest in a great city which will soon swallow us.

But Grandma was different. Her eyes were the palest blue I've ever seen, her hair brown, even until the day she died, a light brown. She might have been a Dutch peasant, or a Mid-Western Swede, or any of a number of races which popuate both Europe and America.

When I was a boy she lived with us. You see, my grandfather died about 35 years ago and he left her penniless. He was nothing but a poor old tailor with four daughters and two sons to rear and he couldn't ever save anything. I guess he was a sorrowful kind of man and I'm supposed to favor him too. My father tells me that he used to go into a saloon with the old man and they'd take one or two drinks, never more, and my grandfather would come home drunk and joyless, his speech thick and his eyes bleared.

Now I remember when I was a boy she'd always spot me coming from school. She'd throw a bag down from the window, five flights above the street, and in that bag would be a piece of corn bread smeared thick with chicken fat. The "schmaltz" left stains on the bag—funny what you remember—and imbedded in the grease were two pennies for me to buy sweets.

In the Winter I'd go into her room and sit there on the bed. The shadows would begin to march across the streets and they would grow grey and sick and Grandma would grow sad, instantly and unaccountably sad. She would stand with her back to the radiator, warming her old back and gazing with infinite weariness down upon the streets.

When I was very small she told me stories. They were not good stories to tell a child. She had them from her own mother and her grandmother. And there was always "war" in it, for Grandma hated war and she told them to me to make me hate it too. Her wars had somehow got mixed up in her mind. Later I found that one of these wars was the Russo-Turkish War, the other, the Napoleonic wars. She'd tell me of captured Tartars, tied by their hairs to the tails of Cossack horses and dragged through the land for all to see what becomes of a proud people who would dare dream of liberty. And she'd tell of the Kalmuks with their broad, happy faces who sickened and died in the snows of Siberia for want of their own fields and the sun of their own warm country. And she would say that Russia was a prison of the nations and she preached that Armageddon was near. All this she told of a Winter's day as she loked sadly down upon the sunken streets lost in swirls of snow.

But when I got to read really well, it was I who told the stories. I would read to her by the hour, while my brother and the other boys amused themselves by thronging in battle formation about their snow forts in the dirty slush of the streets. I would read to her from Hans Christian Anderson, and I was mightily thrilled when one day I read her a tale and she recognized it saying, "Yes, yes, I have heard that one many times, it is the tale of The Sleping Beuty by the brothers Grimm!" And she spoke of the brothers as though she had known them intimately and it was then I knew she was old, and it was then I knew the ecstacy and magic of letters.

* * *

BUT of all the tales, she loved the tale of the Sleeping Beauty best, and she never wearied of its telling. And she would say to me: "Ah, when you are grown to a man, we shall go together and search for the palace of the Sleeping Beauty, for not yet has she been found. The handsome prince did not find her. The brothers Grimm would not have the tale as sad as it is and they put it in to make people less sad, for is there not enough sadness in the world?"

And she would weep over the Sleeping Beauty and even over the others, even more fantastic, as if it were all true, as if it had all happened only the day before. I was very distressed at this, and I wanted to tell her that it was only a story.

"So sad," she would say, when I had read a story, "so beautiful." She would sigh long, "Ah, that I never learned to read. Surely I would have been a great and a happy woman had I all your knowledge, my little one. Is there yet another tale in the book, my dear child?"

Yes, there would always be another tale in the book, and I would read it. And I would think strange, so very passing strange: I was the old grandfather and there was a grey beard on my chin, and she was my own helpless little one.

And she was a child, such a child! She lived so briefly despite her many years. And she is gone now and I vow I shall not look upon that thing of stone they are raising over her.

* * *

THEN there was the time that my grandmother fancied herself a woman of business, when she could no longer abide the grudging charity of others. She said nothing to anyone but somehow managed to accumulate a small stock of things which she stowed into a striped sack. She went forth with the sack over her shoulder looking like some kindly fairy out of the brothers Grimm. Only I knew of this venture, and my Grandma and I were silent conspirators.

One night my father found out about it and went into a towering rage. He shouted at my mother: "My house shall not be a home of beggars! I shall not stand it! Do you want me a laughing stock? Do you want it said of me that an old baba must earn my bread?"

My grandmother went back to her room and stood by the radiator. She looked sadly at the street far below, "Ah, proud he is," she said to me of my father, "like all of his family, proud, a son of pride and an eater of pride. Soon he will find that one cannot live with pride in America."

As the street darkened I caught her looking guardedly at me. I knew what she wanted but it amused me to wait until she asked.

She warmed her hands over the radiator and stole glances at me. Soon it came, prefaced by a long and utter sigh: "Have you yet a new book from the place of books?"

"Yes, Grandma, only this afternoon I went to the library."

"There are many troublous things with me today, my little one, shall you never know them in your life, and it would be good to forget them."

"Yes, Grandma," I said, grinning.

She smothered her own smiles and asked in her lilting voice, "Will you read to me, precious, a very little tale? Only a little tale I would like to hear today, the tiniest of tiny tales."

I fetched the book from the shelf in the parlor and read to her, and of course she was not content with one. I had difficulty with my translation that day for I was laughing within me all the while, glad that I could be the donor of so much joy to that old heart, and yet there was much sadness in that joy.

Ah, I was always older than she, even then as a little boy, and she knew it for she said of me, "Ach, you are no child. You are a little old man. You were born a little old man."

We used to go to the movies together and I drove the other moviegoers near madness by reading the titles aloud to my old grandmother and going into long-winded explanations about the difficult words. But if anyone so much as made a whispered objection to this process, she would say with quiet dignity, "Jealousy. Are there any among you who have sons or grandsons who reads as well as this boy? No! Not of all your kind, large or small, is there one who

(Continued on Page 4)

The Sleeping Beauty

(Continued from Page 3)

has mastered letters so well. Jealousy!"

And she believed it.

She could think of no other possible objection to my reading titles aloud.

I suppose it is easily explained. I loved her because she loved me so well.

There was the time that the whole family went off to the mountains for the summer. Grandma was left at home. Now that I think of it, how cruel it was to have left that old peasant alone in the city! For there was all the life she told me of; mountains and rivers, cows and cackling, strutting chickens, open fields and pasture land, and little things coming up from the ground.

While we were away we had a letter from my aunt saying that Grandma had given a party to all my friends, with candy and nut and raisin cake, and even ice-cream. How she must have missed me to have done that! She had given the party on my birthday.

How I miss her.

Oh, if I had some things to do over and not dead there in Brooklyn, in the grave I shall never visit. But we get lost in ourselves. Somehow the things we want most to do are the things we never do. Ah, I do not mean the big and ambitious things. I would give years from life to just go and hire a car and take Grandma driving in the country. It would be up in Connecticut, to a field I once stood and looked at when my heart was low and I was weary with the land and my heart went suddenly and unaccountably up with looking at it. It is a meadow where the daisies should be showing now and the buttercups, and the shadows will be running over it from the courtship of the clouds and the sun.

She thought I was fine and smart and good. Why me, I don't know. She had a score of other grandchildren and a dozen great-grandchildren before she died. But it was always me she had the softest spot for. And she would chide me, over her hurt, for not coming to see her.

In her later years she used to like to sit in the park above Fordham Road that is named for Poe, and sun herself for hours. And somehow I was always pleased at the fitness of things that she chose a spot right near Poe's old cottage, under the tiny bedroom. It seemed fitting, though for the life of me I can't tell why.

I used to steal up behind her as she sat out in the sun, looking like a blue eyed Indian, her skin deeply tanned, her veined hands folded quietly in her lap.

"Oh! Oh!" she would cry when she found that I had been sitting beside her for several minutes before I was discovered, and she would plant a hearty kiss on my lips. She would laugh and cry together in her happiness, squealing and half hysterical at seeing me.

"And how is the world treating my dear little one?"

And I would lie, a poor lie, and she would know it and be sad. She would urge me gently to tell her where I'd been. And I would try to tell her of America without bitterness. I would tell her of the trains and the cities, the boats and the harbors, but I think she saw in my face that it was not this I wanted to speak of. I think she knew that I was old enough to want a place and a home, a wife and family of my own, and in all the land I had found none.

"Someday you will take me with you," she said, "and we will search together." She would laugh at this, for she was referring to the castle of the Sleeping Beauty. She was kidding me ,but it was also serious, and perhaps she was wiser than I thought.

* * *

THEN there was the time my cousin Olga got married. I was in Omaha when I received the invitation. It had been forwarded from St. Louis to Kansas City and Denver. And at last it had reached me. The wedding was only two days off. I needed an excuse to go home from an aimless journey and I went.

I borrowed an old dress suit of my cousin Elia's who has made quite a success of his life and I went to the wedding. When she saw me she pounced on me, kissing me and stroking my hair.

"Oh, my dear, little child, already there are lines under your eyes."

"It is only the bus, Grandma, two days I spent on the bus, and with no sleep."

She shook her head, "Those are lines of years, my child, and no bus had made them."

"Come Grandma, let us dance, for surely Olga will be angry if you do not dance at her wedding and give her luck."

And dance we did. And I grew merry with the brief happiness that wine gives and I danced every dance with my old grandmother until my mother reminded me that she was very, very old. And a sadness seized me, and a helplessness and I drank more wine.

"You are handsome in those clothes, child." Grandma said. "Are the girls of America mad that they do not ask you to dance?"

No, grandma, it is that they are not mad.

"What care we of these frivolous young things, Grandma? We shall have a real dance!" And I emptied my pockets giving all my money to the accordionist, asking him to play the wildest kisotzky he knew.

The wine was quick in me and I whirled in the feral Circassian dance, leaping into the air, thrusting my legs wide, and whooping like a Cossack. And all the time she beat her hands, calling to me, urging me on, and looking scornfully at the other young men, and pityingly upon the unmarried women. For who had ever seen such a prize of a man?

As I whirled and stamped I heard my cousin Elia say laughingly, "He is drunk again. Everyone says he is like our grandfather. Oh, that's a skeleton in the family cupboard." He laughed in cultured and Aryan tones, a laugh of drawing rooms. I could dance no more.

I went from the place and in a few days I was gone out of the city. And when I returned months later Grandma was ill. She was ill as a child is ill. She refused a doctor and sat silently, day after day in the park that is named for Poe, just under the little bedroom. And it is there that I met her again. My mother had urged me to see her, for nobody had been able to find out what was wrong with her.

There she was, out in the sun, her face stolid as an Indian's, eyes half closed, hands folded in her lap.

"Grandma," I said softly. She smiled but did not look. "Grandma."



"That is all left to me. . . ." —Drawing by Staff Artist Fred Ellis.

She sighed and when she saw that I was there in truth, she wept.

I have never seen anyone weep in that way. There were no sobs and there were no words, only the tears falling on her brown, high cheek bones and down upon her folded hands.

"Grandma, they have told me that you are ill and I have come."

"Yes, little one, as you have always come."

"What is to become of you?" she asked, "You are like someone I knew a long time ago. Even your face and your voice are his. And the world baffles you more even than it did him. What is to become of you when your old baba is gone?"

"You must not speak that way, Grandma, come let me take you home."

She was in pain, though she would not tell me of her pain. It was only of me that she thought. What was to become of me? Indeed.

There were things she wanted to talk to me about, but I had to go. Yes, I had to go, for one dares not rebel against the diurnal consort with fools by which he earns his bread.

I next heard that she was locking herself in her room for hours on end. An uncle of mine with whom she was living, insistently demanded that she see a doctor, but she steadfastly refused. In a few days there was a telegram. Grandma was in the hospital.

I frantically made my way there for those last few words but it was too late. She was in a coma. That night she was dead.

My uncle repeated the story as it had happened. "I begged her to see the doctor but she wouldn't. Day after day I asked her but she would only yell at me," he wept. "Like an animal she was, locked in her room. She crawled away to die like an animal." I patted his shoulder, my eyes were dry and my heart was dead.

* * *

THE funerals of our people are even more terrible than among other peoples. There is much weeping and howling and fainting. The hysteria is unstanched. I was busy ministering to the wants of my mother, my aunts and cousins, in the chapel, and I kept away from the bier.

But all of the women must needs look upon the face of the dead and howl with bloodcurdling shrieks letting all the world know as well as God the extent of their sorrow. For my own part, I dared not look lest her dead image replace that which was alive in me.

I went with them to the cemetery, in a hired car that smelled of salts and ammonia I heard the brief eulogy and the whispered reflection that we were not to come here for a year.

The simple pine board coffin was lowered. The grave diggers hurriedly filled the grave and my mother moaned, "Look! Look! How fast they throw it in."

I watched the grave diggers drink from a gallon jug. One of them smiled at me. A real and unprofessional smile, and I smiled back.

I felt no need of tears though I weep easily. The most sentimental of movies, the crassest of books will provoke tears in me, but I could not weep.

But that night.

It had to rain that night, and I tortured myself with the vision of the mound turning to mud. I couldn't stand it. I couldn't sleep. I swore I would go from the city in the morning.

But when I rose from bed in the morning, after a sleepless night, I went to the cemetery. The mound was flat and the grave was already old and it was then that I thought the thoughts I could never say to her.

I knew that one should not go to death in such a way, old, with so few moments of fraternal understanding, with love unarticulated, a stranger to the language of books.

Oh, Grandma! If I could have conveyed these things to you! Could I have linked all the pestilences and scourges that afflict our people, could I have brought you from darkness, would I have feared the return into darkness?

Weep for the old, the waste, the horrible, bitter dregs that guessed not the plenty of this world! Weep for the old dead, the wasted dead, the slave dead, for if a man live in darkness until he be a thousand will we not weep for him?

So she is gone, and I will not visit that hallow place again, nor see the monument unveiled, nor drink with the others of my blood who will go there. I will not think of that wan and withered thing in a box, product of the mortician's wily craft, so much admired by mourners as a work of art. No I will not think of a thing of powder and rouge, of waved hair and affluence, so alien to her, the companion and story lover of my childhood.

When they are there upon that cemetery plot I shall sit quiet and remember this: a strong, sunburned peasant woman, exiled from the soil, swarthy as a gypsy but with the palest of mild, blue eyes, head wrapped in a large handkerchief, boiling huge balloons of clothes in a great pot on the stove; the overwhelming smell steam and starch and blueing, and her quick and lovely smile at me coming from school at mid-day, and the mixing of an omelet in an iron frying pan; the hard, rough kiss on my young cheek; the tale of the Sleeping Beauty, and . . . that is all left to me of my grandmother, one Monday 30 years ago.

The Marshall Plan Is Ruining France

By JACQUES DUCLOS

(Vice-President of the French Parliament, Secretary of the Communist Party of France)

PARIS.

Americans were told the Plan would aid recovery; the vice-president of the French Parliament reveals the tragic truth — ERP spells bankruptcy

THE MARSHALL PLAN was meant not as an instrument to aid the recovery of Europe, but for the economic domination of Europe. It is a strategic plan for the establishment of American overlordship.

As far as France is concerned, let some simple figure talk. The so-called interim aid for France amounts to $1.1 billion for a year. At official partity, this is a little over 200 billion francs. The French military budget contains expenditures in the amount of 400 billion francs.

Add to this the deficit of French foreign trade in the amount of 100 billion francs. This deficit could easily be eliminated by a mutually advantageous trade with the Soviet Union and the Eastern democracies —all economies complementary with that of France, instead of being competitive, as is the case between France and the United States. The Marshall Plan forces us to deflect our foreign trade from these natural channels and is thus directly responsible for our unfavorable balance of trade of 100 billion francs annually.

Thus, what do we have? On the one side of the ledger we have the "gifts" of some 200 billion francs, which on the other side brings us into the red to the tune of 300 billion francs.

And this is only the financial side of this unhappy affair. We must add the incommensurate and immeasurable moral loss suffered by France. In the mind of Messrs. Truman and Marshall this is an unknown quantity or zero; in the mind of all Frenchmen it is priceless and invaluable.

Harriman and Hoffman Decide French Policy

I am talking about the loss—temporary, to be sure—of the economic independence of France. The facts are known. The equivalent of Marshall Plan imports must be deposited in francs at the Bank of France. This sum is at the disposal of Messrs. Harriman and Hoffman. Its utilization depends on what they decide. The purse strings are in foreign hands.

Aid can be discontinued at the discretion of Messrs. Harriman and Hoffman; the French future is in the laps of the Gods of the dollar. The same gentlemen decide at their will with which countries we can or cannot trade.

The Marshall Plan aims at the wholesale destruction of our old established industries. Take the airplane industry. The French were pioneering in that field. We were actually the country first to construct airplanes. The Marshall Plan does not brook such rivalry and as a result our airplane industry was placed in jeopardy. The military-strategic idea being that of a France that should confine herself to furnishing the infantry and the air bases for the gigantic American war machine.

The same story repeats in the case of our once flowering automobile industry. Ford is entrenched in Cologne and Antwerp and has ousted French competition. Our movie industry has well nigh succumbed to the avalanche of Hollywood wares, rammed down our throat by the loan agreement, negotiated by Blum. In Belgium, textile and shoe manufacturing is being subjected to the same ruthless American competition. We note already definite signs of a crisis of overproduction with the attendant unemployment as a result of the Marshall "aid."

A Ruse in Struggle To Devalue Pound

Now, let there be no mistake. We are in favor of aid, but not at such price and under such conditions.

The devaluation of the franc could serve as another illustration. The whole affair was a plot to undermine the pound sterling. At the instigation of the Americans, the Schuman Government and its Minister of Finance, Rene Mayer, engineered the devaluation of the franc as an entering wedge into the delicate structure supporting the precariously maintained pound sterling.

The hectic last-minute demarche of Cripps was of no avail. In the opinion of the Americans the pound sterling is overvalued and should be corrected in order to make American superiority, par-



JACQUES DUCLOS

trade position in the wake of the devaluation. They forecast enhanced export ticularly in the Empire, fully effective. The British resist this maneuver to the best of their ability. The devaluation of the franc was merely an American ruse in this struggle and it was executed without any regard to the consequences as far as the French economy is concerned or even as far as the danger of economic chaos in Western Europe is concerned.

This was already the second body blow dealt to British prestige. The first was the devaluation of the lire, after which the pound sterling could not maintain itself any longer in the free market in Italy. Now, Paris is much more important as a financial center than Rome. The upshot of the whole manipulation is that in the French free market only three foreign currencies are negotiated: the dollar, the Portuguese escudo and the Swiss franc. The pound sterling was simply ousted from the free market, both in Italy and France. That means that the pound sterling is at the mercy of the official Italian and French rate which, in turn, is dictated by American interests.

The so-called stabilization in France established three different parities: the official parity, 214 francs for the dollar instead of the previous 120 francs; the free market rate of 300-305 francs, and the black market rate of 350-400 francs per dollar.

The Schuman Government promised a great improvement in the French foreign possibilities. Actually, however, the deficit in the French balance of trade in the first quarter of 1948 increased by 15 billion francs as compared with the first quarter of 1947. This is the situation as far as exports are concerned.

As for imports: France is compelled to buy coal from the United States and pay 214 instead of the previous 120 francs for the dollar. For the coal imported from the Ruhr, again dollars must be paid. This leads to an increase of the price of coal in France.

In order to bridge the gap, the Government must pay subsidies. If subsidies were to be discontinued prices would rise and the initial export-stimulating advantage of devaluation would be annulled. If subsidies have to be paid, an increase in the budget deficit is unavoidable. It is a vicious circle. The magnitude of the problem can be gauged by the following figure: The subsidies for cocoa, coffee and vegetable oils up to the first of July, 1948 amounted to 7 billion francs.

The Government hoped that with the stabilization the hoarded gold would return into the coffers of the Bank of France. The withdrawal of the 5000 franc banknotes from circulation, however, shattered the confidence of those who hold small savings and they consequently refuse to part with their gold.

From every aspect, then, the economic situation is steadily deteriorating as a direct consequence of the Marshall Plan, with no solution in sight.



Hitler's Shadow Behind U. S. Generals

The Marshall Plan was devised with a total disregard of French interests as well as French tradition. Vis-a-vis Germany, the French people are interested in two things: security and reparations. The London agreement, restoring as it does the basis of German militarism, menaces directly the national security of France. The French people see Hitler's shadow rising behind the American generals in Western Germany.

The reparations question has been unceremoniously buried. Instead of receiving reparations we have to pay dollars for Ruhr coal. According to the London agreement the heavy industry of the Ruhr is being restored to its former owners. There is no control of production, only one of distribution which, needless to say, is entirely illusory, actually an invitation to the Germans to lie about their production figures and circumvent the prohibition of rearmament.

No matter what the Schuman Government might promise to the Americans, there is absolutely no doubt that the French people will not become a partner in this crime.

Let me explain in conclusion what I mean when I talk about the resistance of the French people against this conspiracy. It is the direct continuation of the resistance against Hitler. This plan of national treason and disaster could be engineered only by removing its foremost obstacle, i.e. by ousting the party of the French workers, the Communist Party, from the Government.

Peasants, Merchants, Intellectuals Suffer

The condition of the French peasant is systematically undermined by the plan. Traditionally, France produces her own bread. The wheat is grown on the small holdings of the French peasants and the price is consequently above the world market price. The Schuman government concluded an agreement with the U. S. stipulating the delivery of 10 million quintals American wheat during the coming 5 years. This American competition puts French wheat fields out of cultivation.

More and more, one hears from the French peasant remarks like: Hitler wanted to destroy French industry, Truman wants to destroy both French industry and French agriculture.

The urban middle classes are threatened in their existence by the fact that the Marshall Plan is big business for Big Business, that is to say, its blessings accrue to huge concentrations of American and French capital, eliminating small proprietors from the field.

As far as our intelligentsia is concerned the treatment meted out at Ellis Island to our national hero, the great French scientist and humanitarian, Madame Joliot-Curie, is to us an object lesson about which there is complete unanimity in all circles.

Are Rich Kids More Intelligent?

Ratings of intelligence based on 'tests' are unscientific. Here's the gimmick!

By DYSON CARTER

HOW DOES your child measure up against sons and daughters of the rich? For a long time, psychologists have had one answer: Children from families of workers and farmers are, on the average, less intelligent than youngsters born to rich parents. Boys and girls from well-to-do parents are as a rule much brighter.

Maybe you think this is outrageous. But millions of children have had their minds rated by school tests. Kids from across the tracks got lower intelligence ratings than their schoolmates from the best homes.

Most of our psychologists accepted these facts. They believed that children from "better" families are better fitted to succeed in life, smarter than children from the "lower" classes.

After all, isn't it natural? Aren't capitalists smarter than workers and farmers? Working class youngsters are doomed to poverty because they are stupid?

Ignorant Of Workers' Lives

To a scientist, it is amazing to see how such ideas got into the heads of so many psychologists and social workers. These ideas are now being exposed. They are unscientific and utterly wrong.

Doctors W. A. Davis and R. J. Havighurst, well-known American psychologists, have raised the central question. Do our "intelligence tests" really measure a child's mental capacity?

Years ago famous scientists like Ralph Tyler, test director of the U. S. Armed Forces Institute during the war, have criticized these tests. Tyler said they "cause our communities and our industries a tremendous loss" because they do not measure "the true learning-potential of the millions of children in our lowest socio-economic groups."

Davis and Havighurst have gone much farther. They have proved that regular tests are drawn up so rich children can give far better answers than poor kids.

Now, the scientists who drew up the tests weren't consciously trying to give the rich children a break. But psychologists live in a middle-class, prosperous world. So their questions and problems are those facing prosperous people. They usually do not know how the vast majority of people live, work, think.

Shocking facts are reported by Davis and Havighurst. For example, take an average worker's kid and one from a rich family. Each one, in his own group, is definitely bright. Now give them the regular "intelligence" test.

Scientists Also Blunder

The rich kid quickly grasps all the questions. But 70 to 90 percent of the questions will be about things the worker's kid is not very familiar with.

Take a question using the musical term "sonata." Because middle-class and rich children have definitely more chances to hear classical music, nearly all know what a sonata is. But few workers' and farmers' families ever use the word. Most of their kids get stuck on it. They miss the question. So they get a lower "intelligence" rating.

Just suppose the psychologists took out "sonata" and put in terms like "time clock," or "foreman," or "scab." Then the test would be just as unfair to the rich children. Because their families rarely if ever use such words.

The general conclusions drawn by Davis and Havighurst are very important. They say "mental tests" are based on problem solving. What problems a child is used to solving depends on how he or she lives. And the well-to-do children live very differently to the vast majority.

Workers may rightly ask why it has taken scientists so long to grasp one of life's plainest truths. The answer is clear. Scientists, the same as all other people in society are strongly influenced and prejudiced by the level of society in which they live. Most scientists deny this, and say that "science is above society." But this doesn't stop them from making terrible blunders.

Here is what Doctors Davis and Havigaurst say about the scientists who draw up "intelligence" tests. "They continually make the error of regarding middle class culture as 'true' culture, or the 'best' culture."

Again: "Most schools do not teach pupils how to explore even the simplest real-life problems, and how to proceed to solve them." Much of the academic stuff taught in school "destroys the real aim of education, which is to learn how to think so as to solve life problems."

How were the mental tests developed? By testing great numbers of school children, who rated from very low to very high in their school work. But school work is not a scientific measure of a child's intelligence. Hence the very basis of "intelligence" tests is ridiculous, unscientific.

Professors of psychology have long argued why it is that boys differ so much from girls in certain tests. There is a clear explanation. In our society, men and women are subject to "differentiations." Doctors Davis and Havighurst see this now, but Marx and Engels saw it 100 years ago. Today, our women are grossly subjugated, exploited, segregated. Give a girl a test based on problems that girls have to face in our society, and she will rate much more intelligent than boys. But our school tests heavily favor boys, just as our society does.

Take the factor called "motive." The profit motive is the official morality of capitalism. But the drive to make profits, to win selfish personal gain at the expense of others, to crush your neighbor ruthlessly, means very little to vast numbers of people. It means everything to middle-class and rich people. And their children.

What has this got to do with "intelligence"? A great deal. The test problems often bring in "motives." Here again, the motives are familiar to rich kids. When Davis and Havighurst drew up new tests, using motives appealing to all children, then the rich youngsters tested no better than the poor ones.

"Intelligence" tests have little meaning for the people and their children. Such tests give highest scores to "upper" class families. In that class the main problem is to live off the labor of others. The best motive is lust for personal gain. The strongest emotions today are hatred of progress mingled with terror at the victories of socialism.

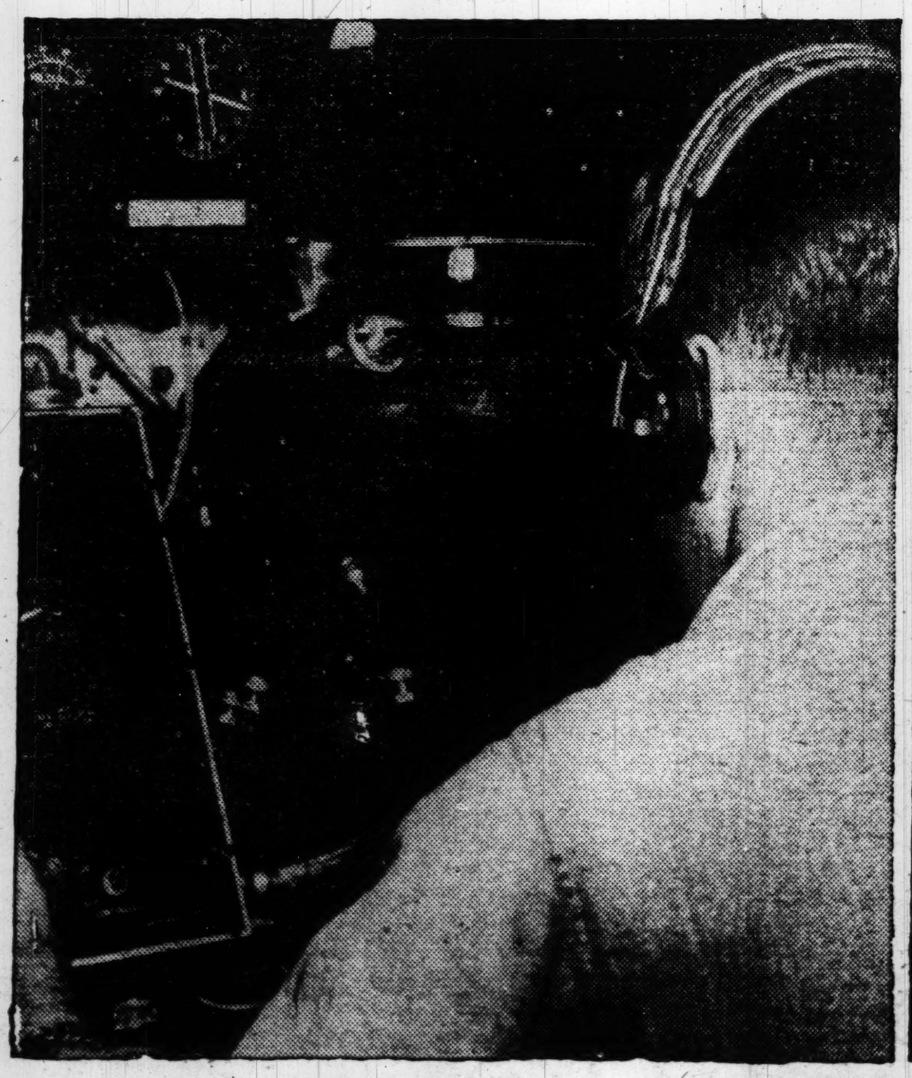
At least some scientists are seeing through the disgraceful fraud of "mental tests." But it will be a long and hard fight to change these ratings. The rich will not easily give up this system of cheating, which rates their children higher than the children whose real intelligence they fear.

Taming Icebergs

Radar, loran and underwater sound equipment, war-born devices, are used today in the modern war against the icebergs. Big planes seek them out. Surface vessels then proceed to the area to determine size, direction and rate of drift. When fog makes aerial spotting impossible, patrol ships work alone, relying on detectors. These Coast Guard photos show the iceburg patrol at work.



A Coast Guard cutter is led to an iceburg by the plane which spotted it. Ship picks up the work and the plane goes on.





Peering into the plane's radarscope a Coast Guardsman searches for bergs. He reports back to the cutter. In other photo an observer occupies the bombardier's spot as he trains his glasses on the water.

The Worker SUNDAY, JULY 18, 1948 • SECTION 3

COMMUNIST PARTY CONVENTION DISCUSSION

Lessons of Elections in Steel Union Locals of the Indiana Calumet Area

By County Board
Lake County CP

THE men in the steel mills are ready for militant, aggressive and progressive leadership in the fight for wages, conditions, for peace and democracy.

This is the first conclusion of the recent local union elections in Calumet steel locals. Wherever men had the opportunity to vote freely for whom they wanted, they usually voted for militant, progressive fighters. This was the case in Inland, Carnegie-Illinois Gary Works, American Steel Foundry.

The opportunity of the rank and file to vote freely exists in direct proportion to the strength of the militant, progressive forces. Thus, while the progressive forces at Youngstown Sheeet and Tube, in Indiana Harbor, are strong, they are not strong enough to prevent their being ruled off the ballot by collusion between the company and right-wing forces. On the other hand, the strength of the progressive forces and their position at Inland Steel was such as to surmount every right-wing and company effort to influence the elections, including the effort to bar Communist Nick Migas.

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TWO YEARS AGO at Inland only one out of 13 officers elected was a progressive. This year, 11 out of 13 are progressives. The progressive position on the grievance committee was immensely strengthened. This is a victory of no small importance at a time when there is a right-wing and employer offensive throughout the union and industry.

At Carnegie-Illinois Gary works, progressives won 8 out of 11 officer posts as against 10 out of all two years ago, despite the most intense anti-Communist drive ever witnessed, huge sums of money spent and the pressure of pulpit and company. The progressive position on the Grievance Committee remained essentially strong as it was before.

The progressive victories have roots which go far deeper than the period since the Boston Convention, although what happened at thaat convention, by dramatically and widely clarifying the issues, hastened the opening up of new lines of thought and action.

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—A MILITANT, FIGHTING POLICY is the Key of Victory—this is the second conclusion of the recent elections. Many of the men on the progressive tickets have been waging and all-around progressive fight for many years, both in their own departments and on the floor of local and departmental meetings.

Thus, Nick Migas is known as a good grievance committeeman, a fighter for equal rights, one of the first opponents of a dues increase, a champion of a militant wage policy, as well as an outspoken supporter for a new peoples' party for peace and democracy.

Migas' day 'by day fight on these problems gave him a solid base in his own department and wide popularity in the mill—so much so that despite the intense desire of the right-wing to "get rid" of him, they dared not run anyone against him, knowing they would be overwhelmingly defeated.

So thoroughly had Comrade Migas become identified with the most important needs and aspirations of his fellow-men and his fight at the Boston Convention was a part of this—that anti-Communist and red-baiting attacks against him, aimed at cutting him off from his base and mass support, failed miserably.

This is in contrast to certain other progressive fighters, who either confined themselves to the fight on grievances alone, or who failed to wage a consistent day in and out struggle on all fronts concerning the working class; and who therefore found themselves without mass upport when the anti-Communist attacks came, often having to defend themselves in isolation or in small numbers.

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THE ROLE OF INDIVIDUAL militant, progressive fighters with a base among the men, and with advanced political understanding, is of decisive importance in making the conditions for progressive victory.

However, such individuals cannot carry the progressive victory alone. A policy of united front, of coalition is necessary. This is not new, for the Communist Party has advocated and Communists have sought to carry through such a policy generally in all unions. However, the question arises, how is this done, on what basis, and what lessons are there to learn from past and recent experiences. In our opinion, the following are some lessons from our recent experiences in the Calumet:

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PROGRAM AND UNITED FRONT: Heretofore, our position was expressed something like this: as long as there is agreement on program, we will work with all forces and have a united front on that agreed-to program. However, experience shows this is not enough.

The history of some steel locals is one of repeated double-cross: right-wing forces "agree" to a progressive program, "unite" with progressives, take progressive votes, give nothing in return, win leadership, and freeze out the progressives. It was one such double-cross which contributed to the situation at Youngstown Sheet and Tube local where progressives were ruled off the ballot.

★

DEEDS, ACTIONS—these must be the test for unity. Far better to get agreement on a few immediate issues which result in developing the mass activity of the rank and file, than to get agreement on a so-called all-around, finished program that remains on paper and only serves as a demogogic vehicle to give right-wingers a free ride into leadership!

The progressive ticket at Inland was composed, in large measure, of men known to the membership as fighters, and it was a coalition which promised less than did either the right-wing or Trotskyite slates. But the men knew that those points which were in the progressive program were just, practical and, most important, would be fought for.

On the other hand, the splendid fight of the militant progressives, led by Migas, forced the two opposing slates to include prominently in their programs the demand for an immediate wage increase. Thus, programatically—all three slates were agreed on the most important, immediate demand of the steelworkers.

This only helped the progressive ticket, since the men knew that it alone, and not the other tickets, would really do something about it. The net result is a unanimous mandate from the membership for a militant wage fight now, with a leadership elected to carry it out. In such conditions, the local is clearly ready to go beyond the resolution stage on certain questions.

★

NEGRO STEELWORKERS and the United Front: The right-wing leadership has succeeded in bringing forward a few Uncle-Tom-type misleaders. These misleaders are on the receiving end of a growing contempt from the rank and file Negro workers, who make up some 20% of the union membership.

Negro steelworkers seek militant, agressive, and progressive leadership for the solution of such problems as upgrading, breaking down lily-white departments and adequate representation at all levels of union leadership.

Right-wing forces, while playing demogogically with these demands of the Negro workers, are unable as well as unwilling to comply with them. They regard these just demands as mere gimmicks with which to manipulate in the game of capturing office, etc. Such a base and corrupt approach to the vital needs of Negro steel workers can succeed through dem demogogy only for a short time.

Only the militant, progressive forces wage a sincere and consistent fight for equal rights. And only such a sincere and consistent fight can prove to the Negro workers who are their true friends. An indispensable element of successful building of the united front is the winning of Negro workers to the united front through such struggles.

This was the key to victory in American Steel Foundry, where a Negro was elected President along with a number of other Negroes on the executive board. It is freely conceded that without the active and overwhelming support of the Negro workers in the Carnegie-Illinois Gary works local, the progressives could not have gained the victory. And it is also certain that the Negro vote greatly strengthened the position of the progressives in Inland.

As a result of a generally correct struggle, not only did the Progressives win, but the position of the Negro workers in leadership vastly improved, with 5 out of 11 executive board members in Gary Big Works, and 5 out of 13 executive board members at Inland.

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COMMUNISTS and the United Front: The correct admonition that Communists "must not go it alone" has not, unfortunately, always been correctly understood. Too often its meaning has been distorted into a denial of the leading role of the Communist Party, into the kind of false "modesty" about the party role advanced by Browderite revisionism as a cover-up from glossing over, hiding or denying the role of the Communist Party. Too often has this phrase been used as a wedge to drive between the Communists and the united front, instead of being viewed as part of a wider understanding on how to better weld the united front with the Communists as a leading part of it.

How often have we heard our allies in steel admonish the Communists to "take it easy," "lay low," "why do you fellows want to run for office—you only weaken our chances and besides, if we get in, it's practically the same as you fellows, only better, because we aren't attacked as 'Communists'"?

It was these same allies who castigated the Nick Migas statement to the Boston Convention as "the most stupid mistake ever made." It is such allies who insisted, in some of the local union elections, that certain workers not run on Progressive tickets because "they are too widely known as Communists"—although no one dared raise such a question in the case of Nick Migas, precisely because of the strong base and unique position of Nick Migas.

These allies should now learn, from the elections, that some of the worst red-baiters, who led the attack on Migas in Boston, were defeated and repudiated decisively in the recently-concluded local elections.

However, it is not alone some of our allies who are victims of capitalist propaganda with regard to the role of the Communists. Some of our own members also fall for this anti-working class line. The net purpose—and result, where it is effective—of this line is to paralyze into inaction the most effective fighters of the working class. It is the first cousin to red-baiting, designed especially to reach those immune to red-baiting as such, and even some who fight against open red-baiting.

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THE EXPERIENCE of Nick Migas and other militant fighters, however, shows what our Party history shows: that the possibility of Communist participation in the united front, its form, character and extent, are determined in large degree by the strength, support, following and prestige which the Communists can bring to the united front. And it is impossible to achieve these without the independent work and activity of the Communist Party and the Communists.

One of the richest periods in mass work experieence of the Communist Party was the early Thirties. In that period, the independent activity of the Communist Party as such, and its members in such mass organizations as the Workers Alliance (and Unemployed Councils before it), the ILD Communist League, student organizations, etc., and on such burning issues as unemployment relief and insurance, Negro rights, industrial unionism, etc., created those necessary conditions which won it its spurs in the mass movement and laid the basis for its acceptance and participation in the varying united fronts of the day. It was, consequent to its independence mass work, a force which could not be denied. It was, consequent to its independent mass work, a force which could not be denied. It was when we began to minimize, deny and gloss over the independent and vanguard role of the Communist Party and of Communists in mass organizations, among other things, that Browderite revisionism began to develop.

The question of the independent, vanguard role of the Communist Party and of its members in the mass movement is not something to be considered separate and apart from the united front, or after the united front, or after the unity in action is over; it is an indispensable condition of the united front and must be maintained and developed before, during and after the building of unity in action specifically, and the united front in general. The ability of the united front to fight, to give militant leadership, to get into action on specific, immediate issues is intimately bound up with fully developing the role of our Party and its members in the united front, as stimulus, leader, activizer.

To the work of such comrades as Nick Migas who begin to exemplify this role, must be added the role of the Communist press, in this particular case the Calumet call, which officially expressed the Party's position on all matters affecting the steelworkers, making its own special contribution to the conditions developing the various coalitions.

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PARTY BUILDING and the United Front: The failure to build the Party during the recent united struggles reflects in its own way that thinking which says, "We'll take care of Party matters after all these other matters of the united front are cleared up." But in practice this seldom happens, because if we fail to build the Party before and during the building of the united front in action, then we are in a weaker, and not stronger, position to build it afterwards.

For, usually, this failure is linked up with tendencies to hide the Party, to avoid questions, etc., and creates added difficulties and obstacles which become more difficult to remove later. The ability to build the Party before, during and after struggles is directly related to the ability to develop the independent and vanguard role of the Party before, during and after the development of unity in action and struggles.

Another reason for the failure to build the Party is the tendency to be satisfied with and relax with partial gains and victories, a tendency which is sometimes excused with the alibi, "if we bring the Party in now it will jeopardize the advances made." But the facts are just the opposite.

Just as military advances must be consolidated by digging in and securing the rear with a certain amount of intensive work, so must the gains of the working class be consolidated by digging in and made lasting by building the Party by deepening the understanding, the clas and political consciousness of the workers. The development of class and political consciousness in a task which faces the Party branch at all times—before, during and after the building of unity of action and struggles. The problems of mass Party building is also tied up with the solution of this question.

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MILITANCY, RED-BAITING and the United Front—Experience at Inland and elsewhere proves that the mass effect of red-baiting diminishes in direct proportion to the rise of mass militancy. Likewise, the ability of Communists to become accepted in and participate in united fronts, rises in proportion to the rise of mass militancy.

The red thret running through all our recent experience in steel is the matter of militancy, of giving a fighting, bold, clear

(Continued on Page 2)

White Chauvinism In Our Ranks

By Nancy (Denver, Col.)

One of the main struggles against the infiltration of bourgeois ideology is the fight against white chauvinism. White chauvinism is defined as a feeling of superiority and an attitude of domination by white people. The Draft Resolution mentions this struggle several times, but fails to discuss it adequately, and I feel that this constitutes a weakness in the Resolution as it stands.

The obvious examples of white chauvinism which we all recognize are social and economic discrimination—no jobs for Negroes, or the most menial ones, with a much lower rate of pay; restrictive covenants and jimcrow facilities; lynchings in the South, the poll tax.

But there is another form of white chauvinism which exists in whites and is much harder to recognize and struggle against. To me it seems that white chauvinism in our ranks is one of the main reasons why we have such a fluctuation in the Negro membership in our Party. Generally white chauvinism takes the form of white comrades only seeing Negro comrades or non-Party Negroes on political issues, being "too busy" to become friends and socialize with them, never having them over for dinner, an evening at home, going to a ballgame, or a movie with them—but yes, having time to do these things with white comrades.

To clarify what I am trying to express I will give a few specific examples. A Negro member who is a professional is given to understand that we respect security measures, but why is it that white comrades in such and lesser situations are completely safeguarded while the Negro comrade is asked to participate in leaflet distributions, etc.

In the East Side branch, which is primarily a concentration among the Negro people, the leadership has been predominantly white. Despite recognition of this fact, and despite consistent haranguing about developing Negro comrades to assume these responsibilities, we are so critical in our own eyes of the leadership abilities of the Negro members that the leadership does not change.

At a recent meeting of the branch, the branch executive came in with certain proposals, proposals presented in such a way as to appear as orders from above. The members disagreed with the proposals, and after much discussion the proposals were voted down. The exec. was very disturbed at this, and said that it was "dangerous" that the members, who did not know about the problems and could not cope with them as well as the exec., had overruled them. To me, this is "dangerous" in reverse. It signifies that we do not have confidence in our membership.

Are the Negro people always going to be told what is best for them by whites, or are we going to recognize that as the most oppressed people they are joining the Communist party by the thousands to help lead the struggle for freedom from imperialist domination towards a socialist U. S. A.?

We are only critical by our own standards. And what are our standards? Certainly most of our standards are arrived at as a result of a white bourgeois background, knowing nothing of the oppressions and the resulting withdrawals and distrusts of the Negro people. White comrades speak to Negro comrades as Communists. Does this wipe clean the slate of superiority? In our attitudes is still the kernel of white chauvinism and they, though years of oppression can see it in us where we ourselves do not recognize it. In our every act and word we must be aware of overcoming this unjustified and un-Marxist superiority.

The Question of Nationalization

Asks Clarification of Communist Position

By Harry Rosen

COMRADE BLAIR in the pre-convention discussion proposed the publication of a series of national discussions on certain Marxist books as part of the advancement of the fight for ideological clarity. I would like to agree with this proposal and suggest a further topic for discussion.

A second question in need of discussion and clarification is an evaluation of the Party's position on nationalization advanced in November, 1945 and discussed by Comrade Dennis in his report in February, 1946. In November, 1945 Comrade Dennis points out the National Committee "raised the need of nationalizing a number of basic industries as well as banking and insurance institutions . . . not as a slogan of immediate action for all industries but as part of our general current propaganda and mass educational activity. We pose this, also, as an inseparable part of our orientation and mass work for crystalizing a broad labor-democratic coalition, as well as a Third Party, a mass people's anti-monopoly and anti-fascist party, lead by labor." (Page 57—What America Faces).

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AT THAT TIME the National Committee put forward certain conditions under which the nationalization of industry would be a correct immediate task. These included "under a government representative of and based upon the labor-democratic camp, under a government that will carry out a consistent progressive policy."

It seems to me that the National Committee was unclear in the manner in which it raised the question of nationalization. The unclarity was based upon the fact that the conditions under which nationalization would be a progressive measure was not precisely stated, and moreover, the Party had not as yet formulated the struggle against monopoly capitalism as a movement not only to curb the trusts but to break them.

The draft resolution suffers from the fact that these weaknesses have not been analyzed and in fact the whole question of nationalization has been dropped as if we never had a position on nationalization.

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COMRADE DENNIS posed the fact that nationalization would be "an inseparable part" of our orientation towards the Third Party. The Third Party is here. In the draft resolution, Section 2 that deals with "the national elections of 1948 and the New Party movement" and raises a series of major issues, none of the issues deal with nationalization. On the other hand, Wallace has called for nationalization of munitions industry, making it imperative for our Party to analyze such a proposal.

Section 3 of the draft resolution self-critically examines a number of serious weakness. In my opinion, without attempting to formulate an amendment, a section should be included which acknowledges the weak and incorrect position taken by the National Committee in 1945 and 1946. Furthermore, in the Section dealing with the five ideological campaigns to be undertaken by the Party, I think it would be helpful if in place of the very general statement on the fight to curb and break the monopolies a more precise statement of the role of nationalization in that struggle be presented.

Comrade Hall makes the point that many times communist trade-unionists fail to carry into life the Party's program. On the other hand, the Party leadership in my opinion, could aid the communist trade - unionists in their activities by more rapidly putting forth the Party's position on questions vital to the working class.

Control of State Power Is Decisive

By James E. Jackson, Jr.

Education Director, Michigan

"Everything depends on the conditions, time and place."

THIS statement of Stalin in reference to the dialectical method has a bearing upon our consideration of the question of nationalization of key basic industries. I think it is correct that the National Draft Resolution should have omitted raising the demand for nationalization of certain monopolies under the present conditions of big business domination of the government by the Republican and Democratic parties.

With the government firmly in the hands of a reaction bent upon the fascisization of the country and an imperialist and war policy abroad, any further merger of the trusts with the state could only contribute to the completion of the economic foundation for transforming the state into the openly fascist instrument of the dictatorship of finance capital.

Only under conditions where the popular masses under the leadership of the working class have won a position of decisive influence upon the government can there be assurances that nationalization will be exercised in the interest of economic and political progress.

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CERTAIN ECONOMIC FEATURES of German and Italian fascism revealed that the dominant circle of finance capital in control of the state is not adverse to nationalizing certain giant trusts as the most favorable form for continuing their capitalist exploitation of these means of production. At the present time a large sector of the economy is tied to the state through the enormous war preparations budget and imperialist Marshall-Truman plan, already exhibiting certain aspects of the economic "planning" of fascism.

It is in the interest of peace and the resistance to fascist development to oppose and encourage this kind of "state planning" and "government control of industry."

Given a condition wherein the progressive forces such as is represented in the Wallace new party have won a substantial position in the Congress and the government guarantees progressive democratic policies for the control and administration of nationalized industries in the interest of the people, then the time would be ripe and the conditions suitable for raising the demand for nationalization. When this point is reached the proletariat at the head of all those oppressed by capitalism and led by the Communist Party will be standing by ready to shoulder the state power, and transform the basic means of production into state property, in spite of and against the resistance of the capitalists.

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THE FOLLOWING QUOTATIONS from F. Engels' "Anti-Duhring," written about seventy years ago before capitalism had reached the stage of imperialism and became generally characterized by monopoly domination and reaction all down the line, are very instructive for us today in reference to the question of nationalization under the conditions of capitalist domination of the state power.

Engels reveals that at a given point in the upgrowth of the productive forces against their character as capital, that the capitalist class itself tends to treat them as social productive forces, so far as this is possible within the framework of capitalist relations. There follows the rapid growth of "joint-stock companies," the monopolies, the trusts, the concentration and accumulation of capital in the control of a few great banks and corporations.

The great growth of the means of production has urged capitalism "toward that form of the socialization of huge masses of the means of production" which we see in the various trusts and monopolies today.

"At a certain stage of development even this form no longer suffices; the official representative of capitalist society, the state, is constrained to take over their management. . . ." P. 305 Engles, Anti-Duhring.

"But nether the conversion into joint-stock companies nor into state property deprives the productive forces of their character as capital. In the case of the joint-stock companies this is obvious. . . . The modern state, whatever its form, is an essentially capitalist machine; it is the state of the capitalists, the ideal collective body of all capitalists. The more productive forces it takes over as its property, the more it becomes the real collective body of all the capitalists, the more citizens it exploits. The workers remain wage-earners, proletarians. The capitalist relationship is not abolished; it is rather pushed to an extreme. . . ." P. 306 ibid.

"Recently, however, since Bismarck adopted state ownership, a certain spurious socialism has made its appearance—here and there even degenerating into a kind of flunkeyism—which declares that all taking over by the state, even the Bismarckian kind is socialistic. If, however, the taking over of the tobacco trade by the state was socialistic, Napoleon and Metternich would rank among the founders of socialism. . . ." P. 305 ibid.

Steel Local Elections

(Continued from Page 1)

leadership to the inherently progressive steelworkers. To the degree that Communists and progressives develop a militant, fighting policy in action, to that degree can the progressives take the initiative, develop representative unity in action, strengthen the union, push forward the whole progressive cause.

Because such splendid conditions existed at Inland, it is all the more inexcusable that certain progressive forces were allowed to make such a Browderite concession to red-baiting and anti-communism as to include in their program the formulation . . . ". . . progressive leaders who are neither dominated by F. M. Gillies, Joe Stalin, nor Joe Germano . . ." The responsibility for this concession to reaction, given as the price for including a recently won-over ally must be placed at the door of the Communists, whose leadership did not wage a sharp enough political struggle against this and other remnants of Browderite thinking in our ranks. This points up all the more sharply the need for a ren-newed struggle on the theoretical and ideological front.

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SOME IMMEDIATE TASKS: Recent experience has shown how high is pro-Wallace sentiment among steel-workers. The building of the New Party among them is the most important task of all progressives.

The development of rank and file initiative, on the basis of immediately following through on the issues immediately effecting steelworkers, must receive the closest attention of all progressives.

The Communists must shake off all theories which paralyze their ability to give militant leadership, must base themselves in confidence in the rank and file steelworkers, knowing there is no greater security than masses in motion on burning issues. With a conscious effort which has yet to characterise this work, we must build our Party and press at a vastly increased tempo.

Some Thoughts for Our Farm Program

By a North Wisconsin Farm Comrade

ALLOW me to contribute some ideas to the discussion of the parts of the Draft Resolution dealing with farm problems, towards strengthening our policy in this field.

In the financial crisis of the 30's, the big monopolies of America developed a strategy of eliminating the small family-sized farmer from the land, and replacing him with large corporation owned "factories in the field." This strategy succeeded to a greater or less extent in the dust bowl areas of the southwest and in many sections of California, but in Wisconsin and the Midwest it was slowed down and held by the mass action of the milk strike days, and the farm holiday movement until the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt. Roosevelt inaugurated a policy of help to the small farmer through various government agencies which enabled him to survive, and becoming satisfied he dropped his militant ways and went back to plowing and planting.

However, the Roosevelt reforms were only temporary, and now reaction is in the saddle. The NAM has never forgiven Roosevelt for saving the small farmer, and is perfectly frank about its plans for driving the majority of small farmers off the land in the coming depression.

This will be accomplished, so they hope, by a deflationary drop in the prices of farm products, while the price of the materials necessary for farm operation will remain at present high levels. Coincident with this there will be a tightening of credit and a rise in farm interest rates which will force all those farmers who are in debt, and which still constitute a majority of the small farmers, into bankruptcy.

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OUR STRATEGY should be the direct opposite of this. We should work for price controls and rollbacks on all products to force the price of the goods the farmer must buy downward. At the same time we must demand that the government support the price of farm commodities upon the basis

(Continued on Page 3)

Working as Marxists in Coalitions

By George Lohr

Foreign editor, Daily People's World; Member, California state committee.

WE ARE still far from mastering the art of working as Marxists in a coalition. The draft resolution correctly points out that "we failed to maintain a sufficiently clear independent and critical position towards our allies during the various phases of struggle since the last party convention although the specific policy of alliance was fully correct. We did not as a rule base united front relations from above upon adequate work for the united front of mass struggle from below."

I wish to discuss in this connection, some of our weaknesses in relation to the struggle for the establishment of a Jewish state.

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I THINK it would be incorrect to speak of a solid alliance between American Communists and other groups supporting Israel, especially the Zionists, although there might be instances of such alliances in certain communities.

At any rate, there is undoubtedly a large, if loose, coalition of groups and individuals backing Israel.

Yet, in this coalition, we Marxists did not exercise a vanguard role, but left its leadership pretty much to the Zionists and their bourgeois ideology.

We went along with the correct slogans put forward by the Zionists, such as demanding the lifting of the arms embargo, support of the UN decision on partition by Washington and others.

This was all to the good and our activity undoubtedly helped to win new supporters to the cause of Israel.

But we failed to carry through at the same time an ideological struggle against Zionism and failed to expose its bourgeois character.

★

THE MAIN LEADERS of Zionism for a long time were the props and apologists of the British bourgeoisie and its imperialist policies in the Middle East.

When it became evident that American imperialism would emerge from World War II as the strongest capitalist power, these leaders switched their allegiance to Washington.

New evidence is piling up every day that many leading elements in the Israeli government are subservient to American imperialist interests.

The dispatches of our own correspondent in Tel Aviv, Comrade Magil, have made this very clear.

We American Communists did not call the turn on the Zionists veering towards U. S. imperialism and did not alert the masses, especially the Jewish people, to fight against a policy which will tie Israel to the strings of Wall Street, making it serve the interests of American imperialism in the Middle East.

★

MANY AMERICAN ZIONIST leaders have aimed their main barbs at Britain as the chief culprit, with only an occasional slap on the wrist of Washngton.

Some of them have even hinted that the creation of Israel would constitute a strong base against the Soviet Union in the Middle East.

None of Zionism's leading spokesmen, to my knowledge, has condemned Washington's policy toward Israel as part of the general U. S. scheme for world conquest.

The party press, of course, did relate the developments relating to Israel to the bi-partisan foreign policy.

But in doing so, we have not really come to grips with the reactionary wing of Zionism.

There have been a series of mass meetngs in San Francisco, for instance, sponsored by the Zionists, where thousands of people gathered.

But the party did not in any way use the opportunity to bringing to these masses an explanation of the Marist stand on Zionism and U. S. foregn policy.

AT ONE of these recent meetings, after U. S. "recognition" of Israel, Bartley Crum of PM actually President Truman. Yet the party in our district has not yet spoken to the Jewish masses to expose this dangerous demagogy.

Political Affairs was also remiss in not providing the party membership with the ideological weapons with which to combat Zionist propaganda.

This naturally means that the average party member is insufficiently aware of the menace of this bourgeois ideology at a time when the struggle for a democratic, independent Jewish state has aroused the support of many millions, Jews and Gentiles alike.

Because o four rightist error, our tailism, our party has not grown as it should among the Jewish masses during this period of intense struggle.

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THE JEWISH MASSES consequently, have not been won to the etxent possible for the broad coalition against American imperialism and its war drive.

Above all, the deep aspirations of the fighting people of Israel toward natonhood are in danger of being sold out.

There is still time to rectify our error. But it must be done by going to the Jewish people themslves with an ideological struggle against pro-imperialist Zionism.

We must bring them clarity and understanding—especially the Jewish working class.

This means also exposing these Jewish labor bureaucrats who support Washington's foreign policy and act as agents of the imperialist bougeoisie in the labor movement.

At the same time, we must also guard carefully against leftist errors.

We must never again return to our former sectarianism in this field, with its resultant isolation from the masses.

We must make maximum efforts either to participate in or initiate broad movements and actions, especially of a mass character, together with other Jewish groups, including the Zionists.

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THE OBJECTIVES of such movements, on which agreement is possible, might be very limited in many instances.

But it will give us an opportunity of speaking to the masses and in this way pave the way for extending unity around a correct and broadened program.

I urge that the natonal convention adopt a resolution setting forth the Marxist position on Zionism in its present development and that the incoming national Committee take steps to elaborate on it and bring it to the attention of the party membership.

Qualitatively Increasing Use of Literature

By Ellis Colton

AS PART of the pre-convention discussion, the California District Literature Department has been reviewing the use of literature (pamphlets, books, and magazines) since the last National Convention. We are able to report some progress in the strengthening of our literature apparatus, and in the distribution of agitational and theoretical literature. This progress is, however, far short of what is politically required and organizationally possible.

Two shortcomings in our use of literature that still exists in our district are: (1) our failure consciously and consistently to utilize appropriate literature in the planning and carrying out of major Party campaigns and struggles, and (2) the lack of involvement of the organizational and political leadership on club, section, county, and state level in the distribution of literature.

Involved in these weaknesses is, of course, the difficulty of the literature department in convincing our Party leadership of the power of our literature in winning the minds of the American people for our program.

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WE BELIEVE that the national leadership of our Party is responsible, in part, for the serious literature situation referred to by Comrade Winston at the February 1948 plenum of our National Committee(see March 1948 Political Affairs, page 243). The totally inadequate treatment in the pre-convention resolution of the role of the press which, at the above plenum Comrade Dennis referred to as a "vital problem" of "decisive importance," together with the very brief reference to "Political Affairs and other Party publications," will not help us to convince our membership and leadership of the importance of the printed word in the ideological war currently being waged between the democratic forces and the forces of reaction.

Accordingly, we propose the addition of the following sentence to the resolution immediately following the words "Political Affairs and other Party publications": **"The recognition of the decisive role played by our press and literature as propagandizer, agitator, and organizer demands that our Party leadership on all levels give major attention to their planned use in all campaigns and struggles in which we participate."**

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IN ORDER TO IMPLPEMENT this proposed addition to the Resolution, we would like to state what appear to us to be some of the major weaknesses that exist in our national office on the literature question together with proposals for their correction:

With one exception (the National Board's 1947 campaign against the high cost of living), all major campaigns (e.g., defeat of the Marshall Plan, Mundt Bill, Ingram case) failed to incorporate in the initial directive from the national office the role of agitational and theoretical literature in the campaigns. Most recently, three pamphlets were issued on the Marshall Plan the last couple weeks of the campaign, and the pamphlet on the Mundt Bill, "Who are the Foreign Agents?" reached our District Office two days before the 80th Congress adjourned.

It would therefore appear that we are tailing in the use of our agitational literature, whereas such literature should be used to alert the American people to a danger and to indicate not only the background of the danger and its prevent status but also what steps have to be taken to overcome the danger.

We would propose that on all major national campaigns initiated or coordinated by the National Office that the initial plan of work indicate the availability (i. e., type and publication date) of agitational literature and the available theoretical literature which would deepen our understanding of the character of the campaign. We believe that such an approach will better enable us in the District Literature Department to secure the assistance of the Party leadership in the District effectively to organize the utilization of the appropriate literature.

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AS EARLY AS the February 1946 meeting of our National Committee, Comrade Foster stated: "We must take Leninism to the masses, and to do this we must develop popular forms of presenting the basic Communist principles in our press, on the radio, in pamphlets, etc."

(Our Country Needs a Strong Communist Party—William Z. Foster, Page 13).

Our agitational pamphlets with the exceptions of "Who Ruptured Our Duck?" "What Do the Communists Really Want?" and "What You Should Know About the Communists," have been 16 pages of solid print, complex sentence structure and repetitious and unintelligible words and phrases. Our pamphleteers are not considering that the large part of the American working class, and particularly members of the national groups, have been denied the formal education required to read our present agitational literature.

Our pamphleteers should reread Comrade Dimitroff: "Everyone of us must make this a law, a Bolshevik law, an elementary rule: When writing or speaking always have in mind the rank-and-file worker who must understand you, must believe in your appeal and be ready to follow you! You must have in mind those for whom you write, to whom you speak." **(United Front Against Fascism**—Georgi Dimitroff, page 118.)

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WE HAVE GIVEN ATTENTION both to building the circulation of **Political Affairs** and encouraging our Party leadership in the district to contribute articles to the magazine. As a result, one out of every three Party members in our district is receiving the magazine each month. We are, however, not too sure that those that receive the magazine are reading it, and the sharp drop in the number of subscribers during the past three years raises serious questions concerning the magazine.

First, we believe that considerable progress can be made in the clarity with which the articles are written; also repetition of the same idea within an article should be avoided. Second, to encourage the use of the magazine in the clubs' political discussions, we would like to suggest that a number of control questions be appended to one article each month and that a list of pertinent references be indicated, which would stimulate the sale of basic and topical literature and promote the study of Marxism-Leninism.

Thoughts for Farm Program

(Continued from Page 2)

of cost of production plus a fair profit by a program of buying farm products to relieve starving people abroad upon the basis of need and resistance to fascism rather than political affiliation, and to relieve the people whose income is too low to enable them to consume enough food for a healthy diet.

We should also demand that the government greatly expand its credit facilities through the Farm Home Administration at low interest rates for real estate loans as well as for equipment and livestock so that no farmer who really wants it will be without a farm.

Further, we should demand an expanded Agricultural Adjustment Administration to supply lime and fertilizer, as well as expert help in soil conservation to small farmers. The government should supply the county units of this setup with the costly mechanical equipment that modern agriculture demands, and which is beyond the reach of the individual farmer. This machinery should be leased out to the farmers on a rental basis with operators supplied by the county committee and paid by the government.

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ALL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES which deal with agriculture should be controlled jointly by the department of Agriculture and local committees of working farmers elected by the farmers themselves.

To discourage corporation farming a federal real estate tax should be instituted on all farms which are above a certain base acreage as determined by the locality and type of farming, and this tax should be made high enough so that such farming will not be possible.

We must work for all possible government aid to cooperatives, and encourage the farmer's producer cooperatives, wherever possible, to merge with consumer's cooperatives set up by the labor unions in the cities.

We must work without ceasing to build cooperative action between the farmers and the labor unions. We must use every effort to build the new party in the farm areas where Wallace still has lots of friends, even though some of them may be a little confused at present. At the same time we must point out the reactionary effects of the Redbaiting of Ken Hones, Henry Miller, president and educational director of the Wisconsin Farmers Union, and their Social Democratic friends in the farm organizations who would sabotage the efforts of the small farmer to build security for himself and his family.

Finally, we must raise the eventual perspective of Socialism in the countryside as the only possible hope of eliminating the evils that beset us and making the small farmer the master of his own destiny.

Resolution Should Be Rallying Point

By Richard O. Boyer

AMERICAN Communists may well have genuine pride in the draft resolution now being placed before them for discussion. Not too long ago the party was foundering but now it goes forward and its course has been well charted, I think, in the draft resolution.

Yet I cannot help but believe that the main resolution of a Communist national convention should do more than accurately diagnose the current situation and point a correct course. It should also be a rallying point. It should attract and convince. It is not enough for a resolution to be right. It also must be read. It is not a private document but a public one addressed to all Americans and as such it should attract the American people to the policies it advocates.

It is in this matter of persuasiveness and readability that I fear parts of the resolution are in danger of failing.

I think that the resolution might be improved by an extended insert to follow the initial first two paragraphs of the resolution, the insert to precede the section on the "Wall Street Drive for World Rule." This insert should be, I think, of a summary character. As it is now the resolution unfolds so slowly that the public must read it all before they know the general program of the American Communists, must read several pages, for example, before they know the position of the party on the Negro people.

I would suggest an insert something like this:

"We Communists fight for peace and against Wall Street's drive for war. We fight for the lives of those millions of Americans who may suffer death if American monopoly succeeds in plunging the world into another and bloodier war.

"We fight for the total liberation of the American Negro people from each and every form of economic and political discrimination, from terror, lynch law and all forms of Jimcrow.

"We fight for the Bill of Rights and against those reactionaries who would murder it as they move to fascism.

"We fight for labor unity as a fundamental American requirement for the safety of our country for the prevention of war, and the defeat of the drive towards fascism. We fight for labor unity as the basis for protecting the living standards of the American people, as the only means by which real wages can be maintained and the ever-soaring costs of living brought down. We Communists pledge ourselves to struggle unceasingly for the true interests of the vast majority of the American people, to play our part in the creation of a broad peoples' front, against war and fascism, for peace throughout the world and expanding democracy at home."

•

IN ADDITION, I should like to suggest another insert, its design not to change the sense of the resolution but to appeal to a wider public by a more specific presentation of the American heritage than is now contained in the draft. The insert would follow the first sentence of the second paragraph of the part headed "2. Expose Fascism's 'Constitutional' Cloak." The insert reads:

"It is necessary increasingly to present the fact that the American common people have never been afraid of revolutionary struggle, that they have fought unceasingly for a wider democracy and against the predatory designs of reaction from the time of the American Revolution, through the revolution that was the Civil War and up until the present day.

"It is necessary to popularize the democratic struggle of the American people in the time of Jefferson when they consistently supported revolutionary France; to show the popular fight against bankers and high finance in the time of Jackson; to show the first American groupings toward socialism more than a hundred years ago when Americans were beguiled by Utopian formulas; to tell increasingly of the arrival here of the first Marxists a century ago, of their struggles to form trade unions, of their fight for the abolition of slavery, of their joining the Union Army and taking the field; it is necessary to show the constant struggle of the American common people against the enslaving designs of Wall Street, struggles that began shortly after the Civil War and were carried on in militant battles by organized labor, by farmers, Populists, Parsons and the Haymarket martyrs, by Debs and the Socialists, by Ruthenberg, Foster and the Communists who succeeded the Socialists and are the heirs to all that is progressive in American life.

"It is necessary increasingly to show that American progressives have always held that only that which benefits the world benefits America, that true patriotism can only be built on enlightened internationalism."

•

FINALLY, I should like to say that it seems to me that the American Communist Party has turned the corner, that its policies are sound, its fighting spirit growing, and that it is even beginning to master organization. I cannot help but think that the Party's magnificent fight against the Mundt Bill, when it gained allies instead of being isolated, is evidence of a new day.

In addition the Daily Worker and The Worker have improved immensely. Not only has the reporting in them improved but their writers consistently use present developments as a logical transition into socialism and even into philosophy. The paper, it seems to me, have life and vitality. The writers and editors deserve the thanks of every Communist for they have succeeded in building the best papers in the United States.

Need for Higher Party Consciousness

By Mike Davidow

I WANT to raise some questions as to the concept of our Party in the resent period. The Preconvention Resolution states: "Hence the crucial importance of developing loyalty to the Communist Party, of strengthening Communist discipline and mass activity—based on a clear understanding of, and devotion to the Party's principles and policies—of building Communist cadres and leadership, and of extending the circulation and use of the Party press, **Political Affairs**, and other Party publications."

However, it is my opinion that neither the resolution nor reports of our leading committees in the past have raised this question sharply enough, or adequately discussed it.

Yet, it is a question that in piece-meal fashion has been raised in one form or another and recently distorted in a "quality versus quantity" theory.

All of us are more seriously than ever concerned with the question: What kind of a party must our party be to meet the needs not only of the present situation but the situation as it is developing?

While we can justly and proudly point to our Party's accomplishments—in the correctness of our line, in the support we gave to developing the historic new party, in the powerful and courageous resistance movement to the drive to war and fascism, and the many other positive contributions evaluated in the pre-convention resolution — basically we cannot feel that we, as a party, are measuring up to the needs of the situation.

★

THE MOST SERIOUS REFLECTION of this fact is what we call the problem of our clubs, both shop and neighborhood. The fact that this problem is one that affects our clubs nationally—not to the same extent all over, it is true—is an indication that the problem is not only, or in the main, a problem of organization (although that contributes to it considerably), but that it is a political problem.

Our weakness has been that it is a problem that has been tackled in the main organizationally. One of our basic methods of solving these problems has been campaign pressure. This is especially evident during registration and recruiting drives. While it is undoubtedly necessary to employ this method at times, it is not and cannot be a basic solution.

What is the situation as it confronts us?

It is that our Party membership is divided generally into two categories, what we commonly refer to as the "active" and "inactive" members. These are not fully hard-and-fast divisions, although there is a definite active core. Nor are all of the "inactive members" in active in the real sense. Many of them are quite active in their nationality organizations, in trade unions, in various organizations. But they are active as individuals, not collectively and organizationally guided through the basic unit of our Party—the club.

Active in that fashion, how much more in the content of their work exposed to bourgeois influences than the content of work of our comrades attached to even our weakest club.

THE QUESTION IS: Why such a sharp division? And why so large a section of our membership in the second category? It isn't that there hasn't been and won't always be natural differences in degree of activity, loyalty, etc. among Party members, based on their political understanding, class consciousness. But the gap, in my opinion, is far wider than these natural differences should permit.

What this gap reflects is the penetration of bourgeois influences and their immobilizing of the politically weaker sections of our Party. It further reflects the absence of, or a weak fight against bourgeois influence in our clubs, particularly as regards that too large a group who do not come to club meetings or attend very irregularly, who do not read our press or literature.

This is especially true of those who, although recruited into our Party, never really were given an opportunity to learn what our Party is about. They came into our Party, so to speak, with one foot, and before they could bring the other foot in, were subject to the most terrific pressure to get out altogether. They became a political battleground with too often the enemy making much more of a fight for them than we did.

TYPICAL OF THE PREDICAMENT that many such members find themselves in is the following personal experience during registration.

In company with another comrade I visited a steel worker who expressed hesitation at registering in the Party. He was a new member who had never really been integrated into his club. He didn't read our press or literature. Naturally, the hysteria against the Party affected him and he very frankly stated the reason he hesitated to register: "Everybody is against you," was his simple reply.

Truly, to this worker isolated from our Party and our influence, subjected to the incessant and intensive anti-Communist barrage of the radio, monopoly press, the red-baiting in his union —what else could it seem but that "everybody is against you."

Here in its most elementary and crass form is the acceptance of the distorted and erroneous impression of the relationship of forces with which reaction hopes to paralyze the will to resist among the people.

It is more difficult and more important for us to equip our Party membership with a true picture of the relationship of forces so as not to commit the most dangerous error of all—overestimating the strength of reaction and underestimating the strength of democracy, than for most of our brother parties. We are in the lion's den, so to speak, in the stronghold of world reaction, subject to the most direct and daily pressure.

Certainly, a recognition of this calls for the most intense, most constant, most thorough struggle against the penetration of bourgeois influences in the ranks of our Party, as well as a general ideological struggle to expose and rout these influences in the ranks of the working class.

THE QUESTION IS: Why isn't such a struggle against bourgeois influences a sufficiently natural part of the work of all of us?

I think it is tied up with the question of the content of our work, our attitude to the carrying out of our Party line in application, in practice as well as in theory, as Comrade Gus Hall sharply raised in his pre-convention article. It is tied up with the lack of a sharp struggle against opportunism, especially in the trade union movement.

It is very vitally connected with the concept of our Party. The most destructive effect upon our Party of Browder revisionism was its **watering down** of the concept of our Party. The illusion of a progressive capitalism, the surrendering of the goal of socialism, didn't require the perspective of steeling the Party membership both in the fires of sharp struggles and on the ideological front.

The "honey-moon" period during the war provided the objective setting for this. It was in this period that the concept that it is "easy" to be a member of the Communist Party, of lessening the sense of responsibility of a member to the Party, placing the individual before the Party, flourished. It was further reflected in the increasing number of comrades going into business and the encouragement given to such ideas. It revealed itself in a petty bourgeois liberal attitude toward personal behavior. It demonstrated itself in the attitude toward struggle—an avoidance of struggle, a resistance to leading struggle—rather than a seeking of struggle, as the revolutionary crucible that develops and tests our Party and working class.

THE ESEENCE OF RECONSTITUTING the Party was in overcoming these destructive influences first of all in restoring the fighting character of the Party. We made marked progress in this, and our role in numerous struggles and especially the campaign against the Mundt Bill, demonstrated it. But this is still our fundamental problem.

A serious weakness that has and continues to hold us back in speeding up this process, is our lack of a sufficiently sharp, consistent, concrete ideological and organizational fight to raise the concept of Party membership.

This means refusal to live with or silently to condone concrete manifestations of opportunism. It means sharp, relentless political struggle against it that not only strengthens the Party generally, but those individuals against whom the fight is directed.

It means not just registering and condemning the existence of white chauvinism, but fighting it concretely. It means not only emphasis on making Communists out of them, raising their political consciousness, training them in the acceptance of responsibilities as members of the Party.

It means not only the making of decisions but the establishment of strict regard for and accounting for decisions, starting with higher committees.

It means once and for all to do away wth the non-Communist gap that divide our Party into active and inactive Communists, Club-member Communists and free-lance Communists. There must be only one kind of Communist—active ones, club-member Communists. It doesn't mean equality of activity in both quantity and quality, but it does mean from each to the best of his ability.

It means, in a word, creating the poltical atmosphere in our Party which will encourage the collective and individual striving to make Communists out of ourselves—worthy of the honor of the name "Communist."

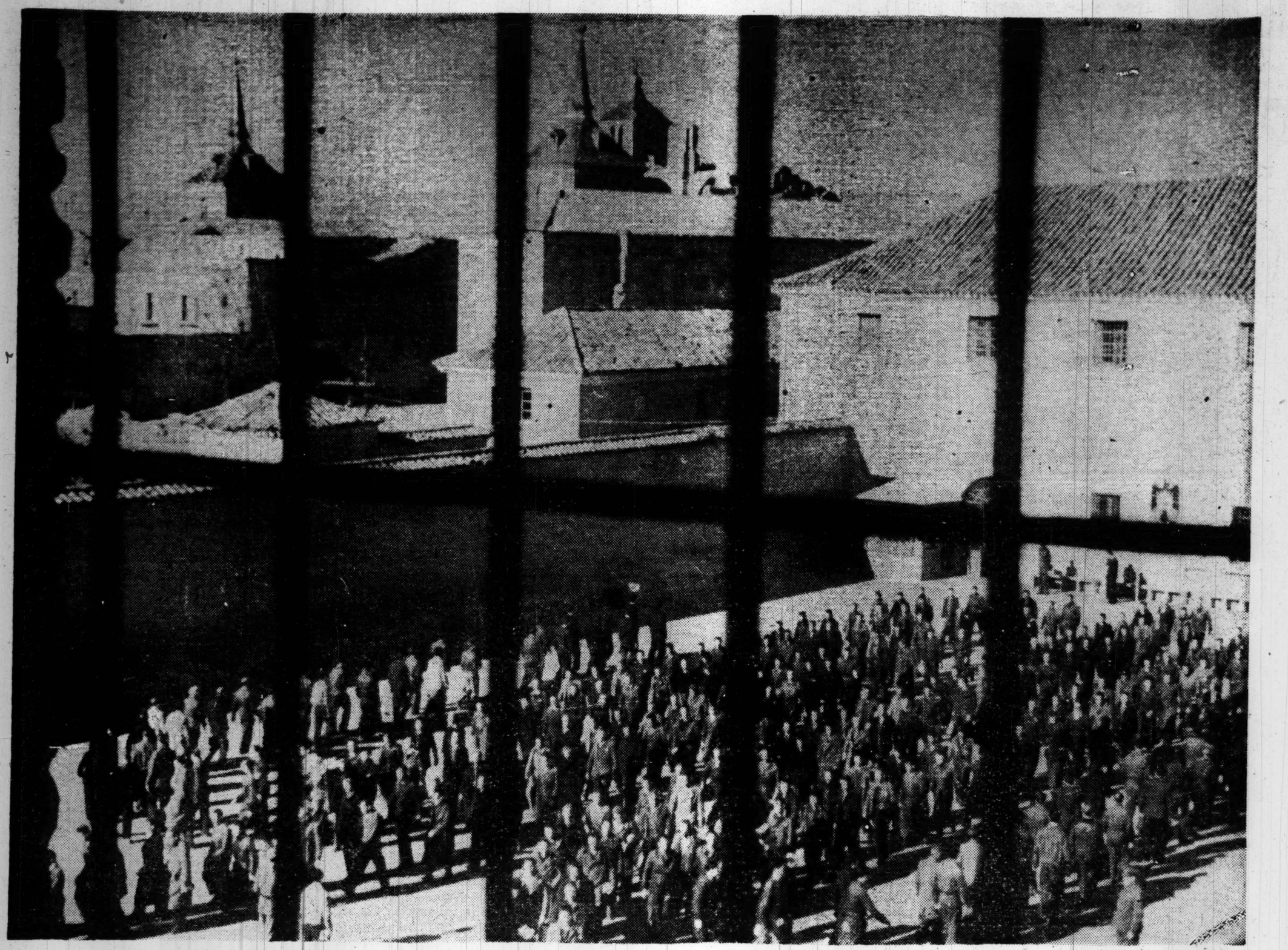
IT IS TRUE that life itself, the sharpening struggles and the experiences that our Party and the working class go through, are the basic factors in determining this. But simultaneously, our Party must always consciously strive to raise its level as a vanguard.

Onee the expression "bolshevizing the Party" was used to denote the struggle to steel and temper our Party. In accordance with the specific conditions we face, this is the essence of what we should strive for.

Our Party, our membership, I believe, would welcome and respond to such an approach. The manner in which our Party has withstood the hysteria and threats of illegaity, has contributed financially, participated in recent struggles—demonstrates this.

With such an approach our Party will grow numerically as well in quality—what we would lose in the process would be more than made up by those ready to join a more fighting, a more active Party.

This is not a matter for organizational decisions alone, although organizational decisions will and must naturally accompany it. Rather, I look upon this as a bold, consistent fight to raise the Communist level of our Party, the concept of what membership in our Party, ideologcally and organizationally, means.



Spain's prisons are still filled with political prisoners. These are Loyalists imprisoned by Gen. Franco.

'Spain Will Rise Again'

Despite terror and military reprisals, armed resistance to Franco is growing

By J. IZCARAY

(J. Izcaray, one of the most brilliant of Spanish journalists, wrote this article after spending several weeks with the Spanish guerrillas.)

I HAVE just come back. The mud still sticking to my shoes comes from the mountains of Spain.

Out there in the provinces of Teruel, Albacete, Valencia, Castellon, Tarragona and Cuenca—all on the eastern coasts of Spain—the Spanish guerillas are waiting and fighting.

They reply to Franco's war on the Spanish people with dynamite and rifle fire.

Their slogans are "Democracy; Independence; Liberty; Republic."

Every day there are new victories and new guerilla fighters are made.

168 Actions Fought in 1947

During 1947, the "Group of Guerillas from Eastern Spain" undertook 168 actions against the civil guard and Franco's soldiers. Franco was, in fact, forced to launch a great offensive against these heroes, in which 20,000 men, mountain artillery and armored cars took part.

I am going to tell you what I have seen. I am a Spaniard myself. I can only write of what I have seen with great feeling.

Father Shot, Then Hanged

I shall describe these experiences with pride, for after having lived in these mountains, made bloody by constant fighting, I can tell all the friends of Spain: "Spain will rise again."

After four days' march we had reached the heights at Gudar, and the Guadalupe River was flowing beneath. Just as the sun was coming through the mist, we saw three men approaching.

The leader of the group was a young man of 30. We knew that he had been the Resistance leader in one of the Teruel towns. He had taken to the mountains after nearly having been captured by the civil guard.

The second was a smiling young man, not more than 18 years old; yet he already had 25 sorties to his credit.

The third man, a peasant from Santa Cruz de Moya, had been a sergeant in the Republican armies during the Civil War. Released from a Franco gaol in 1945, he went back to his village.

He told me what had happened on the day of his return to his native village: "I saw the civil guard take one old man away simply because his son had joined the guerillas. Two hours later, he was hanged on the outskirts of the village. So I took to the mountains again myself."

Together we went on our way toward guerilla headquarters.

Everywhere there were signs of violent fighting. Forests had been burnt down, and not a sign of cattle or domestic animals of any kind.

One of the peasants told me how the guerillas had had an important camp in the derelict area we were passing through. Two thousand Franco soldiers had set fire to the forest, so that 700 acres were ablaze.

Surrounding fields were ruined, but the civil guard simply beat up any peasants who dared to protest.

The guerilla unit escaped, mainly owing to the help received from the peasants everywhere they went. And in many places the guerillas were able to take their revenge on the civil guard.

After an hour's march we reached a small valley and saw some 20 men, dressed in heavy uniforms and wearing blue berets brought from civil life. They were carrying rifles and machine-guns.

These men joined us in our march. They told me the heroic story of their own adventures against the civil guard and Franco's armies.

They told me how the civil guard tried to deceive the peasants into believing that they scored great military successes against the guerillas. For example, in one place, they claimed to have shot 84 prisoners.

They took eight prisoners out of their prison by night, and led them to a cave that had formerly been a guerilla hideout. They killed the prisoners by grenade and told the villagers next day to go out and see for themselves their great "victory" over this "guerilla unit."

But the villagers knew from the ragged clothing and the emaciated bodies of the victims that they were not guerilla fighters, but men who had been long imprisoned.

The guerillas receive food and clothing from the peasants—the best that is available.

My companions told me many stories of guerilla action that kept the civil guard constantly on the alert.

They entered one village where the mayor and the appointed local councillors had been acting in a particularly despotic manner. Fetching them out, the guerilla leader told them that on the next complaint he and his companions would return to "square accounts."

Another guerilla from Santa Cruz described how they ambushed the civil guard and seized their ammunition and equipment to restock themselves.

These are the exploits of some of the guerillas who keep the Republican flag flying over vast territories nominally held by Franco.



FRANCO

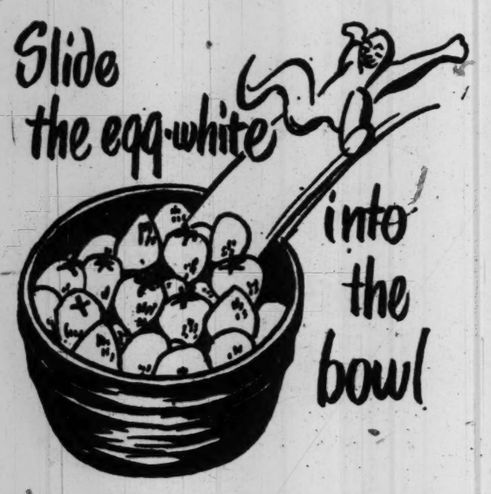
JUST FOR US

Try this one

STRAWBERRY WHIP

STRAWBERRY WHIP is the kind of dessert you offer your little brother if you want him to take your turn at washing dishes or going to the store.

With a fork, thoroughly crush 1 cup of plump ripe strawberries. Add ¼ of a cup of powdered sugar. In a separate bowl, beat the white of 1 egg until it's stiff and rises into snowy peaks when you lift the beater out. Now gently slide the beaten egg white into the bowl of sweetened berries, and stir lightly together. Pile



the mixture into three dessert dishes, top each with a whole strawberry, and put them into the refrigerator to chill.

(From the Young Folks' Cook Book, by Harriet and Laurence Lustig, by permission of Citadel Press, New York City.)

Mail

Dear Kids:

The contest rules are over on the other side of the page. Don't you think it's a good idea to have a funny contest once in a while? We'd like to hear from you about ideas for more contests, and we don't care how zany they are—we like 'em that way.

Much love,

Jo Rekrow.

I am a reader of the Daily Worker and the Sunday Worker. I am 12 years of age. I think you should have a Children's page in the Daily Worker instead of the movie section because the movie page is a waste of paper. In doing this I think it will attract more youthful readers. I also think we should have more Adventures of Richard in the Daily. I find it very enjoyable and funny. Thank you.

Truly yours,

Miss Judith Hodes

My five year old sister can't get over laughing when I read her some things on the new page. We both enjoy it very much.

Laura Morris, age 10½

This is the second letter I have written to you. I am very interested in your new page. I have a question for the question box. "How did man change so much? Once he had a tail."

Beryl Anne August, age 7½



Part Two

Cooking Dinner

WHEN the wood had burned down to glowing embers, Tom announced, "We are ready to bake!" He carefully distributed the coals evenly in the trench, about three inches from the top of the bed-logs. Meanwhile, Jack mixed the following: 1 quart flour, 1 tsp. salt, 1 tbsp. sugar, 2 heaping tsps. baking powder. After mixing the dry ingredients together, Jack stirred in 1½ pints of cold water. He mixed it rapidly and poured it into a baking pan which Tom had heated over the fire. "This should take about 45 minutes," Tom said. "Will you time it, Sarah?"

"Sure," she answered. "If the others will cut green switches, I'll get the kabobs ready while the bread bakes." In a jiffy six clean-pealed young willow-branches were at Sarah's feet. "I'll peel the onions" Harvey volunteered. He filled his cooking pot with cold water and held each onion submerged as he peeled. "An absolutely tear-less method!" he insisted. On to each green switch went alternating pieces of raw shoulder lamb (about a two-inch square), a half onion, a quarter of a tomato, until there were four of each on every stick. They were laid to one side for a last minute broil.

Meanwhile, Bob had collected the potatoes. Each hiker had brought an enormous spud. Bob dug a hole for each potato in the trench of embers and covered them over for slow roasting.

Suzy mixed the cocoa. She followed the directions on the can, using evaporated milk diluted with water, since fresh milk was too hard to hike with. "When you're through with the can, put a little piece of paper in each of the two holes you made in the top," said Tom. "Turn the can upsidedown and the milk will paste the paper in tight and make the can spill-proof."

Almost 10 minutes before the bread was done, the Kabobs were laid across the bed-logs to broil. Sarah and Harvey kept turning them carefully to cook them evenly.

In less than an hour, six hungry people were digging snowy baked potato out of their charcoal shells, exclaiming about the juicy kabobs and washing down their "army" bread with piping hot cocoa. "No stomach pills for us," Jack admitted, biting into his bread. "This is really tip-top!"

A Light Supper

By evening, even though the hikers were tired after their swimming, they felt like experienced cooks. "We'll just make a 'quickie' fire for the flapjacks," Tom pointed out. "No need for a deep bed of coals." Still using the huge bed-logs which had not burned away from the noon fire, Tom took his jack-knife and "Frilled" three pieces of kindling. Against these center frilled pieces, he placed several others, wigwam fashion, leaving



plenty of air-space between the pieces. He lit one of the shaved pieces, and in a second he had a young blast furnace. The fire burned quickly, dropped to embers and made a small, concentrated hot fire for frying.

Bob mixed 1 quart of flour, 1 tsp. salt, 2 tsp. sugar, and 2 level tbsp. baking powder with enough water to make a thin batter which would pour from a spoon. Sarah and Jack set the frying pans over the fire and greased them well. "The batter must sizzle when it goes into the pan, or your pan isn't hot enough," Tom told them. When the edges of the "flaps" crispened and bubbles formed over the top, Sarah turned them. "Pancakes coming up!" she called as the first batch were done. "I'd better not learn to do this too well," she remarked grimly, "or my whole



family'll give me a steady Sunday morning job!"

The hikers had brought a half-slab of bacon from home. Harvey cut off the rind and sliced it thin. Bob fried it to a crisp and golden brown

Flapjacks and bacon, finished off with a juicy orange. "When can we do this again?" Harvey wanted to know. "Let's come every Saturday this summer and make something different each time!"

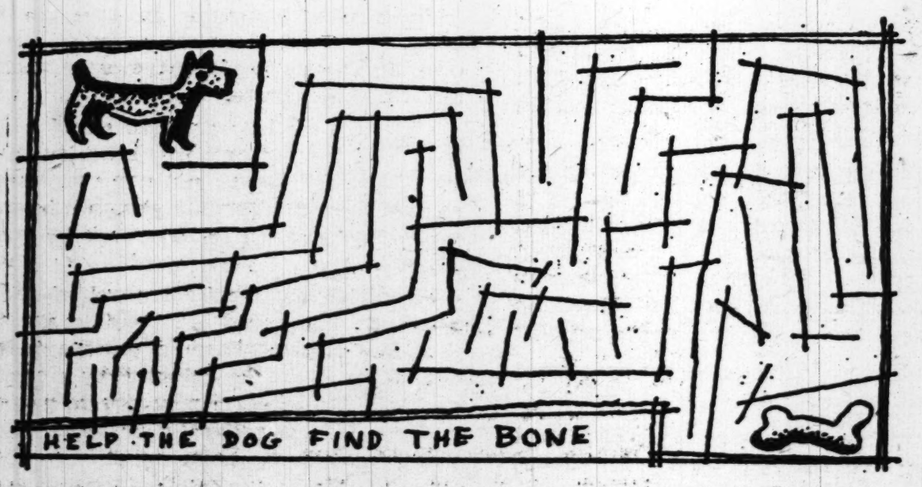
"Next time why don't we spend most of our time catching fish and cooking them?" suggested Tom.

"Agreed!" everyone shouted as they packed their grub kits and set out in the direction of home.

Counting-out Rhyme

Ibbety, bibbety, bibbety, sav
Ibbety, bibbety — Chica go.
Dictionary
Down the ferry
Out goes y — o — u.

I'll tell you a story
About Jack a Norey
And now my story's begun.
I'll tell you another
About his brother;
And now my story is done.



Contest Rules for the Toothless Picture COMICAL CONTEST!

1. Pictures may be of yourself or of any member of your family. If you wish to have your picture returned, send a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

2. Any one six to twelve may enter the contest.

3. Three prizes: For the funniest, cutest, and most interesting pictures: an 8 x 10 portrait photograph of each winner, taken by a leading photographer. Duplicate prizes in case of a tie.

4. Contest closes July 25th at midnight.

5. Judges are Clara Ostrowsky and Janet Sillen.

6. Send your contest pictures to: Children's Page Editor, The Worker, 35 East 12th St., New York City.



IT'S ON THE HOUSE

By Jo Lynne

NEARLY everyone likes chicken—especially when it's kind to the budget. With meat prices where they are, chicken seems a logical choice for dinner, provided you figure out what you're getting for your money.

The price per pound on the butcher's list can be deceiving, for you need about a half pound of chicken as purchased for each serving.

Five ounces of chicken, according to Agriculture Dept. experts, supplies the half ounce of protein each adult needs to get in his main dish at dinner if he is to be sure of getting his required two ounces of protein by the end of the day's eating.

Most chicken is sold dressed weight and priced accordingly. This means the bird has been bled and picked clean of feathers but it is not drawn when the butcher puts it on his scales. He may draw and cut it while you wait but you pay the weight with head, feet and viscera included.

The chicken you take home with you weighs about a fifth less than the dressed weight. And then you must count on some shrinkage in cooking and mentally discard bone when calculating the number of servings available.

TYPES AND RECIPES

There are four types of chicken on the market: broilers, fryers, roasters and stewing hens. Broilers, from 8 to 12 weeks old, weigh less than one three-quarter pounds after their innards have been removed. Fyers, from 13 to 20 weeks old, weigh anywhere from 1 three-quarter to 2 and one half pounds when fully cleaned.

Roasters, from 5 to 9 months old, weigh something over 2 and a half pounds cleaned. Stewing chickens, mature hens, are as a rule much the most economical buy. You get about 2 pounds of waste in a 5 pound fowl, leaving about 3 pounds of chicken meat. The stewers cost less a pound to begin with and have a higher proportion of meat to bone. You clear some 3 to 4 cups of meat after cooking which will stretch to cover 2 or even 3 meals for a family of 4 if you use it in extended dishes.

Stewed chicken and dumplings is an old standby. Chicken salad is good in summer or for Sunday night suppers. Chicken a la king over rice takes little meat aend gives much avor.

Mix a little parmesan cheese, rich white sauce, noodle, a few thinly sliced mushrooms with the chicken and you have famous chicken tetrazzini. Curry chicken with carrots, serve it up in croquettes, go Chinese with chicken chop suey. All out of a stewed chicken.

There are two basic ways of preparing fowl before using it in extended dishes.

First of all, pull out pinfeathers, singe over flame, wash well, rinse and dry and clean giblets.

Then place chicken on a rack in a large pot and add salted water to cover it half way. Cover and simmer gently 3 to 4 hours, turning occasionally. Cook giblets with the chicken, removing them as soon as done. If you like, add soup greens and other seasonings. Then cool the chicken in the broth, breast down.

To steam the chicken, a preferable method unless you want a good deal of broth, place the bird on the rack but add water only to the level of the rack in the pot and keep the chicken beast up all the time. As the water boils away, add more, until done. If you like, you can steam or stew the chicken already cut up in serving pieces. It still takes about 3 or 4 hours to cook.

TO SUIT EVERY OCCASION



The two attractive dresses illustrated above will be welcome in your all-around wardrobe. Simple and easy to make, they are suitable to whatever the occasion demands. A choice of sleeves makes the frock on the left especially versatile. At right is a style that you can sew together very quickly.

* * *

Barbara Bell Pattern No. 1798 is designed for sizes 14, 16, 18, 20; 40, 42 and 44. Size 16, cap sleeve, requires 4¼ yards of 35 or 39-inch fabric.

Barbara Bell Pattern No. 1738 is designed for sizes 12, 14, 16 and 18 and 20. Size 14 requires 4¾ yards of 35 or 39-inch material.

Two separate patterns, 25 cents each.

For these patterns, send 25 cents, for each in coins, your name, address pattern number and size wanted to Barbara Bell, The Worker, 35 E. 19th St., N. Y. C. 3, N. Y.

The Spring and Summer FASHION will be a dependable guide in your spring sewing plans. Special designs, fashion tips, free pattern printed in the book. 25 cents.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

HOW well summer shoes wear depends partly on how they are cleaned. The right cleaning not only keeps them looking new but also makes them last longer.

White shoes should be cleaned off the foot and not worn until they are thoroughly dry. If worn damp, the leather or fabric may stretch out of shape. Put in shoe trees or stuff with tissue paper before cleaning.

There is no one cleaner that is equally good for all white shoes. The specialists advise reading the label on the cleaner to be sure it is recommended for the type of leather or fabric in the shoes. In general, white shoe soap is best for white smooth leather because it cleans without drying and hardening the leather.

Dressing that contains whitening material like chalk is suited to cloth shoes, but the old dressing should always be brushed out before applying more. Shoes of white suede or other napped leather may be powder-cleaned" rather than liquid-cleaned. Use one of the buffer bags of chalk-like material sold for the purpose.

If white shoes are grass-stained, first brush or sponge off the old polish, then brush with a solution of sodium perborate (sold at drug stores for cleaning teeth) or peroxide. Then rinse and polish, working rapidly in order not to wet the shoes any more than necessary.

Many play shoes today are made of cotton fabrics. If they are good quality and colorfast, they can be cleaned with a stiff brush and mild soap suds. If colors are uncertain, the new powders made for cleaning rugs may be used. Rub the powder into the surface of the shoes, let stand for an hour or more, then brush thoroughly.

Some shoes contain elasticized fabric to make them fit closely. The rubber in such fabric is ruined by ordinary cleaning fluids. Read the label on the cleaner to be sure it is safe for elasticized shoes.

Editor's Note—An article summing up the discussion raised by the letter from Mrs. Brill will appear next week.

The letter we are printing below deals with another subject. The writer asks for further discussion of his problem and we will publish letters received from our readers relative to this.

LAUNDERING RAYON

SUMMER rayons would give greater satisfaction in wear and appearance if women generally would not try to launder them like cottons, textile specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture say. Many women still do not realize that the two fabrics react differently to moisture and heat. Rayons become weaker when wet while cottons are slightly stronger. Therefore rayons need gentler treatment both in washing and ironing. Rayons are more easily damaged by heat than cottons so should be pressed with a cooler iron.

Rayons are not difficult to iron; they are just different, the specialists say. Usually they do not need to be as moist as cottons for ironing. They should be ironed on the wrong side of the fabric so that any shine left by the iron will not show up on the right side. The iron should follow the weave of the fabric, and the fabric should not be pulled or stretched or given much pressure with the iron.

Above all, the iron should not be too hot. It is a good idea to start ironing with the temperature set low and let the iron become hotter until the ideal heat for the goods is found.

Collars, pockets and trimmings usually need touching up with the iron on the right side. Use a pressing cloth over the rayon to avoid shining these places.

Rayon crepes and jerseys are the most difficult to iron evenly because they have so much "give." A point to remember also is that crepes shrink more than plain-woven fabrics.

NON-SKIDS

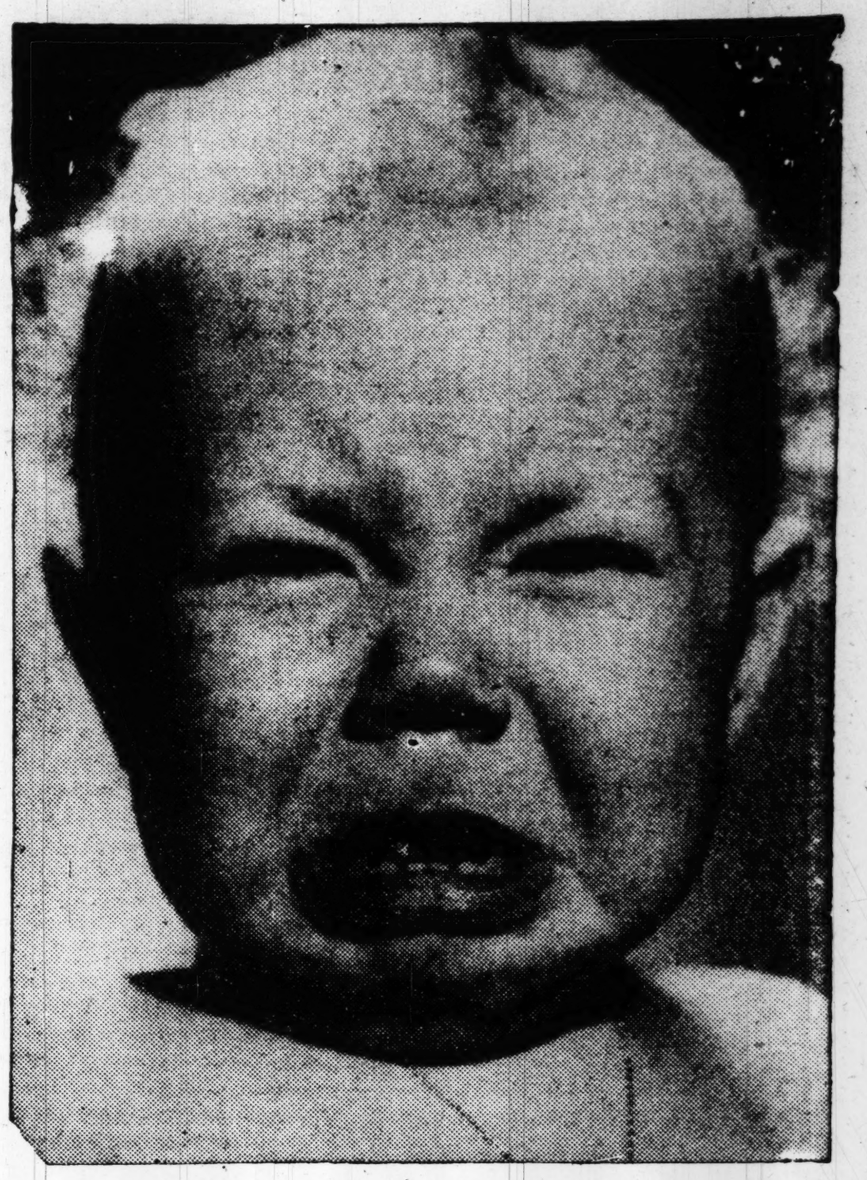
IF YOU have made your frosting a bit too soft and the layer cake is inclined to slip off unevenly, run a few toothpicks through the layers, holding them in place until the icing hardens.

JUST A SECTION

When cutting a large onion with the intention of using just part of it, cut it so the remaining piece contains the root. Then the onion will not dry out so soon and may be saved a day or so for further use.

A THIN BATTER

Should the cake batter seem a bit too stiff, beat an egg and add a bit at a time until the batter is the consistency desired. Never pour in milk to thin a batter, it will result in a poor cake.



No "problem" here—it's normal for babies to cry.

Growing Up Takes Time and Patience

SOMETIMES parents are in such a hurry to rush their children into maturity they remind me of a college freshman galloping through a hazing line. They seem to feel if they run fast enough they will escape the paddling. Such parents become alarmed at the most trivial suggestion that their child may be slowing up. Incidents which in retrospect are seldom remembered became "problems" to worry about.

For example, every mother remembers mealtimes that seemed to take hours, because baby was so fascinated by spoon or fork, every tiny morsel of food had to be placed on them before it could enter his mouth. No sooner does he seem to have a little control over these implements, than he abandons them and returns to finger feeding—to the consternation of his hurying mother. She interprets this as a sign he has stopped "learning," or even sliding backwards a bit. Very likely he is completely absorbed in learning some of the hundreds of other things he must. It is quite conceivable that at this point, the hard-to-manage fork has become less interesting than the color of the dishes. But it is hardly fair to presume that at 18 he'll still be eating with his fingers because it is more expedient at two and a half.

* * *

To me this aspect of parental concern has always been puzzling. No one has ever been able to explain what advantage there is in insisting that a child learn as early, as quickly and as thoroughly as possible. What would it gain either parent or child if, by insisting that he must walk, the child learn two months earlier? However, just as he cannot be taught to walk before he is ready, he cannot be taught to share, to take responsibility, to think and act in a mature fashion, before he is at the developmental level that makes these things possible. When the child doesn't perform in the expected manner, it is well to give thought to the possibility that he simply isn't ready, before magnifying and distorting the behavior into a "problem."

'Petticoat Rebellion,' They Sneered

(Continued from Page 1)

ported by men whom they labeled "Hermorphrodites" and "Aunt Nancy men." Some of the 100 signers of the declaration wilted under the barrage of ridicule and abuse. But the Women's Rights Movement, dubbed by scornful editors "A Petticoat Revolt" was dramatically launched.

Revolutionary Uprisings

The path ahead was rough and stormy. These young pioneers were to grow old in the struggle. Mrs. Stanton and Mrs. Mott died at the age of 87. Susan B. Anthony, who came to leadership after the Civil War, died at 86. Not one of them ever had the joy of voting in her native land, in fact Miss Anthony was arrested in Rochester in 1872 for attempting to do so. Not until 1920, 72 years after Seneca Falls, was the right to vote finally won by all American women, when the 19th Amendment passed.

The year 1848 was one of turbulent political struggles on a world scale—with revolutionary uprisings in Germany, France, Italy and Ireland. Here the struggles for the rights of labor and for the freedom of the slaves were assuming ever larger proportions. Many working women were involved that year in strikes to enforce the 10-hour day. Sarah Bagley, the first woman organizer, went before the New Hampshire legislature in 1847 to secure the first 10-hour law.

In 1848 Maine and Pennsylvania passed similar laws, which employers tried to evade by special contracts. They threatened to fire and blacklist workers who refused to sign. Workers signed counterpledges to work only 10 hours. Women, especially textile workers of whom there were then 78,000, were extremely militant. In Philadelphia, in 1848, women weavers attacked the system by which those who toil most receive least and those who toil least receive most, and resolved to see labor organized on the basis preached by St. Paul: "If anyone would not work neither should he eat." This admirable thinking of a century ago is written today into the Soviet Constitution.

A Pittsburgh paper described how women strikers drove out scabs with "true Amazonian vigor." They crashed the gates with axes, rushed the scabs out. Girl leaders, Mary Fulton and Elizabeth Haggerty, were arrested. "We went there to get our right!" was their defense.

The Civil War threw thousands more women into industry to be overworked and underpaid, and at its conclusion the issue of women's rights arose more acutely than ever before. In 1853, Harpers' Magazine called the movement "this female Socialism—equally opposed to nature and the established order or society founded upon it." All the forces of big business and entrenched politics were against votes for women.

The Fight For Enfranchisement

Progressive men and women rejoiced when slavery ended. But they were outraged at a contemptible trick resorted to by the politicians, when the 14th Amendment was adopted, in 1868. It correctly defined citizens as "all persons born or naturalized in the United States." The 15th Amendment of 1870, stated: "The right of citizens to vote shall not be denied on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude." Suffrage should have then been the right of all the Negro people and all women. This the women had worked for; this would have been a complete victory. But in 1868 the qualifying word "male" appeared in the U. S. Constitution for the first time.

After the Civil War all women who believed in universal suffrage for men and women had joined the Equal Rights Association. In 1869, under the leadership of those two valiant fighters, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony, the National Women's Suffrage Association was organized to work exclusively for one purpose—votes for women. For another 51 years they spoke, wrote, organized in every corner of America.

When they began, Wyoming, a territory, had suffrage. It took 24 years to win the next state—Colorado. Utah and Idaho came along in 1896. After another 14 years women won in Washington, California, Oregon, Kansas and Arizona by 1912, Montana and Nevada in 1914, and New York, the only Eastern state, in 1917.

While the suffragists campaigned in the states, they carried on simultaneously annual conventions in Washington, demanded hearings from Congresional committees, and pressured the two major parties. In 1868, the Republicans, angered because the women had criticized the 14th Amendment, sarcastically referred them to the Democrats. Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony went to Tammany Hall, on July 4th, and were grossly insulted by the plug-uglies there. The Republican and Democratic conventions alike turned deaf ears, year after year, and refused to put planks in their platforms for woman suffrage. By 1900 they were allowed 10 minutes by a chilly Republican platform committee and were denied a hearing by the Democrats.

The only Party candidate who campaigned for woman suffrage was Eugene V. Debs—the Socialist. The two old parties did nothing to help women get the vote. It was finally won in spite of the Democratic Party, over the stubborn opposition of President Woodrow Wilson, "the great liberator."

Support From Labor and Negroes

After the Civil War the suffragists turned to the growing labor movement as an ally. Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton were accepted as delegates by the National Labor Union convention in 1868. Considerable objection was overcome by the spirited remarks of President William Sylvis, who was a strong advocate of women's rights. He said "the root of the matter lies in giving the ballot to all workers, regardless of sex, color or nationality.

"Terence V. Powderly, President of the Knights of Labor endorsed and spoke for suffrage in the '80's. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor followed suit later.

How to Honor Them Today

Organizations of the Negro people likewise endorsed woman suffrage. In a list of outstanding Americans who favored it at the turn of the century are Frederick Douglass, Booker T. Washington and Mrs. Mary Church Terrill, President of the National Association of Colored Women. In 1894, ex-Senator Bruce of Mississippi, the second Negro to be elected to the Senate, spoke at the national suffrage convention. A great bond of solidarity existed between the Negro people and the suffragists, who had fought together in the abolitionist movement and were now together struggling for full and equal suffrage. Sojourner Truth, the great Negro woman orator, had spoken for both, as far back as 1852, with Garrison Phillips and Douglass.

Only on the eve of victory did suffrage become "respectable" and rich ladies rush to capture its leadership. Through the long years of struggle the suffragists' position was very similar to that of the Communists of today. A question to Mrs. Stanton by a heckling congressman was: "Will voting women be willing to go to war." She replied, "They would decide if there would be war."

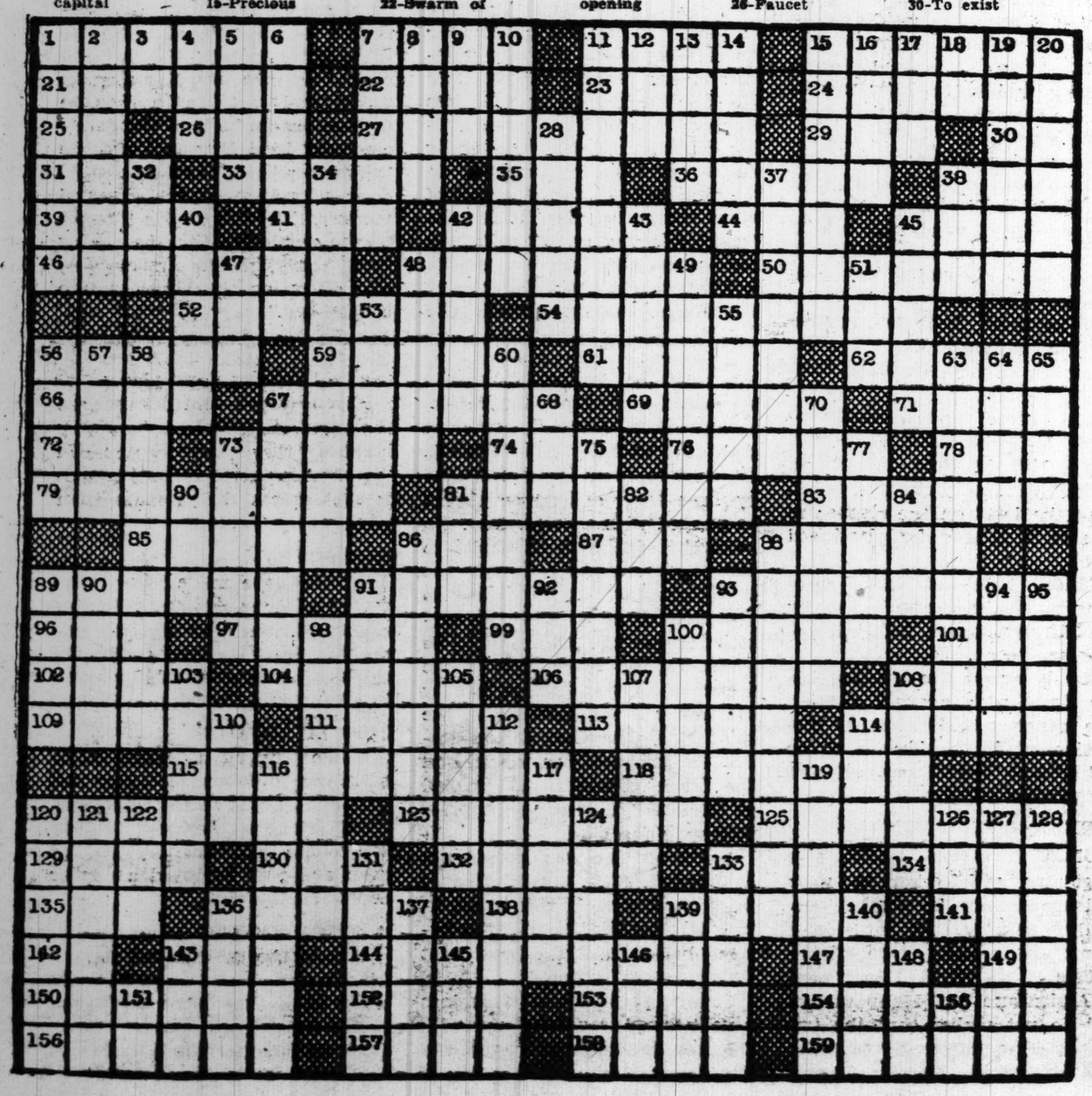
Foremost among suffrage workers was the Communist, Anita Whitney, who was president of the College Equal Suffrage League in California, and second vice-president of the national organization for suffrage. She led her state to victory and helped to win other western states. Ella Reeve Bloor, now 86, was active in the suffrage movement, especially in Connecticut and Ohio, speaking from town to town. Maude Malone, who handled The Worker library, was the first militant suffragette in America—parading Broadway with posters.

This courageous and inspiring struggle of bygone generations made it possible for women to vote in 1948. Will we do them honor by using our ballots effectively? Will 1948 measure up to that grand and glorious year of 1848—a century ago?

If those eloquent voices of yesterday could speak again they would surely stress peace, security, happiness for the people of the world, as the aims for which they won votes for women. To best celebrate the anniversary of Seneca Falls is to fight harder for these ends, against the forces which they fought yesterday.

The old parties failed the woman for a century. We owe them nothing. They were tried and found wanting for all that women need and hold dear. Rather, we owe it to the memory of these brave pioneer women of yesteryears to be pioneers in 1948, as they dared to be in 1848. Today, this means to mobilize the woman's vote against the forces of greedy exploitation and brutal war-mongering, represented in the two old parties. To build a new people's party, with women equally represented as members, organizers, candidates and voters—this is to build a living and loving memorial to the great women of the past.

The Worker Crossword Puzzle

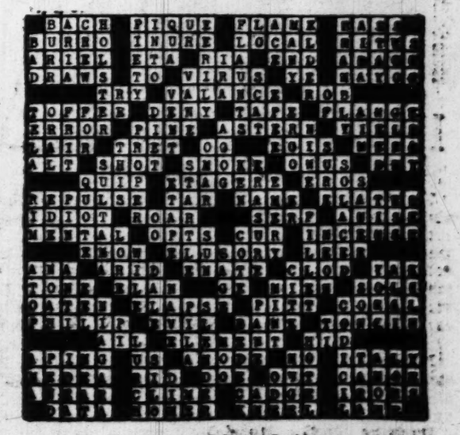


HORIZONTAL

1-Ottawa is its capital
7-Riding whip
11-Cook
15-Precious stone
21-Runs away
22-Swarm of bees
23-Narrow opening
24-Benefits
25-Mulberry
26-Faucet
27-Indifferent
29-Brim
30-To exist
31-To bask
33-Metric measure (var.)
35-Help
36-Lukewarm
38-Folding bed
39-To decay
42-Species of Iris
44-Note of scale
45-Fiddlesticks
46-To set free
48-Mounted sentinel
50-To drive back
52-Cuddles
54-Large sleeping apartment
56-To surround
59-Rowed
61-Line of march
62-Country of S. W. Arabia
66-Scraps
67-Base hits (baseball)
69-Vegetable growth
71-Rockfish
72-King of Judah
73-Signal flare
74-To observe
76-Communion table
78-Gratuity
79-Flat roof (pl.)
81-Obscurity
83-Defies
85-Steep slopes
86-Prefix: three
87-To have (Scot.)
88-The poplar
89-Parasite
91-Public speech
93-Belief
96-Palm leaf (var.)
99-Silkworm
100-Kinds
101-Timber tree
102-Citadel
104-Whirls
106-Herb related to chicory (pl.)
108-Pintail duck
109-Viper
111-Paper measure (pl.)
113-Revolutionary war general
114-Demon
115-Mentally unsound person
118-Mumbles
120-Goddess of Agriculture
123-Denies
125-Act of wearing away
129-Medicinal plant
130-Snare
132-Fathers
133-Monk's title
134-Hindu religious philosophy
135-To entangle
136-Collection of maps
138-Music: three
139-State in S. W. Germany
141-Insect egg
142-By
143-Slender finial
144-Talkative
147-Pulpy indehiscent fruit
149-"Mother of Presidents" (abbr.)
150-Bristlelike
152-Des Moines is the capital
153-To rip
154-Been borne by
156-Danish coins
157-To relate
158-Whirlpool
159-Most ancient

VERTICAL

1-Stopped
2-To refer
3-Not any
4-Likely
5-To allot
6-Hopes
7-Graphic representation
8-Mature
9-Eggs
10-Siege mortar
11-One to whom a debt is owed
12-Slang: success
13-To pour forth
14-Confronts
15-Inventor of the pendulum
16-Eager
17-To knock
18-Symbol for nickel
19-Jostles
20-Poisonous African fly
28-Engaged for wages
32-Nothing
34-Four-footed reptile (pl.)
37-Omen
38-Mountain pass
40-Prongs
42-Island in the Baltic Sea
43-Strap for sharpening
47-Slang: animal doctor
48-Brink
49-To rival
51-Lever
53-Pathways
55-European country
56-Small vessel
57-Scottish Gaelic
58-Right side of a ship
60-Notwithstanding
63-Instrument for beating time
64-Wife of
65-Sleeps
67-Pails
68-Ocean
70-Writing pads
73-Tusks
75-Reverberatory
77-Peruses
80-Flowed
81-Ancient Anglo-Saxon money
82-Man's name
84-Rice paste
86-Capital of New Jersey
88-Device for protecting electrical apparatus (pl.)
89-Divan
90-To drudge
91-Constellation
92-Wrath
93-To desire strongly
94-City on the Orne River, France
95-Produced laboriously
98-Clothing
100-Position
103-Indian
105-Pens for swine
107-Matrons
108-Effeminate male
110-Rodent
112-Like an arrow
114-Back
116-One who has a fixed income
117-Proofreader's mark
119-Obliteration
120-Reversible figured fabric
121-Snapping beetle
123-Witty saying
124-Cylindrical
126-Electrified particle
127-Pointed arches
128-Swimming
131-Silent
133-To transport across water
136-Semicircular recess
137-Foot covering
139-Chief
140-Wicked
143-Vast age
145-Boring tool
146-To append
151-Toward
155-Prefix: down



(Last week's solution)

Seamen's Fight for a Decent Life Told in 'Home Is the Sailor'

Home Is the Sailor, the Story of an American Seaman by Beth McHenry and Frederick N. Myers, International Publishers, 250 pages, Cloth $2.50, Paper $1.25.

By JOHN WILLIAMSON

HOME IS THE SAILOR by Beth McHenry and "Blackie" Myers) is a welcome addition to the many existing working class autobiographies, such as Bill Foster's **Pages From a Worker's Life.** Written in story form, in the literary style of McHenry and the salty language of the seaman "Blackie," the book spans a short five-year period, from 1932 to 1937, and is packed with the lively experiences of its central hero, Billy Farrell. The varied life of the seamen, their struggles aboardship and "on the beach," their experiences in ports, their love affairs, the joys and sorrows are all given here. But, above all, we get a rounded-out picture of job actions on ships, unemployment demonstrations, and union organizing, for the book is packed full of the trials and victories of building a union.

Growth of a Union Leader

Woven around the experiences of one seaman, who came up the hard way—beatings, jails, starvation—Billy Farrell grew and developed into a union leader and a member of the Communist Party. The story reflects the development of the fight for union organization in an industry in which an instinctive class consciousness already existed. But without the leadership of the Left forces, organized in the Marine Workers Industrial League, and spurred on by the Communist seamen, this rebelliousness was not able to express itself consistently. Only with this help could it adopt the proper tactics at each stage of the struggle, which finally led to victory over the phony leaders of the I.S.U., with the organization of the NMU and the successful rank and file elections in the M. F. O. union.

The experiences of the seamen portrayed in this book in the building of their great union—job action on the ships, united strike action of East and West coasts and between the various crafts, unity of Negro and white seamen, a policy of struggle tempered with knowledge and effective for each given situation, boldness at the strategic moment when the outcome of the immediate future depends upon the correct initiative—all brings to mind the urgent problems facing the seamen today.

It is appropriate that the book concludes on a vital note by the outstanding Communist seamen's leader, Al Ferris, who tells Farrell:

"Take it easy there, bud. We need every ounce of strength for what's ahead. Whatever you think we've been through the past year, it's small potatoes to what's coming. This isn't the end of the fight, it's just the start. Now our real headaches will begin."



BETH McHENRY



FREDERICK N. MYERS

These experiences stand out in the book. Billy Farrell's first demonstration was one organized by the M. W. I. U. at the New York "Doghouse" in Lorraine Square, protesting the "lousy stew" and the "humiliation line." Billy and the rest of the delegation get clubbed and thrown in jail, but immediately a mass demonstration of unemployed seamen is formed at the jail and on Lorraine Square. Reviewing this action, which resulted in better food and the delegation's release from jail, Al says to Billy, "Mass Action, kid." That's the trick every time. Remember it."

Another stirring moment in the book is when David Plange, the I. S. U. leader refused the appeal of Harry Bridges for united strike action, and adjourned the meeting in the face of a unanimous demand by the seamen for joint strike action. While on previous occasions, Al, Billy and others had counselled caution and sometimes even temporary retreat, they correctly gauged the moment and moved that a Seamen's Defense Committee be formed. That was the turning point. As the book says, "From that moment on the union belonged lock, stock and barrel to the rank and file. . . ." A few months later, with a hard-won strike under their belt, the NMU was organized.

Rooted in the struggle against the shipowners, but woven throughout the personal experience of Billy Farrell, the role of the Communist Party appears throughout the book. At first very skeptical and resisting, Billy finally joins the Communist Party after seeing the role of the individual Communists in the day-to-day struggle. The thinking of men who come to the Party in struggle is well put by another Communist, Mead Brown, who states:

"I didn't know much when I joined up with the Communists," he went on. "I was just mad as hell at the oil company stiffs that was trying to run things by terrorizing men. Now I've learned a few things and living ain't such a blur no more. I guess it's a lot better when a man gets to know the score. Little things don't throw you so much and big things don't bowl you over either. I think they call it perspective, when you get to see things in their right place."

Billy himself says, "I don't cotton to sloppy talk. But you know, sometimes I feel I just started to live this past year. That's the truth. I always did like people, but now I've got faith in them. It makes a hell of a difference."

Billy Farrell is no "hot house grown" Communist. Not only is there portrayed the development of political consciousness that ends in membership in the Communist Party, but here is also portrayed the many-sided life of a sailor. His tender love for his old mother and father, his ability to laugh, and his wooing of his girl Mary, resorting to all time-worn devices to win her, and ending up with Mary in the union and both of them at the City Hall marriage bureau.

Since Mary still has to make a few trips to sea, Billy in bidding goodbye, says:

"When this thing in the union gets straightened out so a sailor can choose his run, I'll get me a steady go to the Gulf and



maybe you can take a shoreside job."

Mary, with a little greater intuition than Billy, answers:

"And when this union gets gets straightened out, there will be something else again, Billy. I don't know much about your work yet, but I think I have begun to understand you."

It's a book you will enjoy reading. It should receive a wide circulation on ship and shore side.

Graham Greene Misses 'The Heart of the Matter'

THE HEART OF THE MATTER, by Graham Greene, Viking Press. New York. 306 pp. $3.

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

GRAHAM GREENE, the author of such expert suspense tales as **Ministry of Fear,** has turned in his latest novel, to an examination of the motivating beliefs of a police official and Catholic convert in a little British colony on the coast of Northwest Africa.

To The Heart of the Matter Greene has brought the mastery of style and powers of description which lifted his earlier works above the level of thriller literature.

The plot may be described briefly. Major Scobie, a man in his 50's, is a veteran civil servant who wishes only to end his days in the same police job and the same hot, disease-ridden spot which he has called home for 15 years. Pitying, but no longer loving the wife for whom he entered the Catholic Church, he becomes involved in an affair with a young girl—again, not because of love, but through pity for her loneliness. Enmeshed in adultery, finding himself making mock of his Catholic vows and permitting himself to be used in the dubious business deals of a local Syrian merchant, Scobie kills himself with an overdose of pills prescribed for his heart condition.

The boredom of the bureaucrats, the emptiness of the existence of the representatives of the British conqueror, are as distinctive of the colony as are the unyielding heat, the roaches and the rats which plague the populace.

But for Graham Grene, himself a convert to Catholicism, it is a theological conflict which is predominant. Has Scobie, adulterer and suicide, earned the traditional damnation demanded for such acts by the Roman church?



Or has he, in living a life of probity and "loving God," averted such an ultimate fate? The author thinks so and so does Father Rank, who sadly admits that he has done little good for people in priestly existence. It is this trivial sectarian issue which negates the author's technical skill. Buried, like an underground volcano, beneath the story of the life of a British police officer in a subjugated land ruled by force, there seethes the existence of a subjugated people.

Not the failure to adhere to papal mandates but the impact of this social relationship on Scobie's life and work are the real heart of the matter.

Like shadows, the Negro colonials flit across the pages of The Heart of the Matter, their minor role a constant reminder that the author is rattling the bones of a sterile controversy. It is rhythmic and musical, this rattling, but it is drowned out by the theme which Graham Greene has avoided.

Book Notes

The Golden Land, an anthology of Latin American folklore, will be published in November by Knopf.

* * *

Funk and Wagnalls will publish in September **One Hundred Years Ago: American Writing of 1948.** The volume is the second in a series initiated in 1947. Included in this anthology of American writing 100 years ago will be Charles A. Dana's **The Revolutions in Europe;** Henry Thoreau's **Civil Disobedience; The Poetic Principle** by Edgar Allan Poe and President James K. Polk's **Annual Message to Congress.**

Thomas Mann's **Joseph and His Brothers** is issued by Knopf in a one-volume edition, priced $5, this month.

* * *

Viking Press will publish Upton Sinclair's newest book. **One Clear Call,** in August.

* * *

World Publishing Company will issue a reprint of Carl Van Doren's biography, **Benjamin Franklin,** in August ($2.49).

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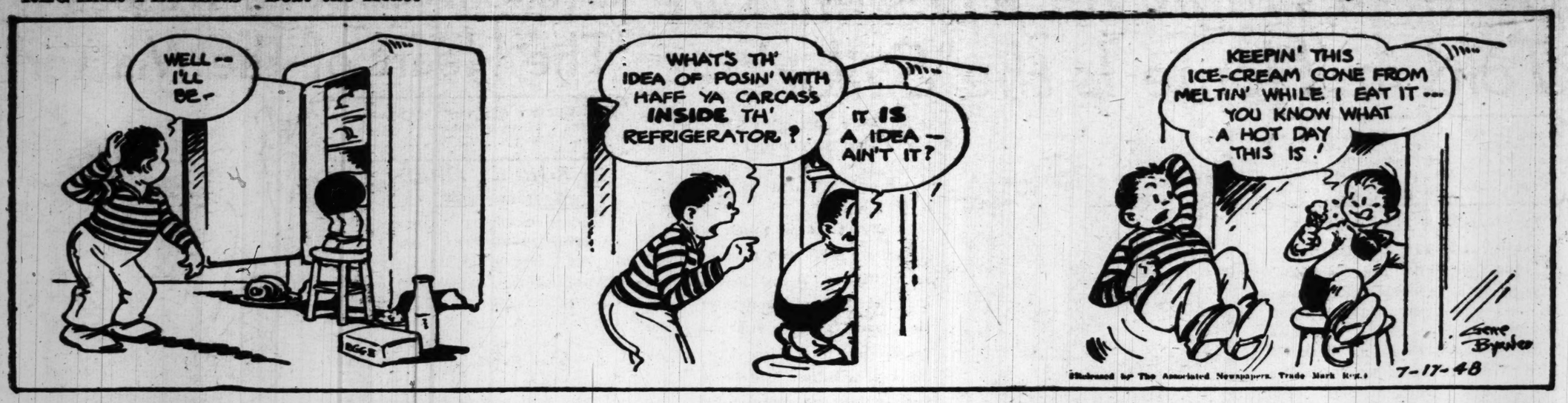
MEET HENRY WALLACE

by

JAMES WATERMAN WISE

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REGLAR FELLERS—Beat the Heat! —By GENE BYRNES



Chess Chatter

By Jesse

Starting today, this column, a regular feature of the Daily Worker, will also appear in all editions of the week-end Worker. Our readers are invited to send in their better games and if space permits they will be analysed in print. Letters, of course, are always welcome.

Blindfold chess is always a source of wonderment to the average chess player. The complexities of the game would seem to preclude the development of simulaneous blindfold play, yet as far back as 1857 Louis Paulsen attained the then amazing total of 10 games. By 1876, Zukertort had added six games; Pillsbury increased the total to 22 games in 1901; Reti made it 24 in 1919; Breyer added one in 1921; Alekhin raised the total to 28 in 1926; Koltanowski added two games in 1931 but Alekhin soon topped this with two more in 1933; Koltanowski reached 34 in 1934 and this total was the peak for nine years.

On Oct. 10, 1943, Miguel Najdorf, Polish master, stranded in Argentina at the outbreak of war, broke the world's record for simultaneous, blindfold play by contesting the staggering total of 40 boards. The achievement was all the more remarkable as he faced two players at each board, for a total of 80 opponents, and wound up with a final score of 36 mins, three losses and one draw! The feat was accomplished in 17 hours and 35 minutes.

★

HOW IS THIS marvel done? None of the famous masters of blindfold chess could give a satisfactory explanation, and each seems to have had his own system. One claims he memorized all the moves in every game; another photographs the changing positions in the camera of his mind. Blackburne visualized the actual shape of the pieces, while Alekhin saw them only symbolically. Pillsbury would break off in the middle of an exhibition, cover over all the positions without hesitation (an expert made this a part of his display), perform a few miscellaneous tricks with a pack of cards, or anything else handy, and take up the games where he left them.

One of the most beautiful of all blindfold games is Paul Morphy's brilliant win against an unknown opponent at the New Orleans exhibition in 1858.

EVANS GAMBIT

Morphy White	Anon. Black
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 N-KB3	N-QB3
3 B-B4	B-B4
4 P-QN4	BxNP
5 P-B3	B-R4
6 P-Q4	PxP
7 O-O	PxP
8 B-R3	P-Q3
9 Q-N3	N-R3
10 NxP	BxN(a)
11 QxB	O-O
12 QR-Q	N-KN5(b)
13 P-KR3	KN-K4
14 NxN	NxN
15 B-K3	P-KB4(c)
16 P-B4	N-B3
17 B-B4ch	K-R
18 B-N3	Q-K2(d)
19 QR-K	R-B3
20 PxP	Q-B
21 R-K8!	QxR
22 QxR!	Q-K2(e)
23 QxNPch!!	QxQ
24 P-B6	QxNPch(f)
25 KxQ	BxPch
26 KxB	P-KR4
27 R-KN	Resigns

NOTES

(a) 10..., O-O is correct.

(b) To prevent 13 P-K5.

(c) 15..., P-KB3 is better.

(d) If 18..., R-B3; 19 P-K5, R-N3; 20 B-B7.

(e) If 22..., PxQ; 23 BxP is mate.

(f) The game cannot be saved, but 24..., Q-B is better. It would lead to 25 P-B7ch, N-K4; 26 PxN, P-KR4; 27 P-K6ch, K-R2; 28 B-Q3ch, K-R3; 29 R-B6ch, K-N4 (best); 30 R-N6ch, K-B5; 31 K-B2 mating next move.

This last example of blindfold play is taken from Alekhin's exhibition of 32 games at Chicago in 1933.

SCOTCH OPENING

Alekhin White	Anderson Black
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 N-KB3	N-QB3
3 P-Q4	PxP
4 NxP	B-B4
5 B-K3	NxN(a)
6 BxN	BxB
7 QxB	Q-N4(b)
8 N-B3	P-QB3
9 P-KR4	Q-B3
10 P-KN4	Q-N3
11 P-K5!	Q-K3(c)
12 O-O-O	N-R3
13 B-R3	P-QN3
14 P-N5	N-B4
15 Q-KB4	P-N3
16 N-K4	O-O(d)
17 N-Q6!	QxRP
18 BxN	PxB
19 P-R5	B-R3
20 P-N6	Q-R8ch
21 K-Q2	QxP
22 PxPRch	K-R
23 KR-N	P-B4(e)

Alekhin announced mate in five moves: 24 R-N8ch, RxR; 25 NxP/B7ch, K-N2; 26 Q-R6ch, KxN; 27 Q-KB6ch, K-K; 28 PxR(Q) mate. If 24 . . ., KxP; 25 QxPch, KxR; 26 R-Nch, K-R; 27 Q-B6ch, K-R2; 28 Q-N7 mate.

Many players would be pleased if they could make such an announcement with their eyes on a single board.

NOTES

(a) 5..., B-N3 or Q-B3 is better. The exchanges enlarge White's terrain.

(b) The Queen stands to be shot at. Q-B3 is probably best.

(c) If 11..., QxQBP; 12 N-K4 threatening B-Q3.

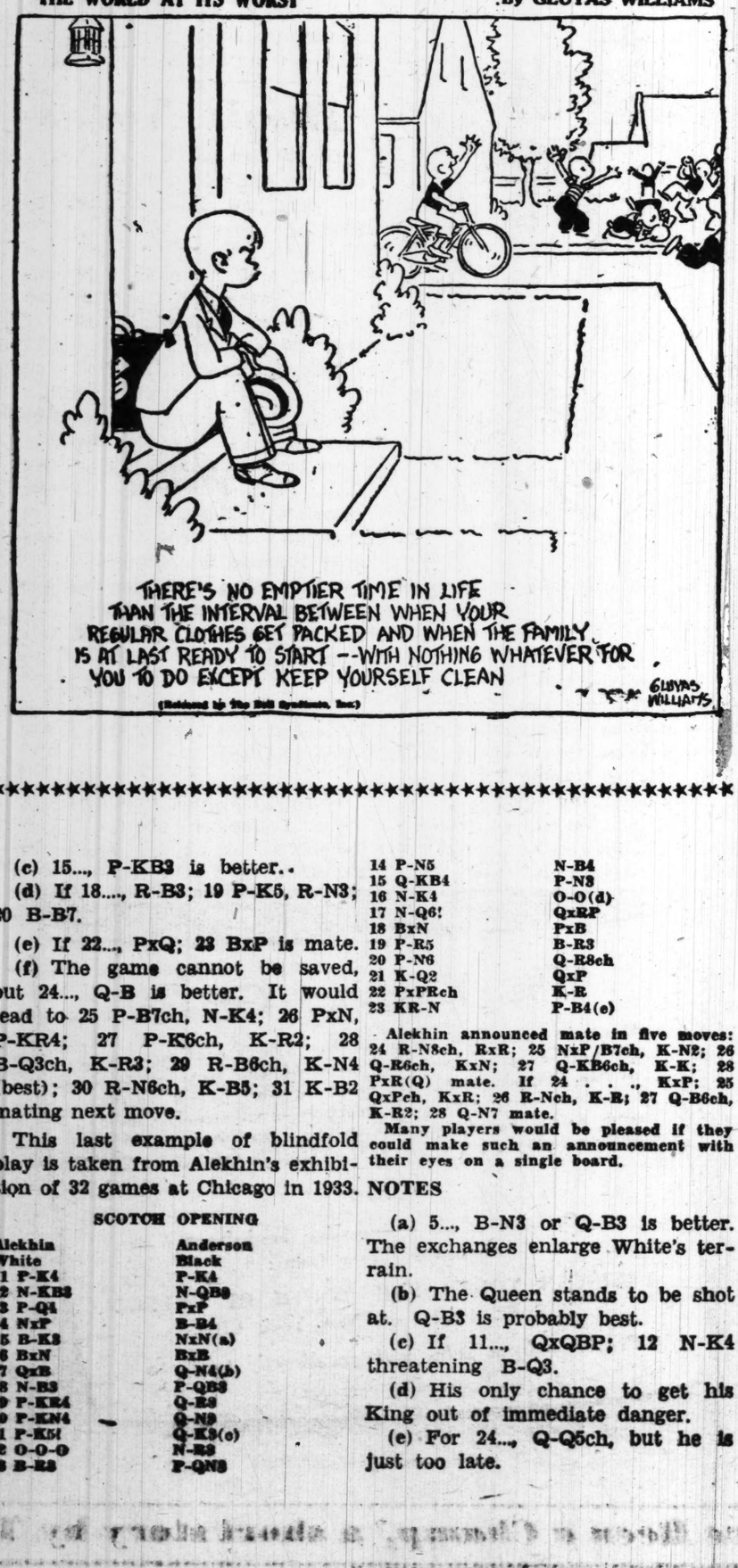
(d) His only chance to get his King out of immediate danger.

(e) For 24..., Q-Q5ch, but he is just too late.

VIRGIL—Bold Front By LEN KLEIS



THE WORLD AT ITS WORST By GLUYAS WILLIAMS



Ted Tinsley Says

Britain Offers Us A Guide To The Great Outdoor Life

UNDER the impression that we are some sort of agency for the distribution of magazines, the Daily Worker has received a letter from an English magazine called **The Field,** a publication devoted to sports and country living.

Accompanying the letter was an illustrated brochure which reproduced a section from **The Field's** "Letters to the Editor" department. I have read these letters through, and I am convinced that no New Yorker, and certainly no East Sider or Flatbush Avenue-ite, can do without **The Field** and its contributions to the full rich life.

One letter discusses vultures. Another tells of a children's hunt in which the kiddies, astride ponies, set out with a whoop and a halloo to run down a fox. A third letter leaps from vultures to condors, and describes the flying habits of these latter birds.

* * *

BUT two letters in particular struck home. The first of these was headlined: DANGERS OF WADING. I give you this brutal document unedited. Only those of strong heart and deep courage should read further:

"Sir.—I always enjoy giving an answer to my old friend, Sir George Chedwode. I think braces for waders are safer than a belt—but I am not inclined to try out Sir George's method of getting safely ashore, although it sounds admirable!

"I have fished Spey for over 50 years, and never yet used a wading stick. I am just thinking of taking to one.

"I have had only one ducking in all those years. It was a dangerous pool on Aberlour water. My gillie said: 'You should have a wading stick here.' I said: 'Never used one in my life.' Two minutes later I was over my head!

"A good laugh from my gillie!"

"R. Steuart—Menzies of Culdares,
Ardilly, Craigellachie."

Now you'll have to admit that this is pretty strong stuff, and it's just such a spirit as this that strengthens Noel Coward's belief that the British Empire is eternal. The next time I wade in Washington Square Park pool, I am certainly going to consider a wading stick. I don't want any gillie laughing at me now, and I won't want a gillie laughing at me later when I find out what a gillie is.

* * *

THE next letter constitutes another footnote on empire, although it bears the pastoral headline: SCENE OF HAPPY MEMORIES.

"Sir.—I am enclosing a photograph of a stretch of the river Sind in Kashmir—now very much in the public eye—which has probably many happy memories for both dry and wet fly enthusiasts from all parts of India.

"The native shown is Jaloo, a shikari of the Sind valley, who must be well known to many sportsmen. They will be wondering now what will be the fate of one of the most famous fishing haunts in the world."

"T. H. L. Stebbing (Lt.-Col.)"

Kipling, where art thou? Can it be that the British "withdrew" from India without a protocol dealing with the trout in the river Sind? Has Mountbatten quitted India withou solving the greatest question which faces the Far East: dry fly or wet fly?

Many thousands of men and women have recently died along the banks of the Sind, but we must be thankful to T. H. L. Stebbing (Lt.-Col.) for not letting this distract us from the fate of the trout. These are indeed cruel times in which we live, and it takes a magazine like **The Field** to bring us to our senses.



The Worker

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In 3 Sections, Section 1 — 28 Pages Price 10 Cents

THE SLEEPING BEAUTY
a short story complete in this edition

—Turn to Magazine Section, Page 3

U.S. LIVING STANDARDS COLLAPSING

See Page 5

TOGLIATTI SHOOTING BARES FASCIST AIMS

See Editorial and Story on Page 4



Report MacArthur Plan to Rebuild Japanese Army

NORTH SHENSI (Telepress). — An organization closely resembling the former Japanese War Ministry and charged with the task of reorganizing a Japanese army in the guise of a police force has been established by Gen. MacArthur's Tokyo staff, according to a **New China News Agency** report from Shantung Province.

Details of this new organization, which goes under the code name of "ZF," have been revealed by an expert on Japanese affairs who recently arrived in Shantung Province. His name is withheld for security reason.

Japanese recruited to the police at present are taken for a five-year period, during which they undergo training in battalions numbering 700 to 900 men. It is planned to train 300 battalions by the end of 1949. Later MacArthur's staff plans to form mixed brigades from these forces, with each brigade comprising one American and five Japanese battalions, and with special American auxiliary units for such branches as artillery and armored forces.

"ZF," according to this source, is also launching a three-year program for the reconstruction of army and air force bases in Japan, the construction of air fields for heavy bombers, large army stores, buildings for military staffs and strategic roads. Some Japanese engineers are said to have refused to take part in this program and strikes have been called at a number of places.

'Liberalism' a Sham at Tweedledee Convention

—See Page 3

Bernadotte Hired Pilots to Bomb Soviets

PALESTINE MEDIATOR BOASTS LONG RECORD OF INTERNATIONAL INTRIGUE—FLED DAILY WORKER EXPOSE

By Art Shields

Count Folke Bernadotte, nephew of the King of Sweden, heir by marriage to the Manville asbestos millions, and Palestine "mediator" who wants to give Jerusalem to King Abdulla, has a record of lawless international intrigue in the City of New York.

Bernadotte, whose scheming threatens the independence of Israel today, was engaged in running American aviators into Finland in violation of American neutrality laws when the Finnish General Mannerheim was at war with the Soviet Union.

The Count was conducting his bootlegging operations from a luxurious suite in the Bank of Manhattan Building on 40 Wall St., until he was driven out as the result of a Daily Worker appeal in January, 1940.

Bernadotte had to quit after he offered a Daily Worker staff member $750 a month to fight the Red Army from the air.

★

AN ANONYMOUS INFORMANT had given this writer a telephone tip that a Finnish Baron was recruiting aviators. I was told to call a certain number. I dialed the number and told Baron von Bleixen that an aviator friend would fly for Finland for a price.

"See Count Folke Bernadotte at the Bank of Manhattan Building," the Baron replied.

When I presented myself to the Count as a free lance newspaperman and told him I knew what he was doing, he begged me not to write the story.

"Publicity would be fatal at this stage," the Count told me.

"There are laws—," he continued, then checked himself, and the conversation drifted into a talk on war.

"Finland," he said with heated emphasis, "is the key to the WHOLE war," by which he obviously did not mean the war against Hitler.

I brought the subject back to recruiting, however, and in a half hour's conversation the Count virtually admitted what he was doing.

★

THE DAILY WORKER'S next job was to present the royal recruiter with an actual aviation "prospect."

A polished young southern staff member, with military training, was put on the job.

Bernadotte jumped at the bait when the "Daily" man sent an "agent" to the Bank of Manhattan Building with a story of a wonderful aerial veteran of the Chaco war between Paraguay and Bolivia.

The Count offered him $750 a month, with insurance to boot. He confirmed the bargain when the "Chaco" war veteran came in person and promised to see the Finnish Minister in Washington about a passport.

Our story came out Sunday, Jan. 7, with an eight-column splash on two pages. And by Monday the present Palestine mediator had vanished from the bank building, with a statement in the New York **Daily News** that he had only been "advising" aviators, not recruiting them.

★

BERNADOTTE had a long history of international intrigue behind him before he began plotting against Israel's independence.

As far back as Jan. 3, 1939, the New York **Times** was reporting in a dispatch from Stockholm that Bernadotte was being discussed as the future "king" of a United Baltic Kingdom of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia.

The Baltic peoples, however, became Soviet citizens instead the next year.

Then in the Second World War dubious stories were told of the Count's role in Germany as a representative of the International Red Cross.

And today the Count is being denounced by the State of Israel as pro-Arab, and by the Soviet Union as pro-Arab and pro-British, as he proposes that the Jews yield the ancient city of Jerusalem and the potentially rich Negev area to the Trans-Jordan regime of King Abdulla, whom the British Government is backing.

★

BERNADOTTE would also give the Arabs a veto over Jewish foreign policies and immigration.

All this in violation of the decision of the United Nations Security Council for partition of Palestine and independence of the Jewish and Arab states.

So crude was Bernadotte that the Soviet delegate, Andrei Gromyko, remarked that the Count's proposals "could not have been made anywhere but in the foreign office of the United Kingdom."

Bernadotte's Palestine proposals, including his plan to take Haifa, the oil port, from the Jews, and make it a "free port," are also highly pleasing to the American oil interests.

The Count himself is, financially speaking, largely a creature of the Morgan interests. His wife, Estelle Manville, was the daughter of Hiram Manville, the founder of the $200,000,000 Manville fortune, who turned control of the company over to J. P. Morgan & Co.

★

THE COUNT married the Manville heiress three days after a luncheon visit with old J. P. Morgan, Jr., himself. The wedding at Pleasantville, N. J., cost several "hundreds of thousands of dollars,"



COUNT BERNADOTTE

the New York **Times** ecstatically reported.

Bernadotte was living in the sun of publicity in those days, as President Hoover gave him a White House luncheon and other dignitaries rushed to do him honor.

But he didn't want any publicity when he was by-passing neutrality laws in his search for anti-Soviet bomber pilots.

Bernadotte, as the Daily Worker pointed out, comes from a long line of foreign agents, beginning with his great-grandfather, Jean Baptiste Bernadotte, the French general whom Napoleon placed on Sweden's throne.

When you hear the name Bernadotte of Sweden, beware!

Garden Mass Meeting to Open CP Convention

Laszlo Orban, Hungarian MP and a member of the Cental Committee of the Hungarian Working People's Party, has applied for a visa to attend the National Convention of the Communist Party in New York Aug. 3-6.

A letter from Mattias Rakosi, general secretary of the Hungarian Party, informed the national office of the Communist Party that Orban had been designated to attend as observer-delegate.

Orban is scheduled to the opening session in Madison Square Garden on Friday evening, Aug. 2. The Garden meeting, which is sponsored by the New York State Committee of the Communist Party, will also hear Foster as keynote speaker, and Councilman Benjamin J. Davis.

★

DAVIS THIS WEEK declared that the Garden must be "a packed demonstration of the determination of workers and other democratic forces to guarantee that the American people deliver a smashing blow to reaction and warmongering in the November elections."

A statement from Robert Thompson, chairman of the New York State Committee, urged all Communists to arrange their time to be present and to bring shop and neighborhood contacts.

"Let them see our party in convention, shaping the substance of history," Thompson declared. "Let them compare the Party of the Socialist future of America with the bankrupt hoopla of the Republican and Democratic parties of a dying imperialism."

Desperate GIs Rooked In Home Purchases

By Bernard Burton

A national scandal is brewing over the sales of homes to veterans desperate for a place to live. Enough reports of veterans overcharged for inferior homes have filtered through the big business press to indicate that the racket is not restricted to isolated areas. Building scandals have been disclosed from the Hanlon Homes in Baltimore to the Southern Homesite in Fresno, Calif.

Veterans desperate for a place to live. One of the slickest deals was that of William J. Levitt, prominent Long Island builder, who had been plugged across the country as almost a "public benefactor" with his low-cost homes for veterans. Levitt's reputation now has taken a nosedive before the eyes of the thousands of ex-GI's occupying the houses.

But when Levitt built his Island Tress, L. I., development it was broadcast as a "new hope" for GI's.

Before construction even got underway the 2,000 homes were contracted for. The proposition was that veterans could rent for $60 a month or purchase at $6,900. The vets rented, with Levitt encouraging rentals rather than outright purchases.

★

OF COURSE, there were a number of "short cuts" taken by Levitt to insure lower-costs and higher profits. Chief among them was the use of non-union labor and employment of speed-up methods. The houses were wood-frame and shingle, and basements were omitted.

In addition, all leases contained illegal restrictive covenants, providing that none other but members of the "Caucasian race" could occupy the premises. The leases "permitted" the "employment and maintenance of other than Caucasian domestic servants."

But these ugly facts were ignored as Levitt's reputation as "builder-philanthropist" zoomed. Levitt not only gave priority to veterans, but even subdivided the eligibility of ex-GI's according to their service records.

The New York Times of Oct. 31, 1946, reported: "The priorities will go first to veterans who earned battle stars, then those with overseas service, and finally to veterans of the American theatre, Mr. Levitt said."

That, however, was in 1946. Came 1948 and Levitt assumed a new look to the 2,444 veterans in Levittown, official name of the community.

★

RECENTLY, the renters were notified that they had to buy or get out. And if they did buy, the price was now $8,000 instead of the $6,900 originally set. Furthermore, pending arrangements to buy, rentals would be increased from $60 to $65. Rents already paid in could not be applied toward the purchase price.

There was good reason for Levitt waiting until after Jan. 1, 1948, before delivering his ultimatum to the vets who were already stretching their incomes to meet the rentals (they also had to pay for heating and utility costs).

For on Jan. 1, 1948, all price ceilings on homes went out of existence. Prior to that date builders were compelled to set ceiling prices before receiving clearance on construction priorities. That, incidentally, was part of Priority Regulation 33, which was an executive regulation and which President Truman permitted to expire without even a whispered protest.

★

LEVITT'S SLICK PLANS, however, are running into trouble. The residents of Levittown—veterans of Normandy, Anzio, Iwo Jima—refuse to be sucked in and they're fighting back. The GI Bill of Rights, they declare, was not enacted in order to provide easy money for speculators.

A number of Levittown organizations are moving into action against Levitt, hitting where it hurts most—in his pocket. They are bringing their case to the public and forewarning prospective customers for homes which Levitt is still building.

The Wallace-for-President Committee of Nassau and Suffolk Counties is sparking a letter-writing campaign to the Federal Housing Administration calling for action to halt rent increases and forced purchases. The committee has also demanded retention of the original ceiling price of $6,990 as well as elimination of restrictive covenants.

NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, MAY 11, 1947.

BUILDS $6,990 HOME



William J. Levitt © Bachrach

THIS IS THE WAY the Levitt homes were ballyhooed a year ago when the company announced its building plans.

LEVITTS BUILDING HOMES AT $6,990 BY MASS METHODS

Hundreds of Orders Received in 2,000-Unit Community in Hempstead Area

STORE CENTER INCLUDED

Veterans' Housing Is Speeded Also at Laurelton and Near Jackson Heights

By LEE E. COOPER.

A significant new home center is taking shape rapidly on land along the Hempstead Turnpike which previously was utilized as a Long Island farm.

Within a year, according to present plans, Levitt & Sons will have completed a residential center there for 2,000 families, complete with shopping center and recreational facilities.

The scope of the project makes it of prime importance at a time when most builders are curtailing operations. But the most interesting feature for many families is the price, which has been set at $6,990.

This is the first postwar G. I. house in the New York area to be offered at such a figure. Most of the smaller houses have been bringing $10,000 to $12,500.

Offered for Rent at $60

William J. Levitt, president of the company, announced that the

SEEK TO EXTEND CHILE STRIKEBREAKING

SANTIAGO (ALN).—President Gonzalez Videla of Chile, who recently broke up the Chilean Confederation of Labor, has asked that all "Communists" be deprived of their vote in union as well as national elections. Videla had previously applied the term "Communist" to all militant unionists, whether Communist or not. Chilean Sen. Salvador Ocampo has accused the President of acting as strikebreaker for U. S. monopolists with interests in Chile, among whom he named the Anaconda and Guggenheim copper interests, Bethlehem Steel, American Smelting Co., du-Pont, Borax Consolidated, the Grace Line and Duncan Fox.

Demo Suicide Seen As Dixie Dictates On Labor, Negroes

By Joseph North

PHILADELPHIA. — The Democratic convention of 1948 was doubly haunted—by a man who is dead and by one who is very much alive. The kingmakers on the platform invoked the memory of Franklin D. Roosevelt like medicine men mumbling some magic incantation. Simultaneously their fear of the living—Henry A. Wallace—motivated most of what they did.

For the spirit of FDR is not here, despite the fervid assurances of Jimmy Roosevelt and the pretty oratory of Helen Gahagan Douglas. It is elsewhere and this fact weighed heavily on the seating delegates in Convention Hall. I talked to many of them and it cropped up in nearly everything they said.

They know Henry Wallace's forces will be under this same roof within a week and this fact had much to do with the brawling that emerged on the civil right issue, the gestures toward labor on the Taft-Hartley Act, the tortured resolution on Israel. You could almost see the wire jerk as the delegates staged an "ovation" for Congressman William Dawson, Negro representative from Illinois, and for A. F. Whitney, president of the railway trainmen, the only labor notable who could be lured onto the platform. You could almost hear Less Biffle, of the Senate inner circle, pass word around to give the boys a great big hand. "We need the Negro and labor vote, boys." But despite such frenzied pleas the Dixicrats sat heavily on their hands.

★

IT IS NOT EASY to persuade anybody to commit suicide, and so the galleries saw some few sparks of life such as flared up when George L. Vaughn, Negro delegate from St. Louis, urged the adoption of the minority report of the Credentials Committee. This demanded the exclusion of the Mississippi delegation because it pledged unalterable opposition to Truman's candidacy for his civil rights gestures. What happened here is worth recounting in detail because I believe it reveals most clearly how wires were pulled behind the scenes. You can see the yawning gulf between word and deed.

As Vaughn got going and vigorously reminded the delegates that civil rights of the Negro people were already guaranteed by the Constitution and the 14th Amendment, violent heckling started on the floor. When he mentioned the Mississippi delegation a roar of boos came up from the Bourbons.

The atmosphere, hitherto as quiet as Tamerlane's tomb, suddenly grew tense, and angry knots of Southern delegates formed in the aisles. Sen. Barkley, of Kentucky, then at the chair, appeared flustered and alarmed. He called for a voice vote, and from where I sat, near the platform, it was impossible to tell whether the roars of 'No' were louder than those of 'Aye'. But the Kentuckian promptly ruled that the majority of delegates favored the resolution to seat the Negro-hating Mississippi delegation.

WHEN INDIVIDUAL CRIES arose from the floor for a roll call, the chairman divulged that a "gentleman's agreement" had been reached in the Credentials Committee that a voice vote would suffice.

By this time the galleries which had filled by late evening were stormily applauding Vaughan, the Missouri Negro, because he demanded the Negro people be given their Constitutional guarantees. A number of delegates clamored for the right to speak; particularly those from the big states where the Negro vote is decisive.

John F. Shelley, chairman of the California delegation, stood on the table, shouting for recognition. At this moment Barkley announced the microphone had broken down. Shelley jumped to the platform and after a few words with gavel-pounding Barkley, the Kentuckian announced that California wanted it recorded that it opposed the majority report to seat the Mississippians. In rapid order the following states did likewise: New York, Illinois, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Iowa, Minnesota, Nevada, Washington, Wisconsin, District of Columbia. Their votes would have totalled over 500—about 40 percent of the 1,234 delegates here. But it never came to a roll call.

It did not because the leading figures here had decided in advance to go through this rigmarole, give the anti-Truman Mississippians a pounding, allow the big states with the big Negro vote to go on record against the Bourbons, but not to push the issue to the point where the Dixiecrats could be defeated. For defeat them, they could—many observers felt—had any recognized leader put up a fight at this point.

But where was Helen Douglas? Or Jimmy Roosevelt? Or any of the ADA people? The convention rules provide a roll-call vote if one-fifth of the delegates wanted one. And had the Democrats really been in earnest about civil rights they could have licked the ranting Mississippians. But no leader emerged from his corner fighting like Hell to get a roll call vote and stir up enough delegates to defeat the Bourbons.

★

THE ROARING CROWDS in the galleries would have welcomed it—as would millions of Americans

(Continued on Page 14)



Tweedledee Platform Tips Hat to Liberalism

By Max Gordon

PHILADELPHIA.—The Democratic Party convention could have taken decisive action to smash the power of the "White Supremacy" Tories of the South.

The convention leaders rejected the chance, and once again Wall Street's moguls who dominate the party engineered a deal which permitted their feudal allies to continue to corrupt National and Southern politics.

The chance came when foes of Rankinism dramatically challenged on the convention floor a Credentials Committee report seating the "Lily-White" delegates of Mississippi, South Carolina and Virginia.

The bulk of the delegates favored the minority report containing the challenge, and it would have passed easily with an honest vote.

But by previous arrangement of all factions of the party, including the "liberals," Convention Chairman Sam Rayburn, of Texas, was permitted to declare the minority report defeated on a highly questionable voice vote.

His decision was unchallenged though a rollcall vote could have been demanded by only a fifth of the convention.

Thus, despite their platform defeat on civil rights, and the "bolt" of the Mississippi delegation and half the Alabama group, the tories emerged with their power in the party still virtually unscathed.

★

ALTHOUGH the convention voted in the name of the Truman program to make more specific its promises regarding anti-lynch, anti-polltax, and FEPC legislation, as well as ending segregation in the armed forces, Administration leaders fought against the move.

They preferred, in the name of "unity," to keep the civil rights much more general and meaningless.

But the delegates, haunted by the Wallace spectre in their various states and districts, overrode the convention managers.

The strengthening of the platform in this regard will unquestionably help along the Democratic tactic of putting a New Deal disguise on their party. But it does not change its dundamental character, nor does it weaken to any great degree the hold of the tories upon it.

★

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S call for a special session of Congress on housing, civil rights and prices is also a cynical campaign effort to give the party a "liberal" look.

It does, however, give the people an opportunity to force both parties to put up or shut up on their platform promises. The session, which has been called for July 26, can and should be the center of a powerful mass movement to compel repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law and the draft, and to force through genuine housing, civil rights and anti-inflation legislation. It may require defensive action against a new Mundt-Nixon bill.

The fact that the new party convention will be held on the week-end before the session, gives the Wallace movement an excellent opportunity to take the lead in the public battle for these laws.

The efforts to dress up the party cannot, however, cover up the fact that the Democratic Party came to Philadelphia a craven creature of Wall Street and its political servants of the South, and that it left Philadelphia with its nature unchanged.

★

IT WAS THIS NATURE which dictated the choice of Harry Truman as presidential candidate, and Alben Barkley as vice-presidential nominee; which shaped its platform; which determined its main campaign line.

It was this, too, that produced the atmosphere of decline and decay, of defeatism and hopelessness that overhung the convention proceedings.

The convention named Tuman as candidate because the party's real masters wanted it that way.

They desire a Dewey-Warren victory and a Republican Congess. The Truman - Barkley ticket is a weak challenge to such a victory, and ensures too that the Democatic campaign will be kept within the bounds of Wall Street's policy.

The pitiful weakness of the so-called "Liberal" elements of the party were exposed by the colossal failures of the attempted "booms" for Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas and Sen. Claude Pepper. Neither could muster a tenth of convention strength though they were supposedly apostles of the New Deal.

★

THE MAIN LINE of the Democratic campaign this fall was outlined by convention chairman Sam Rayburn, the Democratic leader in the House of Representatives.

"Today the United States just can't afford to be governed by a party which can't do big things well," Rayburn told the gathering. "Today the Western civiliation that depends on us is challenged by the totalitarianism of the left as ruthlessly as it was threatened by the totalitarianism of the right a few years ago.

"No, with the Republican 'administrative efficiency' talk about, we would never have had the great American Air Force, the atomic bomb or the Marshall Plan. And where would we be today without any of them?"

Thus the Democratic Party will plead that Communism presents the Nation with a great crisis, which only the Democrats are big enough to handle aggressively.

With such an obscene, warlike attitude, the Democrats could scarcely wage a real struggle against reaction at home, as its orators drearily, repeatedly promised to do at Convention Hall.

★

PITCHING ITS CAMPAIGN on this note, the Democratic platform was perhaps even more savage in its anti-Communism and red-

(Continued on Page 14)

Point of Order

By ALAN MAX

AT PHILLY it was Truman, 1st place; Barkley, 2nd place—In November, if they do well, both may come in 3rd.

Truman's bite, they say, is no worse than his barkley.

* * *

The Democrats will campaign on the record of the New Deal. They may also support Andrew Jackson's stand on the United States Bank.

* * *

They will call for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act—but not for repeal of the Democrats who voted for it.

In place of the Taft-Hartley Act, the Democrats propose a Hartley-Taft Act.

The only thing that could be done with the civil rights plank is build a fence on which to straddle.

* * *

It's rumored the Republicans may spend half the campaign asking votes for the Democrats just to preserve the 2-party system.

* * *

Many a top labor leader drew this profound conclusion from the two conventions held so far in Philly: "Dewey? No good. Truman? A washout. This leaves us with no course but to strike out boldly on our own and fight Wallace."

Shooting Bares Fascist Aims

Togliatti's Attempted Assassination Seen As 'Fruit of Marshall Plan Intervention'

ROME, (By Cable).—Demands for the resignation of the DeGasperi government poured in from all over Italy immediately after the news was received of the criminal attempt upon the life of Palmiro Togliatti, leader of the Italian Communist Party. Popular indignation swept the masses all over Italy and a general strike was immediately proclaimed in every town by trade union councils.

Workers left the factories before the call for a general strike and held spontaneous demonstrations in the streets. The workers immediately understood that the Christian - Democrat government's criminal policies of hate and division of the Italian people was responsible.

A resolution approved by the workers at the Fiat auto plant in Turin said that all the working people at the Fiat plant demanded the resignation of the President and Interior Minister Scalba. Workers of the Fiat foundry at Ghisa have also asked for the immediate resignation of the De Gasperi government.

★

SIMILAR RESOLUTIONS were approved in nearly every factory and o ce in Turin, Milan, Naples, Leghorn and all over Italy.

In Rome a general strike was immediately proclaimed by thousands of workers who poured into the streets asking for the government's resignation. Police charged the crowd in the Piazza Colonna near Parliament House. Three workers were wounded when the police fired on the demonstrators.

In Leghorn, the people occupied police barracks. Two workers were killed in Pisa. During a demonstration a fascist fired on the crowd and wounded two workers and a policeman.

In Genoa, workers captured police tanks. Some policemen joined with workers in a demonstration shortly after other cops fired on the crowd killing four workers. In Naples, two more workers were killed.

★

INDIGNATION IS GROWING all over Italy because of the provocative attitude of police forces at the order of Interior Minister Scelba.

The Communist Party approved a resolution which charged that the government's campaign of hate and violence against the working people and their parties had set the weapon in the hands of the man who attempted the assassination.

The resolution declared that the hired assassin is the executor of a crime caused by the atmosphere of provocation and violence deliberately created by Minister of the Interior Scelba and the De Gasperi government.

"May the workers and free men all over the country rise in indignant protest to demand freedom for republican legality, for the citizen's freedom and for the resignation of the discordant and famine government of civil war," says the resolution.

★

THE LEADERSHIP of the Socialist Party also approved a resolution that charged the government was responsible for the crime. The resolution says **"our solidarity with our Communist comrades is complete. The Italian people will demonstrate that they do not want to be ruled by police."**

Vice President of the government Giovanni Porzio declared that the country wants a government of peace. Members of the Republican parliamentary group seem disposed to ask a government of republican unity.

The government was accused by opposition deputies in today's session of Parliament. Senator Partini, member of the Socialist Party, declared that Scelba must go.

Togliatti was assailed at the doors of Parliament by a youth who fired point blank as the popular Communist leader walked between two policemen. He was reported "out of danger" after a 55-minute operation at Rome's Polyclinic hospital.

The attempted assassin was Antonio Ballante Di Durazzo, a 25-year-old Sicilian University law student.

IN A MESSAGE addressed to Togliatti, William Z. Foster, chairman of the Communist Party, and Eugene Dennis, general secretary, declared that the attempt on his life "is a fruit of American imperialism's policy of intervention in Italy's affairs and its cultivation of forces of resurgent fascism through its servants—the De Gasperi government and the clerical reactionaries."

The message expressed shock and the ardent wish for Togliatti's recovery, pledging that the Communist Party of the United States will re-double its efforts to mobilize the American people against the "policy of American imperialism which in its drive to world domination and war encourages and incites violence against champions of people in all countries."

Other statements condemning the attempted assassination came from Italian Americans and labor leaders in the United States.

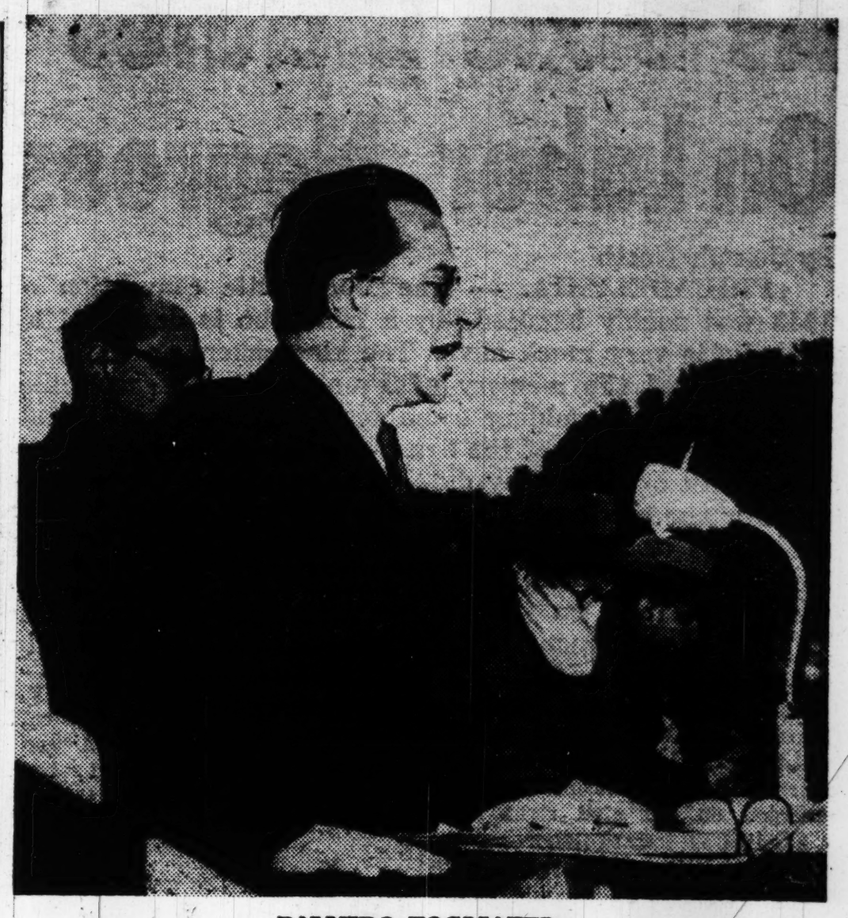
Vito Magli, national secretary of the Garibaldi Society termed it a violence endangering the peace of the world. "It is of the utmost necessity that all precautions be taken against these people, and that De Gasperi, instead of thinking how to restrict the rights of labor, be made to clear Italy of its neo-fascists."

Michael Salerno, in the name of American Communists of Italian origin, cabled the executive Committee of the Italian Communist Party: "We are deeply indignant at the attempt on the life of the beloved leader of the Communist Party and peoples' champion, Palmiro Togliatti. Italian-American Communists, wishing for his speedy recovery, reaffirmed their determination to struggle against Wall Street war-mongering, which is responsible for the wave of terror in Italy and throughout the world."

Max Perlow, secretary-treasurer, United Furniture Workers, CIO termed it "a desperate attempt to kill the liberties of the people and to intimidate them into submission.

James Griesi, president and Michael Garramone, general manager, local 333 United Public Workers, CIO, declared the attempt "represents the continued attacks by the forces of reaction in Italy to destroy the aspirations of the Italian people to establish a free and democratic nation."

Pietro Lucchi, international secretary-treasurer, Fur and Leather Workers Union, recalled that he had met Togliatti 18 months ago, and paid tribute to his work to maintain unity between the Communists and Socialists.



PALMIRO TOGLIATTI

Reaction Turns To Murder

TOGLIATTI, beloved leader of the Italian Communist Party, has been shot by an assassin whose foul mouth spluttered the same alibi used by that other reactionary criminal, John Wilkes Booth, the assassin of Abraham Lincoln—"I am shooting tyranny."

This vile hypocrisy has been the shield of every bandit, desperado, and assassin who has hated the march of the people.

It was the insolent sneer not only of Lincoln's murderer, but it also was used by the murderers of Jean Jaures, great French Socialist assassinated in 1914 for opposing the war; it was shouted by the Junkers who murdered Rosa Luxembourg and Karl Liebknecht, German working class leaders in 1919. The same brutal insanity inspired the enraged "radical" who put the fatal bullets into the body of Lenin in 1921 and hastened his death.

Assassinations and murderous violence are the inevitable weapons of **anti-democratic conspiracy** today. They are the weapons of the trusts and their agents at moments when popular resistance to reaction endangers the privileges and profits of the ruling capitalist cliques.

* * *

THE assassination of the Italian Socialist, Matteoti, was the signal for the rape of Italy by Mussolini's Black Shirt fascists. Does the effort to murder Communist leader Togliatti herald a similar conspiracy? Murder of Communists has been on the increase in Italy under the influence of the quislings who are trying to barter Italian independence to the financiers of Wall Street. Communists were ambushed and assassinated in the recent elections in Sicily. With a crude but accurate sense of politics, the Sicilian bandit-murderers of Communists have applied for Marshall Plan assistance. Are they not engaged in the "great crusade"? Are they not fighting for "civilization" and "our way of life"?

* * *

VIOLENCE, murder and crime are growing wherever Marshall Plan penetration is the greatest, wherever our money is being rushed to subsidize the political gangsterism of Washington's allies in the "cold war" against democracy. Look at **Greece**—daily executions of scores of patriots, labor leaders, and Communists fighting and dying to free their land from monarchist tyranny. Look at **China**—wholesale arrests every day of students, workers, and patriots. Terrorism spreads throughout Latin America under the spur of the State Department and the FBI—the agents of the Marshall Plan's empire. Prestes is hunted in Brazil. Neruda is hunted in Chile. In Cuba, the Communist leader of sugar workers is shot down in cold blood. The list is long and growing every hour.

The Truman-Marshall Doctrine is financing national betrayal, murder, and reaction all over the globe. That is the shame of Washington's foreign policy today. The attempt on Togliatti was made by a "pro-American" quisling. Will the Marshall Plan finance new murders in France? Will Washington's "Project X"—the secret fund for treason in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union—subsidize assassinations in Czechoslovakia, Poland?

The bullets that were aimed at Togliatti were aimed at democracy, at peace, at the working class. They were aimed, therefore, at the real interests of the American people as well.

The Worker

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U. S. Living Standards Collapse as HCL Soars

By Louise Mitchell

The biggest issue facing the American people—the rapid decline of their living standards resulting from the price-gouging by the trusts and war preparations of the government—failed to receive even token recognition from the two old parties convening at Philadelphia.

This decline has enormously speeded up in the past two years. There is growing impoverishment of workers in the midst of the greatest abundance known to man and this inescapable paradox of capitalism is the most important economic fact of the time.

The postwar dream of homes, electric washing machines, television sets, cars, clothing and magic gadgets—for those who helped beat the enemy has flown out of the window. Instead, three years after the war, at the door of almost every home stands the profiteer, the wolf known as the HCL. What is more, high prices are forcing workers to eat less meat, bread, milk and buter.

★

NEWSPAPERS REPORT that the inflationary spiral continues at break-neck speed and business economists warn that when production is geared to armaments, "hyper-inflation" will become a household word. A leading financial service admitted recently that low-income families are being pushed out of the buying market by top-heavy prices. **It estimated that the deficiency of purchasing power is somewhere between $5 to $10 billion a year. Breaking these statistics down to terms we can understand, it means that workers need at least 13 months wages or more to pay the price of living for 12 months.**

This is not news to housewives. They are staggering under the weight of the heaviest food bills in history. For example, the price of loin of lamb is now $1.50 a pound, pork chops are at about 95 cents, steaks and roasts skyrocketing to $1.25 and $1.35. And meat prices are predicted to go even higher because of an acute shortage.

In February, the Department of Agriculture revealed that cattle-raisers were selling their breeding stock because of high prices. A shortage was inevitable. But our glorious private enterprise system, thought nothing of it especially since housewives are now paying double the rates in effect when price controls were lifted in the fall of 1946, and profits are at their highest in history.



—Fred Wright, in UE News (United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers)

ONE-FOURTH OF THE CONSUMERS are expected to spend beyond their incomes in 1948, Consumers Union reports. The U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics holds that a minimum budget for four calls for a weekly wage of $67, but other BLS statistics show that a worker in manufacturing industry only makes an average of $52 a week, while the average wage for non-durable goods industries is under $48.50.

Figure out the weekly loss yourself. A large portion of the American families are running into debt and doing without the necessary food, clothing, medical and dental attention and recreation they need.

The Bureau of Agriculture Economy admits that in 1948 the public will be eating less meat, poultry and dairy products than in 1947. Total meat consumption on a per capita basis will be down seven percent; fruit, three percent; sugar, two percent; and coffee, four percent.

★

FLOUR SALES are sagging considerably because of high prices. Last year the industry ground out 330 million sacks of flour. Today it is down to 260 million sacks. Less bread, cake, cookies and other bakery products are being consumed than in several years.

In 1946, the per capita consumption of flour was 153.4 pounds; in 1947 it was 144.2. A 15 percent cut is expected in bread consumption this year.

As for dairy products, a three percent drop is expected in 1948 over 1947, following a decrease of two percent in 1947 over the year before.

When milk is selling in New York City at about 23 cents a quart and butter is near the $1 mark, what else could be expected!

Even the once-lowly can opener and Ford car are in the upper brackets. A can opener these days sells from 10 cents to $5.95 for wall-types. The latest Ford is priced at from $1,343.75 to $2,000, before all the gadgets are added. The newest model is up nine percent over last year. Automatic irons cost a mere $7 to $20. Automatic coffee makers range from $8.95 to $28.75. And so on up for automatic washers

(Continued on Page 6)

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SAMUEL SILLEN: "In these pages, so magnificently unlabored, so shrewd in observation, so rich in the love of life, Fuchik has left an enduring work of literature. This book is a noble participation in the continuing fight—how much closer now to our own homes!—against the monstrous inhumanities of fascism."

Wallace Youth to Form National Organization

While the spotlight will be on the New Party convention in Philadelphia next week, a development of equal importance to young people will be taking place—the formation of a national progressive youth organization.

Immediately following the New Party convention, a youth convention will assemble on June 25 and 26 and do the brass-tacks work of setting up an organization that will battle for the needs of young Americans of all races, politically, socially and culturally. This convention is sponsored by Youth for Wallace and a large number of other organizations.

In an interview with the Worker, a leader of outh for Wallace, described the as yet unnamed new organization as one which, while supporting the policies of the New Party, will be separate from it and will develop its own program for youth around specific youth issues.

"Anyone can join who supports the general program of the youth oganization, regardless of political affiliation," he explained.

With 1,000 delegates expected at the Philadelphia convention, the new organization expects to get off winging in a varied program of activity from politics to ping pong. The Sunday night session, which will be kept as free of official business as possible, will be an open meeting to which all youth are invited. At this meeting Henry Wallace and Sen. Glen Taylor will make their first appearances as standard-bearers of the New Party, following their acceptances the previous day.

ON MONDAY the convention will be broken into panel sessions, which will be devoted to different aspects of the organization's program and then the meeting as a whole will elect its national officers, adopt its program and organizational rules.

The organization will be based on individual membership, although affiliation of organzations on local basis is also contemplated.

It is in its activities that the new organization will be different from any previous progressive youth group. In addition to intensive political activities around youth issues, such as repeal of the draft and jobs at decent pay for young workers, a wide cultural and social program is being planned.

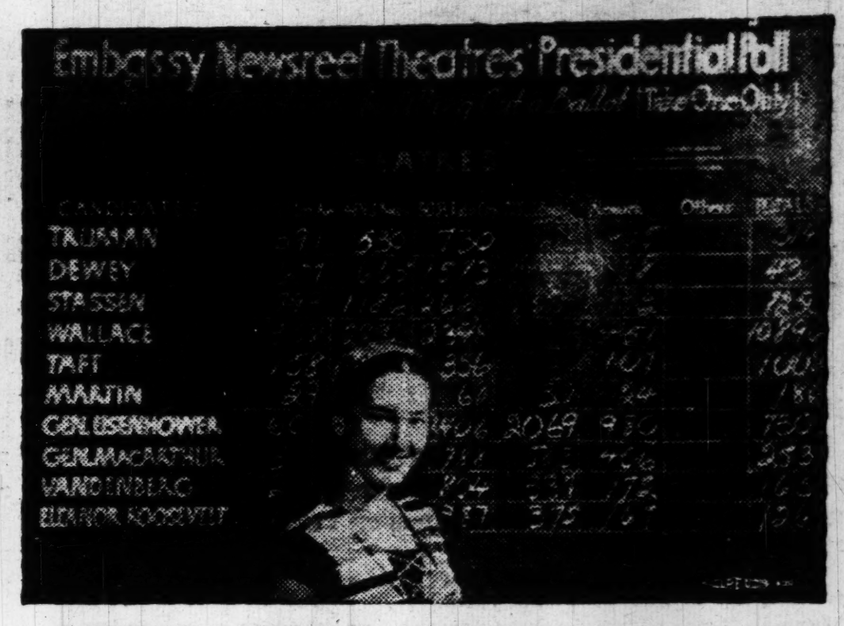
Fo example, the new organization expects to sponsor athletic goups, similar to the big athletic culbs.

In Michigan, at present there are already three baseball teams in Hudson, Dodge and Chevrolet plants and three other neighborhood Youth for Wallace teams competing in the Labor League there. Just the other day the Hudson team defeated the Ford Local's team 9-5.

Political activities will be similar in nature to the recent case in Baltimore, Md., where a group of youthful Wallace supporters staged a demonstration against jimcrow on city tennis courts, which will result in a court test of the police ban on Negro use of these courts.



MRS. REBECCA STYLES TAYLOR, a founder of the National Council of Negro Women, is a candidate for Secretary of State of Illinois on the Wallace ticket.



HENRY WALLACE led all others in the recently conducted Embassy Newsreel Presidential Poll of patrons of five New York and New Jersey theatres. Jean McKillop tabulates results: Wallace, 10,896; Eisenhower, 7,309; Stassen, 7,250; Dewey, 4,327; Truman, 3,140. Others trailed far behind.

2,500 New Party Delegates To Open Historic Convention

The New Party convention, which opens in Philadelphia next Friday, has already won for itself big-party treatment from radio and television, Wallace headquarters in New York revealed this week. The historic sessions, which will nominate Henry Wallace and Sen. Glen Taylor for President and Vice President, will receive the same heavy network coverage as did the Republican and Democratic confabs and will be televised over the East Coast. Similarly more than 300 correspondents have already been accredited to the convention, with a similar number of photographers, newscasters, news analysts and television staff expected.

Foreign press coverage will include correspondents from Britain, France, the Soviet Union, Palestine and Australia.

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APPROXIMATELY 2,500 DELEGATES and alternates will attend the convention from all 48 states and Puerto Rico. In addition to nominating the party's standard-bearers for the election this year, the convention will adopt a name for the party, a program and a set of rules.

In view of the fact that so many of the state parties that have already been formed have adopted the name Progressive or Independent Progressive Party, it is considered likely that the convention will name the new party the Progressive Party. In New York, however, the American Labor Party, in existence for the past 12 years, will be the political arm of the new party.

Also to be chosen by the convention are party officers, whose selection will probably conclude the convention on Sunday.

★

HIGH SPOT of the historic weekend will occur Saturday night, when Wallace and Taylor will accept their nomination before a crowd of 33,000 at an evening meeting in Shibe Park. Seven trainloads of visitors are coming into Philadelphia for this rally, which will be far bigger than any attempt by either the Democrats of Republicans.

The two days prior to the opening of the convention proper on Friday will be devoted to hearings of the New Party's platform. At these hearings representatives of people's organizations from all sections of the nation will give their ideas publicly on what they believe should be written into the party platform, in sharp contrast to the weasel-worded platforms sweated out by professional double-talkers at the Democratic and Republican conventions.

The platform as finally adopted by the convention will be based on the testimony submitted in these two days of hearings.

Soaring H-C-L Cuts Standards

(Continued from Page 5)

and gas engine lawn mowers.

The same goes for soft goods. Retailers report that there will be no lowering of prices in the near future despite consumer resistance. Apparel and mens' wear manufacturing circles have announced higher or unchanged prices on their fall deliveries.

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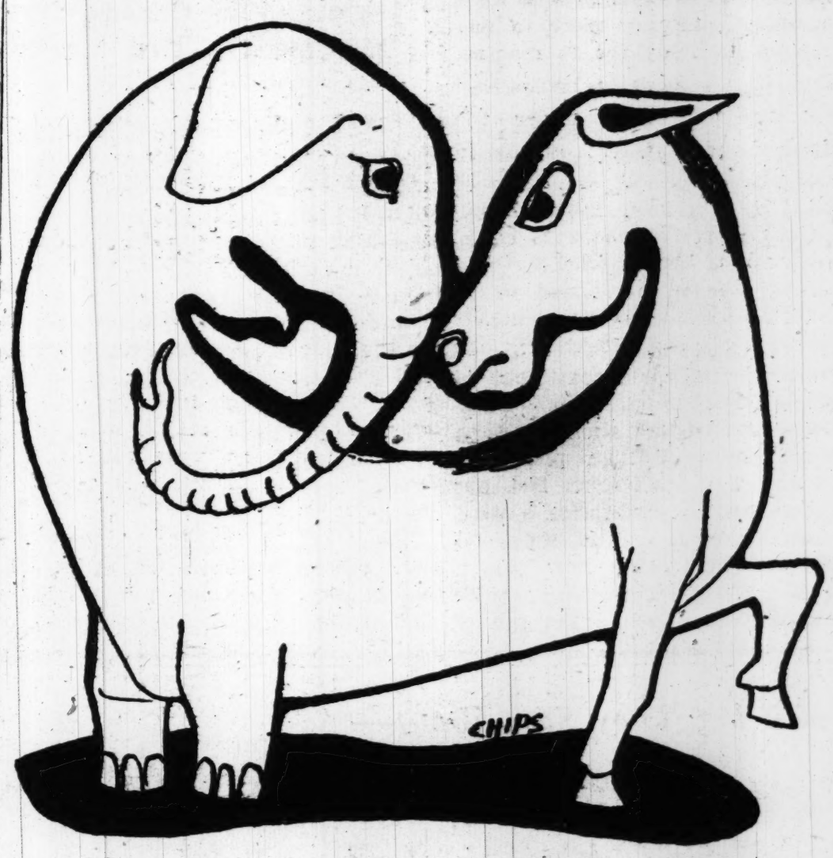
HOUSING PRICES in April reached a new peak—143 percent above the pre-war level. This new high was seven percent higher than the previous month. The average American home today costs $11,035 compared with the average price of $4,599 in 1939.

You can take the word of the experts. If things aren't tough enough for you, they are going to get tougher.

An economist of the National Industrial Conference Board, a major business research outfit, has said that, "Every dollar spent for armaments in the months ahead will push us steadily away from the possibility of absorbing the unparalleled inflation of World War II toward a new sequence of hyper-inflation."

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NEW YORK (UP).—Columbia University received a gift of $6,000,000 from a member of the class of 1922. However, it was in Chinese money and amounted to $25 in American currency.



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Tammany-O'D Fight Seen As Clash Over Spoils, Patronage

By Michael Singer

"Tammany Hall's a patriotic outfit
Tammany Hall's an old society
Fourth of July they always wave the flag, boys
But never will they wave it in unity
"Tammany Hall like Robin Hood professes
To take things from the rich to give the poor
But Tammany Hall gets just a bit confused sometimes
And takes from both to give to Tammany Hall."

* * *

This little ditty, sung with much off-key passion by City Hall reporters at a recent Inner Circle dinner, is a political truism very much to the point today. The struggle between the Tammany insurgents and Mayor O'Dwyer over designation of a Surrogate which last week culminated in the ouster of Frank Sampson as leader and the election of Borough President Hugo Rogers to replace him, is fundamentally a battle for power, a clash over spoils and patronage.

The Surrogate dispute was a logical sequence of bitter frustration felt by Tammany leaders because of the slim pickings they had in the city's patronage bag. During the LaGuardia regime they were starved out of jobs, forced to crawl back into their dark clubhouse holes and the old system of jobs-for-votes was demolished by the electorate. When Mayor O'Dwyer came into office he promised to continue the civil service code of LaGuardia and aware of the new political alertness which rolled up a tremendous American Labor Party vote for him as a coalition mayor, he held back from untying the patronage strings.

★

BUT THE WORMS were crawling out of the woodwork and City Hall became the old familiar nest of district leaders, ward-heelers and political opportunists so familiar during the old Walker days. The Tammany leaders were restless. They began to needle the mayor, to resist him and Sampson was finally imposed on them as Tammany Leader after strong resistance.

To appease the rebels O'Dwyer handed out thousands of jobs to district leaders for local patronage. The provisional rolls in the city services were padded heavily and the budget expense climbed to record proportions. (O'Dwyer doesn't mention this when he talks of the city's need for funds.)

BUT THE "DARK MEAT" on the political plate was still out of reach of the district job-grabbers. They wanted something BIG—like Surrogate. This court post with its unique opportunity for assigning lucrative legal cases on litigations involving estate, inheritance, deeds and wills was the dish the Tammany boys wanted.

O'Dwyer sought it for City Council President Vincent R. Impelliterri; the anti-O'Dwyer leaders insisted it go to General Sessions Judge Francis L. Valente.

In the showdown fight the Tammany insurgents overthrew O'Dwyer's stooge Sampson and named Rogers to head the machine—the sharpest reverse the mayor has yet suffered since coming into office.

Not alone the fight for Surrogate, but the desperate struggle for political survival forced most of the Democratic leaders to desert O'Dwyer and Sampson. The latter, with his City-Hall directed policy of resisting American Labor Party coalition on specific candidates, threatened to down a host of Democratic Assemblymen, Senators and Congressmen.

Panicked by the sweeping Third Party wave rolling over the city, demanding that the axiom of self-preservation be the key theme of their political policy in November, disgusted with O'Dwyer's double-talk and inconsistencies, the Tammany Democrats gambled against the mayor—and won.

ROGERS has mayoralty ambitions. He was elected with ALP support. The big wheel in the Rogers election was Carmine G. DeSapio, elections commissioner and leader of the strong Democratic 1st A. D. DeSapio, too, is eager for a new electoral alliance with the Labor Party, as are the East Side and the Harlem leaders. All of the latter except C. Mott Shavers of the 14th A.D. backed Rogers and it is not unlikely that Shavers will be one of the first Tammany leaders to be ousted.

The Tammany machine can be counted on to push Rogers for mayoralty and begin maneuvers to win the ALP-Third Party support. O'Dwyer, who has been mouthing pro-Labor Party phrases while undermining the United Public Workers and attacking progressive CIO leaders here, is anxious to get the nomination for Governor. Without the Third Party vote he is dubious of election.

We can expect, therefore, to see some rapproachment, between the Rogers forces and City Hall in the very near future. The politicians forget, however, that the Third Party strength in New York is an independent strength, a political party that has come of age.

The Tammany Hall revolt and the present rift between the leaders and the mayor is another indication that the Democratic Party locally, as well as nationally, is bereft of principle, is aware of its waning influence, is fundamentally aligned with the Republican Party and is drifting into political oblivion.

The maneuvers in City Hall should give renewed confidence to the pro-Wallace forces. The people are beginning to break through the rotten deadwood of political decay and the old clubhouse walls are crumbling.



DEMAND COMPANY BARGAIN—In the third month of their strike, 400 workers at Fairchild Co. in New York, members of the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers (CIO), get moral support from brother unionists at Sperry Co.

Chinese Communist Members Now Exceed Three Million Mark

NORTH SHENSI (NCNA). — In the course of its 27 years existence, the Chinese Communist Party has grown from a group of a few dozen to a mass Party of over three million, states a directive by the Information Department of the Central Committee of the Party to local Party organizations on the occasion of the Party's 27th anniversary on July 1.

The Chinese Communist Party has gained the support of the broad mass of the people, says the statement, and is consolidating the anti-Chiang Kai-shek National United Front to win victory for the democratic revolution throughout the country. The 27 years of the Party's history, which includes the 1925-1927 revolution, the 10 year's civil war, the anti-Japanese war and the present People's Liberation War, shows that the new democratic revolution—a revolution led by the working class, of the broad mass of the people against imperialism, feudalism and bureaucratic capitalism—which is advocated and led by the Chinese Communist Party, is a wholly correct development.

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 18, 1948

Should Labor Waste Votes?

WELL, the two old party conventions are over. Labor can look them over in cold blood.

What can Labor—that is to say the 15 million members of the AFL and CIO and the millions of other unorganized workers and salaried employees—expect from these two old parties? Nothing.

Well, not exactly nothing. If it were just nothing it wouldn't be so bad perhaps. But, a victory for either the Democrats or the GOP—it makes no difference which—will spell higher prices, sabotage of housing, war preparations, to be paid for by lower wages and collapsing living standards. The Big Money parties have picked Four Horsemen of inflation, reaction and war—Dewey, Truman, Warren and Barkley.

As for the Negro people—the 15 million Americans who are deprived of all Constitutional rights by the "white supremacy" terrorists—they have seen both the old party conventions Jimcrow delegates and ignore their struggles with contempt and empty promises.

* * *

WHERE will the 15 million trade union members go in the November elections?

The AFL and CIO officialdom, headed by Green, Murray, Reuther, Rieve, etc., fought the Third Party movement which is placing Henry Wallace in the field. They sneered that the Wallace movement would "get nowhere." They argued that "Truman is better than any GOP candidate." They said that "Labor must help reform the Democratic Party from within." Where are their arguments now?

The AFL and CIO leaders know that Truman is a dead duck so far as the rank and file are concerned. These leaders tried to get Eisenhower to cover their shame for them. They dropped all principles just in order to grab votes. But Eisenhower said "No" because the Big Money crowd behind him is saving him for later, when they may need him to defeat Wallace and stampede America into war.

* * *

NOW the AFL and CIO leaders have nothing to offer their membership except the defeatist advice **"We'll sit this one out."** That's what CIO-PAC leader Jack Kroll said. This would leave Labor meekly waiting for the next President and Congress to slash wages, send prices still higher, curb civil liberty, etc.

Labor played no part in the Democratic Party Convention. It was spurned by the Democratic Party leadership. A feeble effort was made to win Labor's votes by the paragraph allegedly calling for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law. But what does this paragraph say? It calls for repeal of the present Taft-Hartley Law only in order to call for the passage of **a new and "revised" Taft-Hartley Law!**

The Democrats urge a new Taft-Hartley Law "which would establish a just body of rules to assure free and collective bargaining . . . and to enable unions to keep their membership free from communistic influences." Notice that the Democrats do not demand a return to the Wagner Act; they join the GOP in demanding new curbs on all the unions. These curbs are vaguely worded; but they are the same as the present notorious law, in effect, as the reader can see from the above quotation. The hypocrisy of the performance is seen in the fact that most of the Democrats who voted for the "repeal" of the T-H Law in the Convention **voted for it in Congress.**

In short, the trade union movement now faces the inescapable fact that a vote for the old parties is a waste. They have nothing to offer except more profiteering, worse conditions, lower wages, and shackles for Labor. The top AFL and CIO leadership is committed to stay within the Wall Street political machinery. **The membership has no such commitments.**

The AFL and CIO membership and locals now have the obligation to face the facts, and to move into the Third Party and the Wallace fight.



Face to Face

An Attempt to Intimidate The Fight Against Police Brutality

By Benjamin J. Davis
(Member, New York City Council)

THE Rev. Thomas S. Harten, Negro leader in Brooklyn, has been recently charged with "rape," and Mrs. Sara Pelham Speaks, Harlem Negro attorney, has been disbarred on the ground of "malpractice in handling clients' cases."

There's much more to these two events than appears on the surface.



It is well-known that neither the Communist Party, nor the Daily Worker, nor the Negro people or their labor-progressive supporters condone crime by anyone. In fact, the Communist Party leads the fight against the biggest crime of all—capitalist exploitation and oppression which give rise to fascism, war, suffering and enslavement of peoples.

YET, the charges against Rev. Harten and Atty. Speaks have the stench of frame-up about them. The Negro people and all their supporters should view them with the gravest suspicions and doubts.

One can see in the case of Atty. Speaks an attempt to discredit all Negro members of the legal profession. Since Atty. Speaks is a Republican and the Democrats rule the roost in New York City, there is the faint odor of political persecution, the same kind of persecution that the Dewey Republican machine upstate imposes upon Democrats.

If all Negro members of the legal profession in New York were guilty of mal-practice — which would, of course, be a slander against them — they would not have committed half the robbery of Negro clients as white lawyers. Yet I know of no white lawyers who have been disbarred on charges of mal-practice against Negro clients, who constitute the main victims of legal mal-practices. The case against Atty. Speaks suggests one of the principal characteristics of American imperialism where Negroes are concerned—hypocrisy.

REV. HARTEN, is one of the best known and most respected Negro leaders, and deservedly so. He has been associated in Brooklyn with many of the bitterest struggles of Negroes, associating himself fully with the labor and progressive movement against the forces of reaction. His church has always been open to those who have been concerned not only with the spiritual welfare of his congregation, but with their political, social and economic welfare. He has rejected the reactionary red-baiters, and has worked for the unity of the Negro people within themselves, and with labor and white progressives. Under violent threats and intimidation from both major parties, he fought for the election of the late Councilman Peter V. Cacchione, symbol of Negro-white unity and progress in Brooklyn. Rev. Harten has made distinguished contributions to the Negro people of Brooklyn and to the cause of labor and democracy.

Why then have Atty. Speaks and Rev. Harten been singled out for public opprobrium at this moment? The answer seems sharp and clear.

Both have spoken out and fought against the rampant police brutality against Negro citizens and against the rottenness and corruption which has often been revealed in the police department. A high point of their fight on this question took place just a few days before they were smeared with these charges. The police department is well-versed in the art of frame-ups.

ONE of the biggest crimes in all New York is the absolutely disgraceful police violence in New York against innocent citizens — not alone Negroes, the worst victims, but also against Porto Ricans and striking white workers. More than 50 cases of such Nazi-like brutality against Negroes—including wanton killings — have taken place in New York in the last two years. Commissioner Wallander hasn't prosecuted a single case and this has only encouraged such violence. More than 30 cases have been brought to his attention from my office alone. The only reply from the Commissioner has been whitewash and more whitewash, until the situation on this issue in New York is worst than it is in many polltax, white supremacy cities in the deep South.

Mayor O'Dwyer is involved at this moment in a demagogic brawl with Tammany Hall, but he's displayed no interest whatsoever in lynch brutality against Negro citizens on the streets of New York. The Mayor long ago should have removed Wallander—and considering all the political and economic crimes the Mayor has committed against the workers of the city, he himself needs to be replaced.

FOR fighting this stinking situation, the reactionaries of the city are attempting to discredit and crucify Rev. Harten, Attorney Speaks and all others who dare to speak out. But this attempt at intimidation will fail. In fact, unable to answer the demands of the people against police brutality, the police department and its reactionary backers are trying to use Nazi-like threats to silence the people's resistance.

But neither the Negro people, nor their labor and progressive allies, will be diverted nor intimidated. The anti-Negro Police Commissioner and the reactionary politicians are piling up their crimes against the people, are condemning themselves and their two-party system.

If ever the supporters of clean government needed the Wallace-ALP coalition in New York, it is now.

P.S.—Flash! Charges against Rev. Harten have been dropped, proving that they were a monstrous mental frame-up.

World of Labor

More Millions Will Turn to New Party

By George Morris

IT WAS on January 8 this year that Philip Murray wired all CIO affiliates a warning against making any "pledges or commitments which promise support to any party or any candidate." He cautioned that any endorsements would be in violation of the CIO's convention resolution in which he saw only "full and unstinted support of CIO-PAC."



That was the opening shot of what soon developed into a full-blown split in CIO ranks. On the one hand were those who fought for the right to advocate a third party. On the other were those who went all-out against a third party on the ground, as the resolution of the CIO's executive board said, that **"it would serve only to split** and divide the forces of progress."

Six months passed. Both parties held their conventions. Even the most ardent opponents of the third party can hardly show a "lesser evil" margin between the two tickets. It's Tweedledee and Tweedledum with a vengeance. Labor and its leaders were never so snubbed. The so-called 'liberals" in the two old parties fared no better.

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WHAT really happened is this: the so-called progressive forces that chose to work in the old parties are scattered, discouraged, divided, bankrupt and awful silly-looking. **The progressive forces that saw the light last January and went with the new party, became the major organized center of progressive unity and resistance to reaction.** They are going ahead and building the new party which even some tail-end liberals now admit is neded.

What would have happened if a dozen CIO internationals and other pro-Third Party forces had listened to Murray's advice and stuck to that so-called "CIO-PAC policy?" **Labor would have had no home to go to.** The two old parties would have been even more arrogant in their attitude to labor. There would have been nothing more than one of those old-time contests between the leaders to corral votes of unionists for one or the other of Wall Street's candidates. Millions wouldn't even vote.

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MILLIONS of workers have a new home now because of the foresight and initiative of those progressives in the labor movement who refused to be swayed or frightened by the Murrays and Greens. They went ahead to collect a half million signatures in California to put Wallace on the ballot. They did the same in many other states and built thousands of shop committees and community clubs in towns and neighborhoods.

The new party is being built from the bottom. It didn't seek the consent of the top labor skates. Naturally, it won't be influenced by their shouting, or in the belated promises by Reuther and his kind to favor a new party in 1949.

What'll Murray do now? His PAC director, Jack Kroll, suggested the CIO may "sit out" this campaign and just concentrate on congressional seats. I don't think Kroll is telling the whole story. The CIO's top brass will not sit it out. Their plans call for an all out campaign against the Third Party. The political disaster they suffered has greatly inflamed their anti-Third Party fury. **They see still greater disaster to themselves in the labor movement if Wallace draws a big vote.** They have now completely lost sight of the situation as it affects the rank and file unionist. So it is a safe bet that if the Krolls and Murrays have their way, most of the CIO's money and effort will be directed against Wallace and towards defeat of Wallace-endorsed candidates. Their professed interest in the election of pro-labor congressmen will be forgotten.

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THAT, of course, is how the top office-holders in the CIO are thinking. But the basic core of the CIO's membership even in the rightwing unions, is progressive. **A great number who had illusions that there really was something to Murray's "CIO-PAC policy," were waiting to see what it is like. Now that the policy is revealed as a neat scheme for dispersing and confusing labor's political influence, a new parade towards the third party will get under way.**

Pro-Third Party forces would be wise to bear in mind that a great number of unionists including lower and middle-strata leaders, are re-examining the political picture. This is the time to address a new appeal to them.

The new party, holding its convention next weekend, will undoubtedly address such an appeal to the country. But no time should be lost in driving home the recent lessons in the shops and communities. Events in the past six months have simplified much for the still hesitant unionists. They will be more receptive to a new approach.



—Gabriel, in the (London) Daily Worker

Middle East Oil Has Place in U.S. War Plan

Periodically the American Press is convulsed with scare headlines that American oil resources are becoming exhausted or, at any rate, inadequate to meet the civilian and military needs of the country.

In 1917, the experts informed an anxious American public that American oil was finished—only a few pools were left. Every few years the alarm has been repeated in spite of the fact that, between each scare, gigantic new resources have been opened up and production mounted steadily.

Significantly, however, each scare has been the occasion for renewed and more intense efforts on the part of the American Oil Trusts to muscle in on the business of world oil production outside the Americas, and to increase the strength of the American monopolies at the expense of their British, Dutch and French rivals.

After the Second World War, the oil comedy was re-enacted. Experts, supported by the weighty utterances of the State Department, discovered again that American oil was drying up—simultaneously American Oil Companies were putting through deals which gave them virtual control over British oil interests in the Middle East, and were contracting for important developments of their activities in Saudi Arabia, Persia, and the Middle East generally.

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AMERICAN OIL INTERESTS are giving widest publicity to a statement by Secretary of Defense, James Forrestal, that in a future war American civilian and military oil requirements would exceed American production by two million barrels daily.

Inevitably, discussion on how to meet this deficit has turned to the Middle East, and American public opinion is being "educated" to accept the State Department's increased commitments in that direction.

Nevertheless, the same oil interests are not neglecting the possibilities of meeting the alleged two-million-barrel deficit by increased domestic production. Apart from the development of important oil fields in Alaska, vast sums have been invested by Standard Oil of New Jersey for the development of synthetic oil. The Company, which with its affiliates accounts for 14 per cent of world oil production, spent eighteen and a quarter million dollars in 1947, more than ever before in its history, on development and research into the synthesis of oil from natural gas, coal and oil shale.

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STANDARD OIL is responsible for the multi-million synthetic oil plant now under construction at Hugoton, Kansas, whilst eight companies are jointly interested in another installtaion of the same type at the Gulf Coast city of Brownsville, Texas.

Oil development in the Middle East is seen by these oil magnates as of importance primarily as part of the Marshall Plan. America will not place its own eggs in the oil basket of the Middle East, an area which the strategists regard as peculiarly vulnerable in the event of war. But, since an important part of Marshall Aid will be the supply of oil to European countries from sources controlled by American Trusts, it is planned to send the Middle East oil to Europe. This will relieve the European demand on the "scarce" American oil, without freeing the European countries from dependence on the American Oil Trusts.

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AT THE SAME TIME, in the event of a war in which the Middle East oil fields became unavailable to America and her allies, it would by the European allies not America, whose supply would be cut off. According to Mr. Forrestal, American military and naval forces would be advised to conserve, as far as possible American oil supplies by drawing on Middle East oil in peacetime whilst those sources remained secure.

In order to facilitate the maximum exploitation of Middle East oil whilst "the going is good," the Jersey Company is negotiating for part interest in oil pipelines to get more oil to Europe. One will be the 30-31 inch line from Saudi Arabia to the Mediterranean, with a capacity of 330,000 barrels a day; the other, a 34-36 inch line, from Iraniand and Kuwait fields, providing 535,999 barrels a day.

TO TIE UP SHIPPING ON FRANCE-AFRICA RUN

PARIS (ALN).—The French Seamen's Union at Marseilles has voted to tie up all shipping between France and North Africa in support of the French General Confederation demand for a 20 percent wage increase for all French labor. Seamen in other ports, who have been delaying ship sailings to many points for 24 hours in support of the same demand, were asked to cooperate with the Marseilles local in temporarily stopping sea communications with North Africa.

As We See It

Large-Scale Production, Or Monopoly—A Vital Difference

By Milton Howard

DO YOU mean to say that you attack big business because you want to go back to the small-scale business of fifty and sixty years ago? a friendly critic writes.

Are you willing to argue that small-scale groceries, for example, are superior to such big outfits as the A&P, Safeway and such big grocery chains? he added, as a sort of extra stinger in his argument.

This is a common mistake made by certain critics of the Communist Party's advocacy of socialism in the United States as the long-range goal of its struggle for peace and social progress right now.



This error, of course, is carefully nourished by the horde of Big Business propagandists, professors, economists and newspaper writers. They solemnly point to the fact that Henry Ford "created" the present vast auto industry as one of their big arguments proving the "right" of any other American to go out and do likewise if he doesn't like being gypped by big corporations. Where would America be today, they ask us, without the immortal services of those bankers and industrialists who "risked their capital" to build up our mighty industries of today, the big chain stores, etc.?

This argument is a phony along with the rest of their arguments against socialism in America, the goal of the Communist movement. Their argument turns the real course of American history upside down. It was not the noble-minded Robber Barons (Vanderbilts, Morgans, Rockefellers) of the post-Civil War era who created the miracles of American industry; it was the inevitable rise of giant industry which gave the Robber Barons their chance to seize most of the benefits of large-scale production for themselves. It was not Henry Ford who created the huge auto industry of today; it was the rise of the auto industry which gave Henry Ford and after him the Morgan-duPont bankers of General Motors, their chance to seize control of one of America's most vital industries. The same could be said of the railroad system of the United States, of the huge electric light and power industry, etc. It was the entire nation's development and genius which made them.

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IT IS NOT ONE MAN who ever "creates" an industry or a railroad. Naturally, the individual genius of this or that engineer, chemist or scientist can speed the rise of a modern industrial development. But no modern industry is possible without the social labor, the collective, cooperative labor of thousands, even millions of men working together.

The Marxist-Leninist science of socialism revealed that production under capitalism is **social,** even if the individual is not conscious of it, that it brings together hundreds of different trades into the production of a single commodity. Every machine, every factory, mine, etc., is the result of the combined labor of millions who dug the coal, made the steel, sewed the clothes of the workers, harvested the wheat of their bread, and in other ways contributed to the final product. This can be said of every important industry or article of commerce today. They are the product of **social labor.** Today this social labor is unplanned, anarchistic. Socialism will make it enormously more productive by planning.

The peculiarity of the situation is that capitalism appears to be only a competitive system; the social inter-connections of all our production are hidden. What we have is a system of **social production** which is **privately owned** and whose products are **privately appropriated** as "private property."

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FAR FROM opposing the social production of capitalism—the giant chains, the vast industrial concentration into mighty industrial networks, etc.—the Communists hail this development as making possible and necessary the transformation of our social system from private ownership to Socialist, collective ownership of industry.

Where did our present-day large-scale industries come from? They arose out of the inner development of industry itself, out of technological and scientific advance. They arose out of the enormous productivity of social labor which, by combining many skills and increasing the division of labor, gives rise to miracles of industrial growth. It is industry as a social activity which develops modern production, not banker-industrialists. The banker-industrialists claim the credit—and the profits—of a social process which takes place because of science and labor.

Monopoly, Lenin taught us wisely, is the **"eve of socialism."** Monopoly prepares the way, not for a stupid return to small-scale production, but for the great social advance which will make the monopolies the property of all.

COMING NEXT WEEK—'He Could Have Been a Chimp,' a short story by Ted Porter



Picket War Pix: Picketers protest showing of the Iron Curtain Monday night at the Elsemere Theatre, 176 St. and Southern Blvd., the Bronx. Leaflets passed out warned passengers: "The Iron Curtain Breeds War!" They told the public to stay away from "propaganda for war disguised as entertainment." The picketline was sponsored by the New York Committee Against War Propaganda, 114 E. 32 St.

Speed War Machine--Would Bring Fascism

By Mel Fiske

WASHINGTON.—How far have the warmakers advanced in their plans to mobilize America for war? Since President Truman unfolded his cold war doctrine, Wall Street's errand boys in the government have carefully and quietly shaped the nation's resources—both men and machines—to Wall Street's brazen plans for World War III.

These mobilization plans, above all, blueprint American fascism. They indicate the formation of a Gestapo in every American city and town. They've geared every major industry to the war machine—and some of the gears are now grinding.

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GUIDING the internal war machine is the President's National Security Council composed of members of the cabinet and two civilians, former Rear Admiral Sidney W. Souers and Arthur M. Hill, chairman of the National Security Resources Board.

Souers, ex-director of the Central Intelligence Agency, is chairman of the key council. He confers regularly with the President, Secretary of State Marshall, Secretary of Defense Forrestal, and Army, Navy and Air Force secretaries.

Hill, as NSDB chairman, is tying the U. S. industrial machine to the armed forces. Both Hill and Souers are well-trained big business executives with long histories as bankers and insurance company directors. Souers has a particular advantage. He's one of President Truman's Missouri cronies.

In addition, Thomas W. Hargrave, former president of Eastman-Kodak Co., the second-largest chemical corporation in the country, is chairman of the key Munitions Board.

These men have created America's M-Day plans. Hill has 20 mobilization planning divisions working. They've divided the work of coordinating military, industrial and civilian activites for war.

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INDUSTRIALLY, the board now has 423 plants, worth $7 billion, at the direct disposal of the armed services. The armed servicees actually control and operate 151 of these. The other 272 could be converted to war production within 120 days.

The Munitions Board is, at the same time canvassing 25,000 of America's largest plants to determine their capacity to produce for war. It's biggest job, so far, however, has been to stockpile $660,000,000 worth of strategic war materials. Another appropriation of $525,000,000 will bring that stockpile to $1,185,000,000 by 1949.

The plants controlled by the armed forces have been turning out limited quantities of new war weapons. Among the newly developed weapons are a 105mm recoilless rifle, a 4.5 inch, 24-tube rocket launcher which fires 24 rockets simultaneously, a pinless hand grenade shaped and thrown like a baseball.

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THE WEAPONS are all tested in the field but are not being produced in mass because research advances have already made them practically obsolete.

Super-secrecy surrounds the Army's research in atomic rocket and bacteriological warfare. Though advances have undoubtedly been made, it is unlikely that the Army will announce those discoveries for a long time.

Bacteriological warfare studies are being conducted at Camp Detrick, Md., a few miles from Washington. The studies include both the use of and defense against deadly germs.

The Armed Services Special Weapons project established at tightly guarded Sandia Base, New Mexico, is developing atomic weapons and guided missles, perhaps even combining the two.

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HERE'S HOW FAR preparations for war in the Armed Services have advanced:

Though the Army's Ordnance Department has $9.4 billion worth of war materials stored away in underground or above-ground arsenals, Congress recently increased the ordnance appropriation to insure the manufacturer of new weapons and buy up more small-arms ammunition.

The Navy, in the meantime, has close to 2,000 ships in mothballs. It now operates 763 ships, 277 of them combat vessels. Extensive rebuilding of the largest carriers is now underway so that larger and heavier aircraft can be utilized on the floating airfields.

In four years, the Navy will have the largest ship ever built—a 1,030 foot long and 236 foot wide carrier. The latest-type submarines are also being built, and present submarines are being refitted for long distance underwater sorties.

The Air Forces are being provided with 2,201 new planes mostly giant B-50 long range bombers that dwarf the B-29, new jet fighters and troop carriers. The Air Forces now has 5,500 planes actually operating, 7,500 more stored away, and a reserve force, the Air National Guard, has 2,000 combat aircraft at its disposal.

A five-year plan to build the Air Force to 12,500 modern planes was begun a year ago. The plan sets 7,000 planes aside for the regular Air Force, 3,212 for the Air National Guard, and 2,360 for the Air Reserve.

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FOR ALL THIS, Congress put up more than $15 billion in 1948, and about $10 billion in 1947. This does not include the $7 billion appropriated toward the Marshall plan and other relief and rearmament funds for China, Greece and Turkey.

Congress also was worked into the National Security Council's master plan by adopting the draft over the protests of millions of Americans.

But the greatest part of the National Security Council's mobilization plans deal with the bulk of American people. Aside from organizing men to operate war machines, the security board is prepared to install the greatest Gestapo system this country has seen.

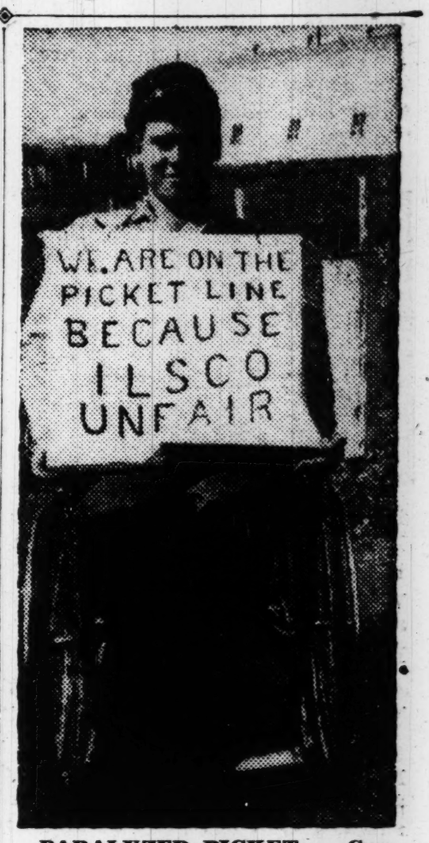
The Federal Bureau of Investigation is to be the nucleus of this Gestapo. Police organizations in every city and state have already been lined up as an adjunct. The National Guard, with its more than 300,000 members, would back up the police systems.

The FBI, with the help of the security council, organized a council of top police officials and industrial leaders to oversee the M-Day Gestapo system.

★

AT THE SAME TIME, Dr. Vannever Bush, chairman of the Research and Development board,

Continued on Page 11)



PARALYZED PICKET — Confined to wheelchair, Bobby Moran joins fellow members of Local 17, United Auto Workers (CIO), picketing Ilsco Copper Tube & Products Co. in Cincinnati.

House Probers Admit Aim To Smash Store Unions

By Robert Friedman

"I happen to know because that's my home town," boasted Rep. Charles J. Kersten, Milwaukee Republican, at one of the House Labor subcommittee hearings in New York last week. And what was it he knew? That the House Committee should get the credit for the ouster of "Communist leaders" of the Allis-Chalmers workers last year.

Milwaukee is Kersten's home town all right. Just ask the Bundists there, who, with fascist Gerald L. K. Smith, supported his election. What Kersten didn't say about the House Labor Committee and the Allis-Chalmers workers was that the congressional hatchetmen helped break the A-C strike.

But Kersten said enough to give away the purpose of the present smear probe into CIO retail and warehouse locals in New York City. Not the hypocritically stated desire to "keep Communists above ground" was the committee's aim, but the illegal, forcible removal of the militant leaders of progressive unions.

★

ANY ILLUSIONS hugged by Kersten and his brothers in congressional crime that New York workers would take the assault on their unions lying down were speedily dispelled last week. When Kersten, Rep. Fred Hartley (R-NJ), Carroll Kearns (R-Pa) and John S. Wood (D-Ga) entered and left the Federal Building at Foley Square, hundreds upon hundreds of irate members of the unions under attack were marching and shouting their challenge: "Hartley and Wall Street can't bust our unions."

The loyalty of these workers to their unions—and to their nine leaders whom the sub-committee voted to cite for contempt—is based on the union's accomplishments And these, in turn, are the reason for the Taft-Hartley war against them.

Call the roll. Local 65, the Warehouse Local. Local 830, which organizes retail credit employes; Locals 18, 2, 3, 5 and 1250, which represent Macy's, Gimbel's, Bloomingdale's, Stern's and Oppenheim Collins department store workers.

These were the unions "probed" by the Hartley Committee. These are the unions, which, under militant, left wing leadership from the outset, have in the last 10 years worked wonders in raising wages from $10 and $12 a week levels and in lowering hours from 60 and 80 a week.

★

NOW THE BIG GUNS of the department store and wholesale industries have visions of using the current red scare and anti-labor drive to bring back the pre-union scale of $12 a week. Employer spokesmen like Louis Broido, $80,000-a-year Gimbel executive, admitted to the Hartley Committee in Washington that the bosses by themselves could neither birbe nor lick the Department Store locals. So they asked for congressional help.

Armed with the fantastic Broido testimony about "little men with red beards" controlling the unions direct from Moscow, and equipped with the Gestapo technique borrowed from the Un-American Committee, a House Labor sub-committee arrived in New York on July 8.

The committee did right by the wealthy department stores. It refused to listen to testimony about sub-standard conditions in the industry or the healthy rank and file democracy in the retail unions. It smeared. It insulted. It ordered union leaders shoved around and ejected. It demanded information about the union officials' personal political views and affiliations.

When, despite all the efforts of the House smear artists, an Arthur Osman of Local 65, a William Michelson of Local 2 or a Nicholas Carnes of Local 1250 hammered across some telling facts about industry conditions, the record of their union, and the purpose of the probe, the Hartleyites could only react by asking still another question: "Are you now or have you ever been a member of the Citizens Committee to Rebuild the ALP? or the American Youth Congress? the Communist Party? the International Labor Defense? etc., etc."

★

THE UNION LEADERS who insisted on their Constitutional right of secrecy of the ballot, who took their stand with the Hollywood Ten, refusing to be bludgeoned into answering red-baiting questions by the House snoopers, these were treated as anti-Nazis were treated by Hitler's Gestapo.

Rightwing leaders of the international union, the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Workers, who crawled before the Hartleyites, mouthed anti-Communist slanders and fervently pledged to obey the Taft-Hartley law, these were congratulated in the name of Wall Street for being "honest, American union leaders."

It was no accident that the hearings began just around the time when the unions attacked were to have begun negotiations with the employers on union security provisions.

It was no accident that the reactionary Democratic and Republican members of the committee used the hearings to attack labor's right to support the New Party and the Wallace candidacy.

★

OUT OF THESE HEARINGS, the Taft-Hartleyites hope to develop a wide attack on all fighting unions, to decimate their leadership, to company-unionize them by amending the law to permit firing of any "Communist" employe.

In New York, the retail unions are fighting back. Their opening gun was a huge, CIO-sponsored demonstration called for this last Thursday evening before Gimbel's department store.

Local 65 members are hitting back, too, with a vote currently being taken on strike action against the big Woolworth five-and-dime firm.

Carl W. Andren, business agent, Local 3; Nicholas Carnes, president, Local 1250; Esther Letz, warehouse director, Local 65; David Livingston, vice-president, Local 65; William Michelson, president, Local 2; Arthur Osman, president, Local 65; Jack Paley, secretary-treasurer, Local 65, and Nathan Solomon, president, Local 830 . . . these are the nine union leaders against whom contempt citations have been instituted.

All-Korea Alliance Fights U. S. Policies

SEOUL, Korea (Telepress).—A loose alliance of left-wing, centrist and right-wing parties and groups continues to oppose American plans for establishment of a "national government" in South Korea.

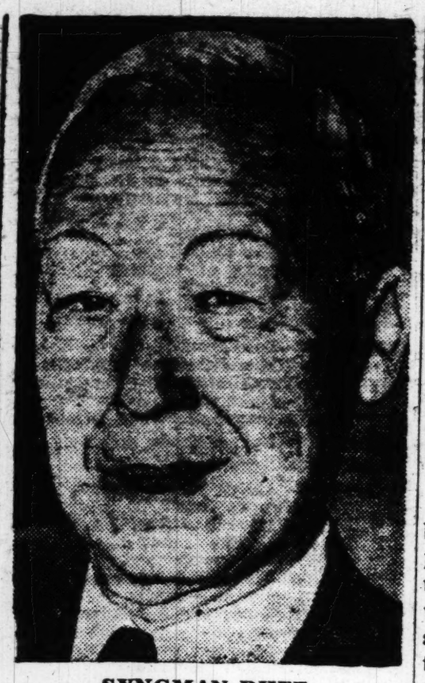
That political groups long known for their hostility to communism should now be working with Communists toward a common goal, is the measure of the American political failure in Korea—the price of extreme reaction in a society ripe for change.

Today the Americans have as allies only the bloc of ultra-rightist groups led by the 73-year-old reactionary Dr. Syngman Rhee, groups whose retention of political power depends increasingly on force and American subsidy.

Significantly, Rhee was described in the caption of a recent U. S. Army Signal Corps photo as "the only obstacle of importance against communism in the nation."

UNITY AGAINST RHEE and his American backers was achieved this spring at Pyongyang, capital of the Soviet zone of North Korea, where representatives of 56 North and South Korean parties and social organizations gathered to confer on the problem of Korean unification.

The fact that the Pyongyang Conference was attended not only by all left-wing and centrist parties, but also by two prominent South Korean right-wing leaders, Kim Koo and Kim Kiu-sic, gave the deliberations an unprecedently broad base. Kim Koo, president of the old Korean government-in-exile, was once identified with the extreme right. Kim Kiu-sic, an American-educated Christian who



SYNGMAN RHEE
Reaction's Chieftain

enjoys a high reputation for integrity, was until February the American-appointed chairman of the South Korean Interim Legislative Assembly.

The conference resulted in a unanimous agreement, announced May 1, to oppose the elections in South Korea (held May 10) and establishment of a separate government there, to support withdrawal from Korea of both Soviet and American troops (originally proposed by the U.S.S.R. last September) and to create a provisional government and hold nationwide elections following such withdrawal.

★

DESPITE INDUCEMENTS and threats, Kim Koo and Kim Kiu-sic abided by the agreement after their return south. During recent weeks, they and other leaders have held a succession of conferences with the aim of unifying right-wing and centrist opposition to Rhee.

Prospects are, therefore, that the South Korean opposition to Rhee and American policy will comprise two principal groups: a united left, now suppressed and underground, and a united right-wing-centrist group.

Since the group led by the two Kims enjoys little more political freedom than the Left, its activities probably will be confined to high-level intrigues and maneuvers in Seol and to efforts to publicise its views. About 20 out of the 200 recently elected members of the Rhee-controlled National Assembly are reported to support it.

Meanwhile, initial reports that 85 percent of the South Korea adult population voted in the U.S.-observed elections of May 10 are now known to have been exaggerated. Careful observers here estimate that about 70 percent actually voted. On the southernmost island of Cheju, opposition to the elections was so intense that new elections are necessary.



STRIKEBREAKING—CANADIAN STYLE: Three cops jump a member of the Canadian Seamen's Union picketing Great Lakes shipping companies which refuse to recognize the union. The Canadian government has been giving open support to the companies to break the strike.

Swedish Paper Voices Fear Over Impact of Marshall Plan

By Helen Norris

STOCKHOLM (Telepress).—Only a few days after the Swedish Riksdag decided—against the opposition of the Communists—to participate in the Marshall Plan, Afton Tidningen, organ of the Social Democratic Government, frankly revealed its uneasiness at American economic dictation.

"If Swedish foreign trade continues as at present, all our foreign valuta will be used up before the beginning of next year . . ." the paper stated in a front-page article. "According to the plan of the Trade Commission, Sweden must buy, during the next six months, 400 million kroner worth of goods from foreign countries above that we can sell them.

"Our whole reserves will be exhausted. To prevent such a development we must drastically reduce our consumption of Swedish produced wares. . . . This dilemma is sharpened by the American government and importers who accuse us of 'extortion' and threaten a buyer's boycott of Swedish goods.

"During the first quarter of 1947 American importers bought Swedish paper pulp for 68.97 dollars a ton. In the corresponding period in 1948 it cost 98.80 dollars to produce a ton. Bleached sulphite during 1947's first quarter cost 134.10 dollars—it now costs 196.12 dollars. Unbleached is still higher; 93.90-159.83 dollars for the respective periods. . . . Influential circles in Washington are indignant because 'German buyers are so badly handled in Sweden, and say that the Swedish policy in dealing with Germans is 'stupid, short-sighted and extortionate.'"

True Today

In an 1806 conspiracy trial, a witness defined a scab as "a shelter of lice."

War Machine Readies Fascism

(Continued from Page 10)

brought some of the nation's biggest newspaper publishers and press association officials together in another council.

This group is ostensibly a censorship board, operating to prevent information harmful to the State and Defense Department's interests from getting published. It could operate just as well as a propaganda board, coordinating the nation's newspapers and radio behind the master war drive.

Other permanent groups, created by the President and Congress, complete the vast war network. There's the Central Intelligence Agency which supplies all the other boards and councils with secret information collected by its agents all over the world.

The CIA, an outfit that operates in complete secrecy and with unlimited funds, can't even be examined by Congress. It, however, is the organization masterminding "Project X," the secret underground within new Eastern democracies and the Soviet Union. It also coordinates the intelligence services of other government departments, particularly State, Army and Navy.

★

THERE'S THE WAR COUNCIL, guided by Forrestall and composed of Army, Navy and Air Forces secretaries and their chiefs of staff. It determines the broad armed forces policies. The joint chiefs of staffs have another council to implement the broad policies.

It is this hard knot of Wall Street's hand picked executives and their Annapolis and West Point trained warriors who've conceived and developed this tightly-controlled mechanism to rule the United States and the world.

They have the specific blessing of Democratic and Republican standard bearers. They've got the vocal backing of the Soviet haters, and the haters of the people.

The war machine, moving slowly but steadily, is oiled, greased and ready to go into high speed. When—and if—it moves into high it will move into a fascism that far exceeds Hitler's.

First 8-Hour Law

First eight-hour law was adopted by Congress in 1868. It provided that in all federal government employment "eight hours shall constitute a day's work."

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Manhattan

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NEW YORK UNIVERSITY. Student Section is having another outstanding social. Entertainment by Fred Hellerman of People's Songs. Dancing, refreshments, and games. Saturday night, July 17, 8:30 p.m. at 269 W. 25th St., off 8th Avenue. Subs. 65c.

CONTEMPORARY WRITERS, Phillip Bonosky's short story workshop, open session featuring work of new writers. Contemporary Writers Studio, 37 E. 19 St. 9 p.m. Discussion, refreshments. Subs. 75c.

JOIN OUR Fun, members, friends; congenial atmosphere. Folk, social, cool studio Cultural Folk Dance Group, 128 E. 16 St. 8:30 p.m.

Bronx

BANG-UP! AFFAIR!! Big dance, Jackie Gibson of People's Songs, Hunts Point AYD, 1029 E. 163 St. 8:30 p.m.

SUNDAY

Manhattan

WHERE TO NOW? Labor and the Liberals in the 1948 elections. A discussion of the implications of the Republican and Democratic Conventions, their candidates and programs, for the Third Party movement. Bernard Burton, Labor Correspondent, Daily Worker. 3:45 p.m. 50c. Jefferson School, 16th St. and 6th Ave.

CELEBRATE—CALYPSO CLUB, 7th Ave. and 140th St. Sunday, July 18th, 4 'til 9 p.m. Cabaret entertainment, dancing. Brother Freeman's Birthday. Sub. $1.50 per place. Tickets available 57 West 125th St. SA 2-8807. United Harlem Tenants and Consumers Organization.

LECTURE DANCE under the stars, open roof terrace. Hotel Diplomat, 108 W. 43rd St. Zovello the Magician. "Art of Deception." Demonstration-amazing. Rain or shine. Adm. $1.25 plus tax. 8:30 p.m.

STUDIO PARTY, come all members, friends! Cool studio. Folk dancing, fun. Cultural Folk Dance Group, 128 E. 16th St. 8:30 p.m.

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Brooklyn

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BENJAMIN J. DAVIS
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RADIO PROGRAMS

SATURDAY

MORNING

11:30-WNBC—Smilin' Ed McConnell
WOR—Special Agent
WJZ—Don Gardiner
WCBS—Junior Miss
WNYC—P.A.L. Program
WQXR—UN Newsreel
11:45-WNYC—Chemistry Talk
WQXR—Along the Danube

AFTERNOON

12:00-WNBC—News, Rad Hall
WOR—High Adventure
WJZ—Freedom Gardener
WCBS—Theatre of Today
WNYC—Midday Symphony
12:15-WNBC—The Kuhns, Comments
12:30-WNBC—Coffee with Congress
WOR—News; The Answer Man
WJZ—The American Farmer
WCBS—Stars Over Hollywood
1:00-WNBC—Farm and Home Hour
WOR—Luncheon at Sardi's
WJZ—Maggi McNellis—Herb Sheldon
WCBS—Grand Central Station
WNYC—Music
WQXR—News; Midday Symphony
1:30-WNBC—Edward Tomlinson
WOR—To Be Announced
WJZ—Speaking of Songs
WCBS—County Fair
1:45-WNBC—Public Affairs
2:00-WNBC—Vincent Lopes Orchestra
WOR—Tex Beneke
WJZ—Studio Music
WCBS—Give and Take—Quiz
WNYC—Opera
WQXR—News; The Book Concert
2:30-WNBC—Salute To Veterans
WCBS—Country Journal
WJZ—Hitching Post
3:00-WNBC—Nature Sketches
WCBS—Report from Overseas
WQXR—News; Movie Music
3:15-WCBS—Adventures in Science
3:30-WCBS—Gregg McCritchic
WQXR—Music of Our Times
4:00-WNBC—Whitey Berquist
WCBS—Olympic Track and Field Meet
WQXR—News; Symphonic Matinee
4:30-WNBC—Mind Your Manners
5:00-WNBC—Sports
WCBS—Make Way For Youth
WOR—Take a Number—Quiz
WQXR—News; Music
5:15-WNBC—Lassie Show
5:30-WNBC—Dr. I. Q. Jr.
WOR—True or False—Quiz
WQXR—Cocktail Time
5:45-WJZ—Dorothy Fuldheim

EVENING

6:00-WNBC—Arlington Futurity Race
WJZ—News; Manhattan Close-Up
WCBS—Bob Hite
WNYC—Jazz Jubilee
WOR—Lyle Van
WQXR—News; Music to Remember
6:15-WNBC—Art of Living
WOR—Hy Gardner
WJZ—Profits of Prayer
WCBS—CBS Views the Press
6:30-WNBC—NBC Symphony
WOR—Fred Vandeventer
WQXR—Dinner Concert
6:45-WJZ—Jack Beall
WCBS—Larry LeSueur
WNYC—Weather, News
7:00-WOR—Guess Who
WJZ—5th Annual Donaldson Awards
WCBS—St. Louis Municipal Opera
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WQXR—News; Music
7:30-WNBC—Curtain Time
WOR—Grandstand Managers
WJZ—Famous Jury Trials
WCBS—Saturday Serenade
WQXR—Opera Excerpts
7:45-WOR—Answer Man
WCBS—Hoagy Carmichael
8:00-WNBC—George Olsen
WOR—Twenty Questions
WQXR—News, Symphony Hall
WJZ—To Be Announced
WCBS—Sing It Again
WNYC—Great Masters Music
8:30-WNBC—Dick Jergens
WOR—Stop Me If You've Heard This One
WJZ—The Amazing Mr. Malone
WQXR—New York Times News
9:00-WNBC—Hit Parade
WOR—Three for the Money
WJZ—Gangbusters
WCBS—Morey Amsterdam Show
WNYC—Gilbert-Sullivan Music
WQXR—News; Music
9:30-WNBC—Can You Top This
WJZ—What's My Name
WCBS—It Pays to Be Ignorant
9:45-WNYC—Top Talk
10:00-WNBC—Radio City Playhouse
WOR—Theatre of the Air
WJZ—Professor Quiz
WCBS—Saturday Serenade
WQXR—News; Record Album
10:30-WNBC—Grand Ole Opry
WJZ—Hayloft Hoedown
WQXR—Just Music
11:00-WOR—News—Music
WJZ—News; Music
WMCA—News; Mr. and Mrs. Music
WHN—America Back to God

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RADIO HIGHLIGHTS
(Saturday, July 17)

6:15 P.M.—CBS Views the Press. WCBS.

6:30 P.M.—N B C Symphony Orchestra. WNBC.

7:00 P.M.—St. Louis Municipal Opera. WCBS.

8:00 P.M.—Twenty Questions. WOR.

8:30 P.M.—City Amateur Symphony. WNYC.

9:00 P.M.—Morey Amsterdam show. WCBS.

10:00 P.M.—Theatre of the Air. WOR

RADIO HIGHLIGHTS
(Sunday, July 18)

12:00 M.—Invitation to Learning. WCBS.

12:30 PM.—People's Platform. WCBS.

1:15 PM.—Wm. S. Gailmor. WHN.

1:30 PM.—Tell It Again. WCBS.

2:00 PM.—Brooklyn Museum Concert. WNYC.

2:45 PM.—Elmo Roper. WCBS.

3:00 PM.—CBS Symphony Orchestra. WCBS.

5:00 PM.—Author Meets the Critic. WNBS.

6:00 PM.—Oscar Brand—Song Festival. WNYC.

8:00 PM.—Robert Shaw Chorale. WNBC.

11:30 PM. — Chicago Roundtable. WNBC.

SUNDAY

MORNING

11:30-WNBC—News; Charles McCarthy
WJZ—Hour of Faith
WCBS—Salt Lake City Tabernacle Choir and Organ
WHN—Calvary Baptist Church
WNEW—News; Bing Crosby Records
WLIB—Treasure Island

AFTERNOON

12:00-WNBC—Jinx and Tex
WOR—The Show Shop
WJZ—George Carson Putnam
WCBS—Invitation to Learning
WMCA—News; Recorded Music
WNYC—Midday Symphony
WINS—Recorded Music
WLIB—News; Sunday Salon
WQXR—New York Times News
12:05-WQXR—Symphonic Varieties
12:15-WJZ—Foreign Reporters
WNEW—Vaudeville Isn't Dead
WHN—Bing Crosby Records
12:30-WNBC—Eternal Light
WOR—News—Melvin Elliott
WCBS—People's Platform
WJZ—Piano Playhouse
WMCA—News Bulletins
WINS—Recorded Music
WHN—Hour of Champions
WNEW—News; Recorded Music
WQXR—Orchestra Melodies
12:45-WOR—Milton Rettenberg, Piano
WMCA—Jerry Baker
WQXR—Young People's Concert
1:00-WNBC—America United
WOR—News
WJZ—Sam Pettengill
WCBS—Philadelphia Report
WMCA—Let's Talk Music
WNYC—Music for the connoisseur
WHN—Yiddish Swing
WNEW—New Voices
WLIB—News of New York
WQXR—New York Times News
1:05-WQXR—Midday Symphony
1:15-WOR—Your Hymnal
WHN—William S. Gailmor
WJZ—Edward Weeks, Comment
WLIB—Estelle Sternberger
1:30-WNBC—Nelson Olmstead & Co.
WOR—Contemporary Music
WJZ—National Vespers
WMCA—J. Raymond Walsh, Forum
WCBS—Tell It Again
WHN—Recorded Music
WNEW—News; Recorded Music
WLIB—Melody Playhouse
2:00-WNBC—First Piano Quartet
WOR—The Five Mysteries
WJZ—Week Around the World
WCBS—Return Engagement
WNYC—Brooklyn Museum Concert
WNEW—Perfect Program
WINS—Detroit vs Yankees
WLIB—Gypsy Music
WQXR—News
2:05-WQXR—Footlight Echoes
2:15-WLIB—Harriet Johnson, Interviews
2:30-WNBC—Robert Merrill
WOR—Harry Hennessy
WJZ—Mr President
WCBS—Joseph C. Harsch
WNEW—News; Recorded Music
WLIB—Treasury Guest Star
WQXR—Americana
2:45-WOR—Periscope
WCBS—Elmo Roper
2:55-WNYC—News
3:00-WNBC—Eddy Howard
WOR—What's the Name of that Song
WJZ—Harrison Woods
WCBS—Hollywood Bowl Symphony
3:15-WJZ—The Almanac
3:30-WNBC—One Man's Family
WOR—Life Begins at 80
WNYC—Choral Masterpieces
WNEW—News; Recorded Music
WJZ—Dance Music
4:00-WNBC—The Quiz Kids
WOR—House of Mystery
WJZ—Cal Tinney
WLIB—News; Music
WQXR—News
4:30-WNBC—Bob Trout
WOR—True Detective Mysteries
WJZ—Favorite Story
WCBS—Make Mine Music
WNEW—News; Recorded Music
4:35-WNBC—Round Table
4:55-WNYC—News
5:00-WNBC—Author Meets Critics
WOR—Under Arrest
WJZ—Personal Autograph
WCBS—Janette Davis
WNYC—Library Concert
WNEW—Hollywood Newsreel
WINS—Recorded Music
WLIB—News; Music Lounge
WQXR—News
5:05-WQXR—Melodies of Old Vienna
5:15-WCBS—Here's to You
5:30-WOR—What Makes You Tick
WCBS—To Be Announced
WJZ—David Harding
WNBC—Jane Pickens Show
WNYC—Chamber Music
WNEW—News; Music
WHN—Sports Gossip
5:45-WMCA—Cecil Brown
WHN—Recorded Music
5:55-WNYC—News

EVENING

6:00-WNBC—Catholic Hour
WOR—Those Websters
WJZ—Drew Pearson
WCBS—Family Hour
WMCA—News; Bert Knapp, Sports
WHN—Recorded Music
WINS—Tenth of a Nation
WNEW—Recorded Music
WQXR—News
6:05-WQXR—String Quartet
6:15-WJZ—Don Gardner
6:30-WNBC—Hollywood Star Theater
WOR—Nick Carter
WCBS—Pause That Refreshes
WNYC—Savoy Chorale
WINS—News; Meet Your Congress
6:45-WNYC—Weather Report; News
7:00-WNBC—Let's Talk Hollywood
WOR—Mystery Playhouse
WJZ—I Love Adventure—Play
WCBS—Gene Autry
WMCA—Footlight Revue
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
WHN—Today's Baseball
WINS—Bible Hour
WNEW—Hour of St. Francis
WQXR—News
7:05-WQXR—Collectors Items
7:15-WMCA—Religious News Reporter
WHN—Sports Final
WNEW—Andre Kostelanetz Records
7:30-WNBC—Summer Theatre
WOR—Melvin Elliott
WJZ—Johnny Fletcher—Sketch
WCBS—Blondie
WMCA—Album of Favorites
WHN—Voice of Prophecy
WNEW—News; Spirituals
7:45-WOR—Robert S. Allen



8:00-WNBC—Shaw Chorale
WOR—Alexander's Mediation Board
WJZ—Stop the Music
WCBS—Sam Spade
WMCA—News; Music
WHN—Calvary Baptist Church
WNEW—Piano Rhapsody
WEVD—Irish Variety Show
WQXR—News
8:05-WQXR—Symphony Hall
8:30-WNBC—RFD America
WOR—Jimmy Fidler
WCBS—Man Called X
WMCA—Ave Maria Hour
WNEW—News; Piano Rhapsody
8:45-WOR—Danton Walker
WEVD—Alexander Gabriel
8:55-WCBS—Ned Calmer
9:00-WNBC—Merry-Go-Round
WOR—Secret Missions
WCBS—Winner Take All
WJZ—Walter Winchell
WMCA—News; Composers Notebook
WEVD—Drama: In Your Name
WQXR—News
9:05-WQXR—Sunday Evening Concert
9:15-WJZ—Louella Parsons; Bob Hope
WEVD—Melody Moments
9:30-WNBC—Familiar Music Album
WOR—It's A Living
WJZ—Superstition
WCBS—Strike It Rich
WNEW—News; Music You Want
WEVD—Quiz—I Challenge You
9:45-WNYC—News Reports
10:00-WNBC—Take It or Leave It
WOR—Behind the Front Page
WCBS—Mickey Rooney Showcase
WJZ—Comedy Writers Show
WMCA—News; Music
WINS—Message to Israel
WEVD—Melody Moments
WHN—Word of Life Program
WQXR—News
10:05-WQXR—On Wings of Song
10:15-WINS—Religious Program
WEVD—Michael Young
10:30-WNBC—Horace Heidt
WOR—The Unexpected
WJZ—Jimmy Fidler
WMCA—News Reports
WCBS—Escape
WEVD—Masterwork Music
WQXR—Just Music
10:45-WJZ—We Care
WOR—Fix It Yourself
WMCA—London Column
WEVD—Recorded Music

Book Parade

David Alman's 'Well of Compassion'; Negro Artist in an Alien World

By David Carpenter

THE HERO of David Alman's second novel, **The Well of Compassion,** is a young Negro artist in Harlem. In sensitive and very often beautiful prose, Alman pictures the emotional struggles of Lock Sharon to integrate himself into a white world.

Lock, who had escaped, along with his mother and brother, from the Jimcrow horror of Birmingham, Ala., wanted more than anything else to paint. And he had the talent. But he was broke and jobless. And his sweetheart, Bright, with whom he had lived for a year with burning longing and no consummation, had just died of tuberculosis.

As he flounders, lost in an unhealthy brooding over his lost love,

THE WELL OF COMPASSION, By David Alman. 278 pp. New York. Simon & Schuster. $3.

with a vague eagerness to capture on canvas his dead Bright in all the colors of her suffering, he becomes involved with a neurotic young white Anglo-Saxon woman, Miss Jo, who owns an art gallery, and her assistant, a Jewish girl named Melia.

For Lock, Jo becomes the means to integrate himself into an alien world to achieve the security for his painting. For Jo, who is under a psychiatrist's care, Lock becomes the great shock, who will awaken her slumbering emotions and make it possible for her to paint the masterpieces of which she thinks herself capable.

Lock and Jo marry. And Lock moves into the white world. Their marriage is unsuccessful, because Jo is unable to find her talent, because she is jealous of Lock's painting, because she cannot overcome her Jimcrow prejudices.

The breakup of their marriage leaves Lock rudderless again. And he is rescued only by the intervention of Melia, the Jewish girl, who is also an artist. Melia leads him to an understanding of the realities of life.

* * *

ASIDE FROM the literary merit of his novel, Alman has performed a worthwhile social service in his book. One of the great psychological barriers between whites and Negroes is that of the sexual taboo, which has been propagated by the white supremacists. This is typified in the filthy remark that is always thrown up to fighters for Negro-white unity; "Would you want your sister to marry a n----r?"

Every time a writer depicts the love relationships between whites and Negroes in natural lifelike terms, including all the conflicts that must occur both of a personal character and those imposed by an inimical society, he is helping, through the effect upon hundreds and thousands of readers, to break down this most terrible of all barriers that have been artificially raised between white and Negro.

Alman does a most effective job in this respect.

It is impossible, however, to end one's comments on Alman's novel at this point. An author has the right to write as he pleases. But he must also accept the responsibility for what he writes.

That Alman feels his social responsibility in his writing is obvious from his choice of a subject. He is also aware of the broader aspects of social struggle in this period, as may be seen in the inclusion of reflections on the Spanish Civil War.

But the story itself does not show this awareness very clearly. It is extremely personal in character. As far as the aspects of Negro struggle are concerned, one would think the solution for a Negro artist is to escape from his Negro culture and find his security in a white world. Because, while Lock ends one ven-



DAVID ALMAN

possibility of security with Melia, the Jewish girl.

But even this is very hazy. One is left with the feeling that what happened to Lock could have happened to almost any artist. The story is basically that of the Freudian conflict within the artist of the will to live and the death wish, as personified by Melia, the Jewish girl, and Jo, the neurotic Anglo-Saxon. And Melia and Jo are the forces of good and evil battling for Lock's soul.

Nowhere in the story does one get a true measure of the very real emotional, social and economic problems facing a Negro artist in the United States today. Nowhere does one get adequately the feeling of conflict, of struggle and of unity for victory.

Missing is that "community of humanity," of which Ralph Fox once wrote, into which every writer must enter to achieve the fruition of his talent.

* * *

BOTH OF Alman's novels have dealt with Negroes. In both of them, despite brilliant writing, there has been missing, in my opinion, a real insight into the very special problems of the Negro people; there have been only a surface realization of the anguish, suffering, pain, struggle and urge to victory in the Negro people.

But Alman's undeniable talent and his sensitivity to the social questions of today will, I am certain, make him, as he develops, one of the first-rate novelists of our period.

Music

'Songs to Remember' At Penthouse Sunday

There will be an evening of **Songs to Remember** featuring Pete Seeger and Laura Duncan at the air-conditioned Penthouse Ballroom, 13 Astor Pl., N. Y., tonight (Sunday) at 8:30.

* * *

Melvin Bartell, baritone, who was one of the finalists at the recent concert awards of the American Theater Wing, has been engaged to sing leading roles with the Covent Garden Opera in London next fall.

The annual festival at the Central City Opera House in Colorado will see presentations this summer of **Cosi Fan Tutte** and **Tales of Hoffman** for lovers of "opera in the clouds." The famed mining

Movies:

Huston's 'Key Largo' Attacks Rat-race World

By Herb Tank

THERE is a sickening tension that crawls cold into the stomach in John Huston's "Key Largo." The war is over. The victory strange. This is the menacing tension of a post-war world we never fought for.

And Johnny Rocco is back.

Rocco was big time once. He was a guy who could make mayors and governors and a guy who destroyed people. Johnny Rocco was a gangster, sure, but Johnny Rocco was also a way of life.

"Yeh, yeh," said Rocco with his staccato, side of the mouth speech, "and what'd they do to me? They kicked me out of the country. Deported me. Me! Just like I was a lousy Red!"

"Welcome back, Rocco," spoken softly, bitterly, by the ex-soldier, "welcome back, sir. America awaits you with open arms."

It's Johnny Rocco's country again.

* * *

THE MOVIE. In **Key Largo**, writer-director John Huston has made what is easily the most interesting, the most absorbing American film to be seen so far this year. It's a corking good movie and an intelligent one, worthy of discussion and, from my own viewpoint, serious criticism.

Key Largo is a film-maker's attempt to come to grips with the rat-race of post-war America. Smybolist in method, it poses the problem of an ex-soldier, cynical and embittered and disillusioned by a world he never fought for, who chooses to escape the rodent world and finds there is no escape. Frank McCloud finds that he has to continue to take sides, continue to struggle.

Similar in both setting and theme to Hemingway's **To Have and Have Not**, a novel that sought new values in the thirties, the film **Key Largo** attempts to be affirmative and escape another post-war "lost generation."

The plotting is melodramatic . . . violent. Frank McCloud (Humphrey Bogart) arrives in Key Largo, out of season, to see the father (Lionel Barrymore) and the widow (Lauren Bacall) of another soldier who died in Italy. Johnny Rocco (Edward G. Robinson), a big time gangster secretly back in the States, has taken over with his mob. There is violence and evil and people are broken until McCloud recognizes his obligation to destroy the men who so easily destroy others.

* * *

THE PLAY. The film was adapted from the Maxwell Anderson play that appeared on Broadway before the war. The play was static, talky, mystical. In the play the ex-soldier comes home from Spain disillusioned. The point was vague and tired: an abstract tribute to human spirit.

In adapting the play the writers, Huston and Richard Brooks (**The Brick Foxhole**), have made it their own. Although like the play, the film's ideas are worked out in somewhat veiled symbolism, the picture is more meaningful and far more effective theatrically.



HUMPHREY BOGART, Edward G. Robinson, Lauren Bacall and Lionel Barrymore are shown in a scene from John Huston's 'Key Largo' at the Strand Theatre.

* * *

FILM SENSE. Director John Huston (**Maltese Falcon, San Pietro, Treasure of the Sierra Madre**) is unique among current Hollywood directors. Unlike many others who are rushing to get in on the semi-documentary trend, Huston seems content to keep his camera within studio walls. He seems more deeply concerned with real ideas, than real backgrounds, and he likes to express those ideas in highly theatrical ways.

In **Key Largo** he makes interesting, and often eloquent, use of camera, sound-track, and the actors. His camera is never relaxed. It's always tense, restless, underlining the meaning of everythings it focuses on. His camera carefully avoids depending on the sound-track, the spoken word, to carry a scene. In a film adapted from a talky play that's no easy trick.

Like the camera work the sound-track is keyed up, often using distortion to heighten dramatic effects.

As for performances, Huston has taken a first-rate cast and has gotten good portrayals all the way around. The performances adhere to an overall style that matches the general style and approach of the entire film.

* * *

THE IDEAS. **Key Largo** is an indictment of a society that destroys people. It is an angry cry against the betrayal of the principles for which we fought the war.

It is weakened, I think, by two things: the direct and indirect censorship in Hollywood that forces the film-maker to bury his theme beneath layers and layers of conventional melodrama; and the unclear social orientation of the film-maker.

The film essentially expresses a middle class intellectual's revolt against the rottenness of capitalist reaction riding high in post-war America. Lacking a social base, a relationship to progressive forces, the film lacks direction. So does the Hamlet-like, middle class hero. When he is compelled to fight once again he battles for abstract principles of truth and justice, against forces of abstract evil.

Like **Body and Soul**, another good film that had within it a bitter attack against a society that destroys its people, **Key Largo** is fascinated by violence. The film dwells on ugliness and obscenity as if it could only deal with problems of justice and struggle, and the faith of man, in the brutal terms of gangsterism.

The lack of social orientation in the film determined the unusual setting and the characters. The theme is valid and urgent and yet it is worked out against a background, and through situations, so far removed from the lives and experience of people that it often gets lost. Because of this **Key Largo** sometimes tends to become just another violent melodrama, brutal and savagely exciting, but not always able to communicate its theme.

* * *

AN EXCITING MOVIE, with its strong points and weaknesses both, **Key Largo** is about the most absorbing and interesting film out of an American studio this year. From what I hear about forthcoming films I doubt if any will top it.

Key Largo opened yesterday at the Strand.



HUMPHREY BOGART

KEY LARGO. Warner Bros. Produced by Jerry Wald. Directed by John Huston. Screenplay by Richard Brooks and John Huston. Based on the play by Maxwell Anderson. Photographed by Karl Freund. Music by Max Steiner. With Humphrey Bogart, Edward G. Robinson, Lauren Bacall, Lionel Barrymore, Claire Trevor and Thomas Gomez. At the Strand.

Around the Dial

By Bob Lauter

LAST WEEK the New Yorker carried the following comment:

"The American Broadcasting Co. announced recently that it was abandoning plans for a projected documentary on Communism because it was unable to find a single first-rate writer who wasn't either pro-Communist or anti-Communist. We gather from this announcement that ABC felt distinctly let down by the boys in the back room, that it had counted on doing business with orderly vacuums in gray flannel sack suits and black four-in-hands and had instead run up against people with opinions."

The **New Yorker's** remarks are not accurate. WJZ-ABC has **not** abandoned its one-hour documentary, **Communism—U. S. Brand.** The network has scheduled it for Monday, Aug. 2, at 9:00 p.m.

Variety first caught the **New Yorker's** paragraph, checked with ABC's public relations man, Robert Saudek, and again learned that Morton Wishengrad is working on the script.

Then John Crosby, radio columnist for the **Herald Tribune,** criticized the **New Yorker** for sloppy reporting. Crosby, too, repeats the charge, issued in a WJZ-ABC release, that the Daily Worker "had given the documentary a very unfavorable review, although it hasn't read it or heard it."

PRESUMABLY this paper is to take an attitude of watchful waiting while this forthcoming documentary is surrounded with an air of phony objectivity and flatulent self-righteousness. The **New Yorker's** comment was dead wrong when it claimed that the network was unable to "find a single first-rate writer who wasn't either pro-Communist or anti-Communist."

The truth, quite obviously, is that WJZ-ABC was not in the least bit interested in finding a writer who was neither of these things. They wanted a writer who has a long and unenviable record of shouting, "Me, too," whenever the Communist Party was attacked. They got such a writer—**a writer who for a long pueriod made his living out of red-baiting.**

REFERRING to Morton Wishengrad, who is preparing this script, John Crosby himself noted that he is a man "of decided opinions on Communists, having helped David Dubinsky rid the International Garment Workers Union of them."

And we are not supposed to comment on such a program until it is broadcast! We are to wait for the "objective" script of a man whose "decided opinions" on Communists earned him a job as political hatchetman for Dubinsky.

WJZ-ABC, by the way, has begun to change its tone. No longer do we hear so much about "objectivity." Now we learn that the network boasts of Wishengrad's work in "exposing" Communists. The claim that this program is a documentary, to be treated with dignity, becomes sheer nonsense. It is planned not as a documentary, but as an attack. Its integrity can be judged by the fact that today not one official of the Communist Party has yet been approached for facts or information concerning the Party's activities and program.

We repeat, as we said before, that after having hired Wishengrad to do a script on the Communist Party, the next logical step will be to hire Abdullah to do a "documentary" on the Jewish State. Should that latter contingency come to pass, we will be pardoned if we don't wait for the broadcast before we comment.

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Minimum Shutter Speeds

A LETTER from a high school student last week asked a pertinent question. "Not long ago," our correspondent wrote, "you mentioned that many pictures were spoiled by what you called camera movement—moving the camera ever so slightly as the shutter is tripped. I'm curious to know what shutter speed will help overcome the effects of camera movement."

Actually, as we pointed out before, the first step in overcoming camera movement is to hold the camera firmly with both hands, resting against chest or cheekbone, and trip the shutter smoothly. But sufficient shutter speed will help, too. And in this connection the most important point is never to use a speed of less than 1/25 of a second when your camera is hand-held.

More often, you'll want to use a speed of at least 1/50. With miniature cameras, such as a 35mm., you may find 1/100 is better. The reason for this is that prints from miniature cameras are almost always enlarged. And a slight fuzziness, caused by camera movement, which is not apparent in a small contact print, often becomes objectionably noticeable when the print is blown up.

Another helpful device for eliminating camera movement is the use of a cable release—a short cable with a push button on one end which can be attached to many cameras. The advantage of such a release is that the flexible cable absorbs any vibration from tripping the shutter which otherwise might be transmitted to the camera.

A cable release, too, is of use when working with the camera resting on a tripod or other support. Such support is necessary at speeds of less than 1/25 or for time exposures. But even with a camera setting on a table, it's possible to jar it when pushing the shutter button. Which is in itself reason to try the cable release at slow speeds.

—John van Guilder

Reprinted through courtesy of Snapshot Guild

French Socialists Take Another Step to Extreme Right

By Mark Freeman

PARIS (Telepress).—The 40th French Socialist Congress, which ended yesterday, marked a further sliding to the right. Practically all the "left-wingers" were eliminated from the thirty-one-man executive, being replaced by second rate right wing leaders.

The former Finance Minister Andre Philip—nicknamed the "mad economist" of the Socialist Party—who had been outvoted last year, was re-elected to the executive with the largest vote.

Among the right-wingers promoted to the executive was the Russian-born Orestes Rosenfeld, rabid anti-Soviet specialist, former editor of **Le Populaire** and one of Blum's chosen personal disciples.

★

AMONG THE WORDY resolutions voted on was one supporting a present or future Third Force government, but on condition it cancelled the M. R. P. decree (which the Socialist deputies approved in Parliament) granting an underhand subsidy to religious schools.

Less Milk Used

One result of high prices: Every American drank 14 less quarts of milk than in 1945, when the average was 201.4 quarts of milk per person each year.

Tweedledemo Platform

(Continued from Page 3)

baiting than the Republicans. It demanded persecution of Communists unde present laws, and the voting of new laws, if needed.

It did, however, cover up by qualifying this with a promise to maintain Civil Rights, taking a crack at the GOP for trying to institute "thought contol." This was an apparent reference to the Mundt-Nixon bill.

Its labor plank conceded to labor what CIO, AFL, and Rail unions had insisted was an irreducible minimum, the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law. But it proceeded to insult labor's intelligence by adding to the plank so general a statement that it could cover even worse anti-labor legislation.

"We advocate such legislation as is desirable to establish a just body of rules to assure free and effective rights of employes and employers, to reduce to a minimum their conflict of interests and to enable unions to keep their membership free from communistic influence."

This is a far cry from the militant defense of labor's rights under the New Deal.

★

THE BITTER STRUGGLE over civil rights resulted finally in a plank which generally favored federal legislation to secure electoral rights, the right to a job, the right to protection of person and the right to serve in the armed forces without discrimination. It did not specify FEPC or anti-lynch and anti-polltax legislation.

But even this plank was forced through by the open convention after party leaders had settled on an extremely general statement against discrimination.

The results of the two major party conventions are now in. They would give the people a choice between a Dewey and a Truman. Obviously, for the working people, the small farmers, the lower middle classes this is no choice at all.

Fortunately, they have another political instrument, the new party, which in its make-up, its leadership and its program is a far cry from the stuffed shirts, the bankers, the rich farm operators who made up the bulk of the delegates of the two major party conventions.

Dixie Dictates Demo Suicide

(Continued from Page 3)

generally, as would many new forces in the South, both black and white. But this is not the Democratic Party of FDR. This is a party committing hari-kari.

So the Democratic Party leaders failed to bolster the hands of the many whites in the South who want to work together with Negroes for a party reflecting their concern. This desire had been demonstrated in the Credentials Committee earlier when Rep. Mary Norton (D-NJ), chairman, read telegrams and letters from about 20 organizations and outstanding individuals, mostly white, from South Carolina supporting the State Progressive Democratic Party against the Lily-White Bourbon forces who had been unlawfully seated.

I talked to people in the galleries, plenty of whom were getting an education here. One, a Negro woman from New Jersey, said this performance convinced her that her people could not be guaranteed one single advance by the present Democratic Party. "In spite of everything," she said, "the Mississippians were seated. And we'll probably get a Kentuckian for vice president."

Her talk turned to Wallace.

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Veteran Printer Reminds Typo Chief Of This Paper's Aid

Below we reprint a letter to President Woodruff Randolph of the International Typographical Union by A. S. Zartarian, 43 years member of the union and a veteran Communist: A copy of the letter was sent us following the appearance of a second column by George Morris on the union's June 3 Bulletin 124, telling members they have no "obligation" to subscribe to the Daily Worker and attacking Communists. The Daily Worker appeal to printing workers never suggested they have an "obligation" to subscribe but appealed to them to do so on its record.

June 21, 1948

Mr. Woodruff Randolph, President
International Typographical Union
Indianapolis, Indiana
Dear Mr. Randolph:

I am shocked by the unwarranted vituperative warning contained in Postcard Bulletin No. 124 issued by the ITU Council.

Certainly the Daily Worker has a right to solicit subscribers and readers, as may any other publication. And in view of its consistent support to all organized labor—particularly to the ITU in its fight for the preservation of the union—we ought to accord the Daily Worker a special privilege on our bulletin boards. It is a well-known fact that the Daily Worker was the only paper in New York which exposed the plans of the publishers to introduce the Varitype in order to crush our union. It was the only paper ready to accept our conditions of employment. And during the lockout, the Daily Worker featured our side of the battle and advocated all-labor support, while all other newspapers printed lies and distortions, as you well know. How come the attack on the only friendly newspaper in New York?

I have been a member of the ITU for 43 years; participated in the 8-hour strike of 1906 and the newspaper walkout in Boston in 1921; was a founder of the Prog Club (The Progressive Party in the union, of which Randolph is a member and which elected him to office) in Boston with Sylvester McBride and old man Britt; served as chairman of the Journal-American-Mirror and on numerous union committees—and have been a Communist these many years. I am proud of my union record as well as my political activities.

JUST ONE HUNDRED YEARS ago the Communist Manifesto, written by Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, said: "The Communists have no interests separate and apart from those of the proletariat as a whole." Those words ring true today more than ever. No one has to solicit the support of the Communists to the working class. No one solicited the support they gave to the abolitionist movement in the 1860's. No one solicited their resistance in all countries to the Nazi yoke during the war, and no one had to solicit the support of the Daily Worker in the challenge to the Taft-Hartley Law by the ITU. And, despite the Council, the average member appreciates such support.

Of course the Daily Worker is guilty of inviting the members of the ITU to judge that paper's unqualified support in the fight against the publishers. According to your logic, it should have recommended that the members read the Chicago Tribune and other papers fighting the ITU.

DID THE LETTER of the editor of the Daily Worker advocate force and violence, or was it conspiring with the ITU in favor of a foreign government? Of course not! The rehashing of part of a resolution passed at the last convention is in complete contradiction to the spirit that prevailed at that convention. "It is the sense of this convention that all true and loyal citizens of our great country must reflect the degree of tolerance permitted by the laws of this country with respect to political philosophies." That's what the resolution said. How do you show the "degree of tolerance" and "respect to political philosophies"? By joining with Rankin, Taft and Mundt in their red-baiting attacks.

I for one have accepted the philosophy of Communism for a long time, and the hodge-podge resolution could not deter me because the very premise is false. Communists do not advocate force and violence or practice it. No one—including the U. S. Supreme Court—has been able to show that the Communist Party ever since its inception advocated or committed any act of violence. It is the ruling class, now the monopolist-capitalist class, that commits violence, and in order to confuse the people it accuses the Communists of advocating force and violence.

AS TO BEING the agents of a foreign government, it is an absolute lie, as the Tories 150 years ago lied about Jefferson being the agent of Republican France and passed the Alien and Sedition Laws which were repealed by the efforts of Thomas Jefferson and his new party. Now a reactionary Congress is trying to do the same time, and to my amazement the leadership of a working class organization is aiding and abetting those pseudo-fascists.

You are treading on dangerous ground, and I am afraid that not only the ITU but the whole organized labor movement will be the sufferers. Labor has paid a heavy price for redbaiting—both here at home and in other countries. However, I am certain that the Communists will be on deck at all times in support of the ITU struggles against all its enemies.

Fraternally yours,
A. S. Zartarian
(Card No. 20338)

HALF-DAY STRIKES FOR MORE PAY IN ITALY

ROME (ALN).—The Italian General Confederation of Labor has launched a series of nationwide half-day walkouts in various industries to win higher wages and protest government curtailment of labor's right to strike. Streetcars throughout Italy stopped running and movie theaters stopped showing films on the afternoon of July 2. A total of 300,000 chemical workers struck for 12 hours on July 6. Further strikes scheduled during uly will tie up steel, electric power and other industries.

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JAPANESE PROTEST H.C.L. TOO—Japanese students lead a demonstration before the Diet building in Tokyo to protest the high cost of living.

Why British Set Up Malayan Police State

LONDON (Telepress).—"The red-scare in Malaya is merely a blind to hide the ugly facts of a bitter struggle for livelihood. The controlled price of the staple food has gone up by 500 percent, rations are 30 percent of pre-war requirements and the maximum wage-increases, plus cost-of-living allowance, is only 100 percent above the pre-war rate," declares **Malayan Monitor** here.

Malayan Monitor is the London organ of the Malayan People's United Front which, like other progressive organizations in Malaya, including the Pan-Malayan Federation of Trade Unions (Affiliated to the W.F.T.U.), is no longer allowed to function under the police regime.

Why has Malaya been turned into a police state?

The answer, says the **Monitor**, falls into two parts.

Firstly, as a result of the development of democracy in the East, the imperialist powers are making a determined effort to make Malaya a secure base for their activities in South-East Asia. This entails the destruction of any political movement opposed to the Colonial Office regime.

The second reason is that, as a result of the changing world situation, the economic basis of British rule in Malaya has been severely restricted.

Before the war, British imperialism controlled two world monopolies—rubber and tin. The Americans, the biggest consumers, had to pay the prices fixed by the British interests. After the war, the U.S.A. was in a position to deal in tine and rubber on her own terms. It fixed the price of tin at about double the pro-war rate.

But with rubber it was different. It was more important and, also, it was the biggest dollar earning export of the British Empire. Although there is still a price of rubber is only 23 cents a pound, just a little above the pre-war price.

If rubber had risen in price as other raw materials have, Britain would have received, not 260 million dollars from dollar sales of rubber last year, but from **400 to 600 million** dollars.

For the rubber plantations to make profits selling rubber at 23 cents a pound, wages must be kept down.

In view of the price and shortage of rice, staple diet of the plantation and mine-workers, this was difficult. Because of lop-sided emphasis on expert crops, rice production in Malaya has been neglected for 40 years. Sixty percent of the rice consumed before the war was imported from Burma and Indo-China.

ANNOUNCEMENT
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To George and Elizabeth

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For Friday ..... Thursday noon
For Weekend ... Wednesday 4 p.m.

TB Hits 7 Negroes to 1 White

Harlem Facilities A Scandal; Official Neglect Hikes the Ratio

By Abner W. Berry

The Negro death rate from tuberculosis in New York is seven times that of white persons from the same disease. Health department figures reveal that the Harlem TB death rate is 228 per 100,000 as compared with 33 per 100,000 in Queens. The city-wide death rate, including Negroes, is just above 36 per 100,000.

All of these figures meant little to the men, women and children lodged on the fourth floor of Harlem Hospital, many of whom resemble the emaciated survivors of concentration camps. One dream occupied their hours — to be well enough to be discharged. But the conditions under which they sought to regain their health partially explain the heavily weighted death rate.

★

ON THE DAY I visited the TB ward the 56 capacity had been stretched to about 116. TB patients overflowed their ward rooms and beds had to be placed in the hospital corridor leading to the elevator. Visitors to the diabetics and patients with other non-infectious diseases had to clamber over and around the beds of tuberculars. In the TB ward, beds were placed in the aisles and on the sun porches, the only place for relaxation. Patients had to do the clerical work on the ward, and the lone nurse, though cheerful enough, could not possibly care for her patients adequately.

What happens to a conscientious nurse was demonstrated by the fact that a former nurse occupied one of the rooms in the women's TB ward. She had contracted the disease in her zeal to cure her patients against odds that were too much for her own strength to overcome.

★

THE PRESSURE FOR BEDS is so great that many of the patients are discharged prematurely to make room for more advanced cases. But conditions are so bad in the hospitals that the patients, despite future dangers, are glad to go home. In fact, the question, "when do you go home?" was the main conversation topic in the ward.

State and city officials know of this condition. They have known for a long time. Hospital Commissioner Edward M. Bernecker wrote Mayor O'Dwyer last fall:

"The normal capacity of 670 beds (in Harlem Hospital) was gradually increased by placing beds permanently in solaria, aisles and squeezing them in between other beds until a capacity of 763 was achieved. **Against this figure, we are running a daily census of between 1,000 and 1,050.** To accommodate this steadily rising load, additional beds are placed in corridors, porches and every possible space is taken up with more and more sick." (Emphasis mine—A.W.B.)

★

JUST FIVE WEEKS after receipt of that letter, on Dec. 6, 1947, Mayor O'Dwyer used the hospitals, and consequently the Harlem TB patients, as propaganda material for his 10-cent subway fare drive. But the 10-cent fare is here and the hospital patients—and those who should be patients—are in a worse fix. **Moreover, the 10-cent subway fare will further increase the Harlem Hospital census and the incidence of TB.**

Low income families and those on the relief roles show a higher TB rate than others. Last October the then Welfare Commissioner Edward E. Rhatigan reported that families on relief could buy only 75 percent of the food they needed. Hospital Commissioner Bernecker, at the same time, reported that the majority of clinic TB patients could not afford proper diets due to the rise in prices. He anticipated a rise of several thousand patients reflecting wide malnutrition in the population. **O'Dwyer's 10-cent fare, falling as hard as it does on those who cannot afford proper diets, will dip further into the diet money and increase the Hospital Commissioner's TB estimates.**

★

BUT WHAT HAPPENS when the TB rate rises and there is an increased need for beds? The victims walk the streets and ride the subways and go to movies spreading the disease. **Dr. Bernecker estimates that there are at this moment 30,000 active TB cases in our midst and that 10,000 of them—all in the infectious stage—are untreated and unhospitalized!**

The wasted old man, whose cheek bones almost push through the skin on his face as he dozes in his aisle-bed in Harlem Hospital, knows little of a man named Dewey up in Albany. The 18-year-old girl with the large eyes expressing hope that she "will go home next Friday," may know nothing of the well-touted O'Dwyer-Quill-Dewey package. But man and girl are victims.

And the hundreds who trek to the clinic in W. 137 St. on the first floor of the hospital have been similarly victimized. The children playing hop-scotch and jumping rope on the sputum-sprayed sidewalk before the clinic doors are potential victims of the deadly tuberculosis germ. The family of an out-patient tubercular, with no field worker to aid and advise them, are future figures in the Health Department's TB statistics. The subway rider may have paid his 10-cent fare only to inhale a germ coughed up by one of the 10,000 untreated victims of infectious TB.

★

GOV. DEWEY and the State Legislature are familiar with the situation which caused 3,245 deaths in New York City in one year. They knew as much about it as did Mayor O'Dwyer. But Dewey and the legislature gave New York City—in what is said to have been a "deal" between the Governor and the Mayor—a 10-cent subway fare. **For the victims of TB—pine boxes and platitudes.**

But consider the proportions of this act of omission. A person getting welfare assistance is cared for 60 percent by the state. But that same person, if he has to go to a hospital, is 100 percent on the city. The state refused to grant 50 percent of the funds required to build New York City hospitals, although every other county upstate does receive such aid.



THE TUBERCULAR WARD of Harlem, on the fourth floor. Beds are placed in the corridor because of over-crowding.



THE AMBULANCE ENTRANCE to Harlem, just east of Lenox Ave. on 137 St. Tubercular patients pass here; little children with no other play space use the sidewalk for their games.

The nurse at Harlem Hospital, walking the narrowed aisle over a littered floor, knows what she's up against. She knows that new hospitals are needed and she hopes that somehow the money will be found for her charges and those who should be her charges. She knows that she has no clerical help and admires the spirit of the patient-volunteers, although she knows that the work they do adds to the time they must spend there.

★

ON A HIGHER LEVEL Dr. Bernecker knows more precisely. He says that there are more than 7,600 vacant jobs in the hospitals. That is why TB patients must sweep and move ward furniture and do the clerical work—and be discharged before their alloted time has been spent. He knows that beds for tuberculars must be raised from the present 3,500 to 5,800; that $332,590,650—a "staggering" figure, he says—is needed for new hospital buildings and for hiring the additional personnel to man the plant.

Metropolitan Hospital on Welfare Island is more than 100 years old, having been built in 1839; City Hospital in the same location was built in 1861. Coney Island Hospital, Dr. Bernecker says, is a "study in obsolescence and decay," and Harlem and Bellevue urgently need "reconstruction."

What Dr. Bernecker calls a "staggering" figure needed to protect the lives of 7,000,000 New Yorkers adds up to a hundredth part of the money our government has spent since V-J Day on military supplies to the governments of Chiang Kai-shek, Turkey and Monarchist Greece. Yet the U. S. Government spends nothing on a health program for New York City, outside of the veterans' work.

★

A SIMPLE LAW authorizing 50 percent state aid to New York City hospitals could mean the difference of thousands of lives yearly. There is also need to amend the Social Welfare Law to permit state welfare assistance to hospital patients needing it.

A "save-America plan" on the same scale as the Marshall Plan would build 60 first class hospitals in New York and a proportionate number in every other state in the Union.

Fiscal experts agree that state and national governments remain the only sources of capital funds with which to build city hospitals.

Not one ward—not even a hospital bed—can be bought by the city as a result of the 10-cent fare.

As this is being read, somewhere a Health Department clerk is running over figures on an adding machine. The number is well past 1,500, much closer to 2,000. Each figure posted represents a death by TB. If the figures run true to prediction, 1,600 of them will be Negroes. **And most of them will be due to official negligence and public apathy.**



THE MEN'S WARD (TUBERCULAR) at Harlem Hospital. Beds are placed close together; few patients have tables for personal possessions and medicines. Notice the chairs placed alongside the beds at left for the patients' medicines.

The Worker

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In 3 Sections, Section 1 28 Pages Price 10 Cents

U.S. LIVING STANDARDS COLLAPSING

See Page 5

THE SLEEPING BEAUTY
a short story complete in this edition

—Turn to Magazine Section, Page 3

TOGLIATTI SHOOTING BARES FASCIST AIMS

See Editorial and Story on Page 4



Report MacArthur Plan to Rebuild Japanese Army

NORTH SHENSI (Telepress). — An organization closely resembling the former Japanese War Ministry and charged with the task of reorganizing a Japanese army in the guise of a police force has been established by Gen. MacArthur's Tokyo staff, according to a **New China News Agency** report from Shantung Province.

Details of this new organization, which goes under the code name of "ZF," have been revealed by an expert on Japanese affairs who recently arrived in Shantung Province. His name is withheld for security reason.

Japanese recruited to the police at present are taken for a five-year period, during which they undergo training in battalions numbering 700 to 900 men. It is planned to train 300 battalions by the end of 1949. Later MacArthur's staff plans to form mixed brigades from these forces, with each brigade comprising one American and five Japanese battalions, and with special American auxiliary units for such branches as artillery and armored forces.

"ZF," according to this source, is also launching a three-year program for the reconstruction of army and air force bases in Japan, the construction of air fields for heavy bombers, large army stores, buildings for military staffs and strategic roads. Some Japanese engineers are said to have refused to take part in this program and strikes have been called at a number of places.

Tweedledum Convention Tolls Demo Knell

—See Page 3

Bernadotte Hired Pilots to Bomb Soviets

PALESTINE MEDIATOR BOASTS LONG RECORD OF INTERNATIONAL INTRIGUE—FLED DAILY WORKER EXPOSE

By Art Shields

Count Folke Bernadotte, nephew of the King of Sweden, heir by marriage to the Manville asbestos millions, and Palestine "mediator" who wants to give Jerusalem to King Abdulla, has a record of lawless international intrigue in the City of New York.

Bernadotte, whose scheming threatens the independence of Israel today, was engaged in running American aviators into Finland in violation of American neutrality laws when the Finnish General Mannerheim was at war with the Soviet Union.

The Count was conducting his bootlegging operations from a luxurious suite in the Bank of Manhattan Building on 40 Wall St., until he was driven out as the result of a Daily Worker appeal in January, 1940.

Bernadotte had to quit after he offered a Daily Worker staff member $750 a month to fight the Red Army from the air.

★

AN ANONYMOUS INFORMANT had given this writer a telephone tip that a Finnish Baron was recruiting aviators. I was told to call a certain number. I dialed the number and told Baron von Bleixen that an aviator friend would fly for Finland for a price.

"See Count Folke Bernadotte at the Bank of Manhattan Building," the Baron replied.

When I presented myself to the Count as a free lance newspaperman and told him I knew what he was doing, he begged me not to write the story.

"Publicity would be fatal at this stage," the Count told me.

"There are laws—," he continued, then checked himself, and the conversation drifted into a talk on war.

"Finland," he said with heated emphasis, "is the key to the WHOLE war," by which he obviously did not mean the war against Hitler.

I brought the subject back to recruiting, however, and in a half hour's conversation the Count virtually admitted what he was doing.

★

THE DAILY WORKER'S next job was to present the royal recruiter with an actual aviation "prospect."

A polished young southern staff member, with military training, was put on the job.

Bernadotte jumped at the bait when the "Daily" man sent an "agent" to the Bank of Manhattan Building with a story of a wonderful aerial veteran of the Chaco war between Paraguay and Bolivia.

The Count offered him $750 a month, with insurance to boot. He confirmed the bargain when the "Chaco" war veteran came in person and promised to see the Finnish Minister in Washington about a passport.

Our story came out Sunday, Jan. 7, with an eight-column splash on two pages. And by Monday the present Palestine mediator had vanished from the bank building, with a statement in the New York **Daily News** that he had only been "advising" aviators, not recruiting them.

★

BERNADOTTE had a long history of international intrigue behind him before he began plotting against Israel's independence.

As far back as Jan. 3, 1939, the New York **Times** was reporting in a dispatch from Stockholm that Bernadotte was being discussed as the future "king" of a United Baltic Kingdom of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia.

The Baltic peoples, however, became Soviet citizens instead the next year.

Then in the Second World War dubious stories were told of the Count's role in Germany as a representative of the International Red Cross.

And today the Count is being denounced by the State of Israel as pro-Arab, and by the Soviet Union as pro-Arab and pro-British, as he proposes that the Jews yield the ancient city of Jerusalem and the potentially rich Negev area to the Trans-Jordan regime of King Abdulla, whom the British Government is backing.

★

BERNADOTTE would also give the Arabs a veto over Jewish foreign policies and immigration.

All this in violation of the decision of the United Nations Security Council for partition of Palestine and independence of the Jewish and Arab states.

So crude was Bernadotte that the Soviet delegate, Andrei Gromyko, remarked that the Count's proposals "could not have been made anywhere but in the foreign office of the United Kingdom."

Bernadotte's Palestine proposals, including his plan to take Haifa, the oil port, from the Jews, and make it a "free port," are also highly pleasing to the American oil interests.

The Count himself is, financially speaking, largely a creature of the Morgan interests. His wife, Estelle Manville, was the daughter of Hiram Manville, the founder of the $200,000,000 Manville fortune, who turned control of the company over to J. P. Morgan & Co.

★

THE COUNT married the Manville heiress three days after a luncheon visit with old J. P. Morgan, Jr., himself. The wedding at Pleasantville, N. J., cost several "hundreds of thousands of dollars," the New York **Times** ecstatically reported.



COUNT BERNADOTTE

Bernadotte was living in the sun of publicity in those days, as President Hoover gave him a White House luncheon and other dignitaries rushed to do him honor.

But he didn't want any publicity when he was by-passing neutrality laws in his search for anti-Soviet bomber pilots.

Bernadotte, as the Daily Worker pointed out, comes from a long line of foreign agents, beginning with his great-grandfather, Jean Baptiste Bernadotte, the French general whom Napoleon placed on Sweden's throne.

When you hear the name Bernadotte of Sweden, beware!



STRIKEBREAKING—CANADIAN STYLE: Three cops jump a member of the Canadian Seamen's Union picketing Great Lakes shipping companies which refuse to recognize the union. The Canadian government has been giving open support to the companies to break the strike.

All-Korea Alliance Fights U. S. Policies

SEOUL, Korea (Telepress).—A loose alliance of left-wing, centrist and right-wing parties and groups continues to oppose American plans for establishment of a "national government" in South Korea.

That political groups long known for their hostility to communism should now be working with Communists toward a common goal, is the measure of the American political failure in Korea—the price of extreme reaction in a society ripe for change.

Today the Americans have as allies only the bloc of ultra-rightist groups led by the 73-year-old reactionary Dr. Syngman Rhee, groups whose retention of political power depends increasingly on force and American subsidy.

Significantly, Rhee was described in the caption of a recent U. S. Army Signal Corps photo as "the only obstacle of importance against communism in the nation."

★

UNITY AGAINST RHEE and his American backers was achieved this spring at Pyongyang, capital of the Soviet zone of North Korea, where representatives of 56 North and South Korean parties and social organizations gathered to confer on the problem of Korean unification.

The fact that the Pyongyang Conference was attended not only by all left-wing and centrist parties, but also by two prominent South Korean right-wing leaders, Kim Koo and Kim Kiu-sic, gave the deliberations an unprecedently broad base. Kim Koo, president of the old Korean government-in-exile, was once identified with the extreme right. Kim Kiu-sic, an American-educated Christian who enjoys a high reputation for integrity, was until February the American-appointed chairman of the South Korean Interim Legislative Assembly.

The conference resulted in a unanimous agreement, announced May 1, to oppose the elections in South Korea (held May 10) and establishment of a separate government there, to support withdrawal from Korea of both Soviet and American troops (originally proposed by the U.S.S.R. last September) and to create a provisional government and hold nationwide elections following such withdrawal.

★

DESPITE INDUCEMENTS and threats, Kim Koo and Kim Kiu-sic abided by the agreement after their return south. During recent weeks, they and other leaders have held a succession of conferences with the aim of unifying right-wing and centrist opposition to Rhee.

Prospects are, therefore, that the South Korean opposition to Rhee and American policy will comprise two principal groups: a united left, now suppressed and underground, and a united right-wing-centrist group.

Since the group led by the two Kims enjoys little more political freedom than the Left, its activities probably will be confined to high-level intrigues and maneuvers in Seol and to efforts to publicise its views. About 20 out of the 200 recently elected members of the Rhee-controlled National Assembly are reported to support it.

Meanwhile, initial reports that 85 percent of the South Korea adult population voted in the U.S.-observed elections of May 10 are now known to have been exaggerated. Careful observers here estimate that about 70 percent actually voted. On the southernmost island of Cheju, opposition to the elections was so intense that new elections are necessary.



SYNGMAN RHEE
Reaction's Chieftain

Why British Set Up Malayan Police State

LONDON (Telepress).—"The red-scare in Malaya is merely a blind to hide the ugly facts of a bitter struggle for livelihood. The controlled price of the staple food has gone up by 500 percent, rations are 30 percent of pre-war requirements and the maximum wage-increases, plus cost-of-living allowance, is only 100 percent above the pre-war rate," declares **Malayan Monitor** here.

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Firstly, as a result of the development of democracy in the East, the imperialist powers are making a determined effort to make Malaya a secure base for their activities in South-East Asia. This entails the destruction of any political movement opposed to the Colonial Office regime.

The second reason is that, as a result of the changing world situation, the economic basis of British rule in Malaya has been severely restricted.

Before the war, British imperialism controlled two world monopolies—rubber and tin. The Americans, the biggest consumers, had to pay the prices fixed by the British interests. After the war, the U.S.A. was in a position to deal in tine and rubber on her own terms. It fixed the price of tin at about double the pro-war rate.

But with rubber it was different. It was more important and, also, it was the biggest dollar earning export of the British Empire. Although there is still a price of rubber is only 23 cents a pound, just a little above the pre-war price.

If rubber had risen in price as other raw materials have, Britain would have received, not 260 million dollars from dollar sales of rubber last year, but from **400 to 600 million** dollars.

For the rubber plantations to make profits selling rubber at 23 cents a pound, wages must be kept down.

In view of the price and shortage of rice, staple diet of the plantation and mine-workers, this was difficult. Because of lop-sided emphasis on expert crops, rice production in Malaya has been neglected for 40 years. Sixty percent of the rice consumed before the war was imported from Burma and Indo-China.

If the Malayan worker were to eat as much rice (his staple diet) as he did in 1940, it would cost him nine times as much. In fact, he goes hungry or eats tapioca or some other insufficient diet. In consequence malnutrition is widespread, its ancillary diseases like tuberculosis are attacking thousands.

"The Malayan people are not engaged in any 'Communist plot,' the **Monitor** states. "What they did when they formed their trade unions was to attempt to defend their standard of living. The struggle for democracy in Malaya is also part of the struggle for a decent life."

HALF-DAY STRIKES FOR MORE PAY IN ITALY

ROME (ALN).—The Italian General Confederation of Labor has launched a series of nationwide half-day walkouts in various industries to win higher wages and protest government curtailment of labor's right to strike. Streetcars throughout Italy stopped running and movie theaters stopped showing films on the afternoon of July 2. A total of 300,000 chemical workers struck for 12 hours on July 6. Further strikes scheduled during uly will tie up steel, electric power and other industries.

REAL WAGES DECLINE IN CANADA

OTTAWA (ALN).—Gross weekly earnings of workers in Canadian industry now average $36.57 a week, according to the government's bureau of statistics. The Canadian dollar is worth 93 cents in U. S. currency and prices are rapidly reaching U. S. levels, resulting in a progresive decline in purchasing power.

Demo Suicide Seen As Dixie Dictates On Labor, Negroes

By Joseph North

PHILADELPHIA. — The Democratic convention of 1948 may very well be described as the picture of a party in its death throes. The few gasps of life that could be heard were aroused by the name of Franklin D. Roosevelt which the orators used like medicine men mumbling some magic incantation. But the Truman people need more than dark magic.

For the spirit of FDR is not here, despite the fervid assurances of Jimmy Roosevelt and the pretty oratory of Helen Gahagan Douglas. It is elsewhere and this fact weighed heavily on the seating delegates in Convention Hall. I talked to many of them and it cropped up in nearly everything they said.

They know Henry Wallace's forces will be under this same roof within a week and this fact had much to do with the brawling that emerged on the civil right issue, the gestures toward labor on the Taft-Hartley Act, the tortured resolution on Israel. You could almost see the wire jerk as the delegates staged an "ovation" for Congressman William Dawson, Negro representative from Illinois, and for A. F. Whitney, president of the railway trainmen, the only labor notable who could be lured onto the platform. You could almost hear Less Biffle, of the Senate inner circle, pass word around to give the boys a great big hand. "We need the Negro and labor vote, boys." But despite such frenzied pleas the Dixicrats sat heavily on their hands.

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IT IS NOT EASY to persuade anybody to commit suicide, and so the galleries saw some few sparks of life such as flared up when George L. Vaughn, Negro delegate from St. Louis, urged the adoption of the minority report of the Credentials Committee. This demanded the exclusion of the Mississippi delegation because it pledged unalterable opposition to Truman's candidacy for his civil rights gestures. What happened here is worth recounting in detail because I believe it reveals most clearly how wires were pulled behind the scenes. You can see the yawning gulf between word and deed.

As Vaughn got going and vigorously reminded the delegates that civil rights of the Negro people were already guaranteed by the Constitution and the 14th Amendment, violent heckling started on the floor. When he mentioned the Mississippi delegation a roar of boos came up from the Bourbons.

The atmosphere, hitherto as quiet as Tamerlane's tomb, suddenly grew tense, and angry knots of Southern delegates formed in the aisles. Sen. Barkley, of Kentucky, then at the chair, appeared flustered and alarmed. He called for a voice vote, and from where I sat, near the platform, it was impossible to tell whether the roars of 'No' were louder than those of 'Aye'. But the Kentuckian promptly ruled that the majority of delegates favored the resolution to seat the Negro-hating Mississippi delegation.

WHEN INDIVIDUAL CRIES arose from the floor for a roll call, the chairman divulged that a "gentleman's agreement" had been reached in the Credentials Committee that a voice vote would suffice.

By this time the galleries which had filled by late evening were stormily applauding Vaughan, the Missouri Negro, because he demanded the Negro people be given their Constitutional guarantees. A number of delegates clamored for the right to speak; particularly those from the big states where the Negro vote is decisive.

John F. Shelley, chairman of the California delegation, stood on the table, shouting for recognition. At this moment Barkley announced the microphone had broken down. Shelley jumped to the platform and after a few words with gavel-pounding Barkley, the Kentuckian announced that California wanted it recorded that it opposed the majority report to seat the Mississippians. In rapid order the following states did likewise: New York, Illinois, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Iowa, Minnesota, Nevada, Washington, Wisconsin, District of Columbia. Their votes would have totalled over 500—about 40 percent of the 1,234 delegates here. But it never came to a roll call.

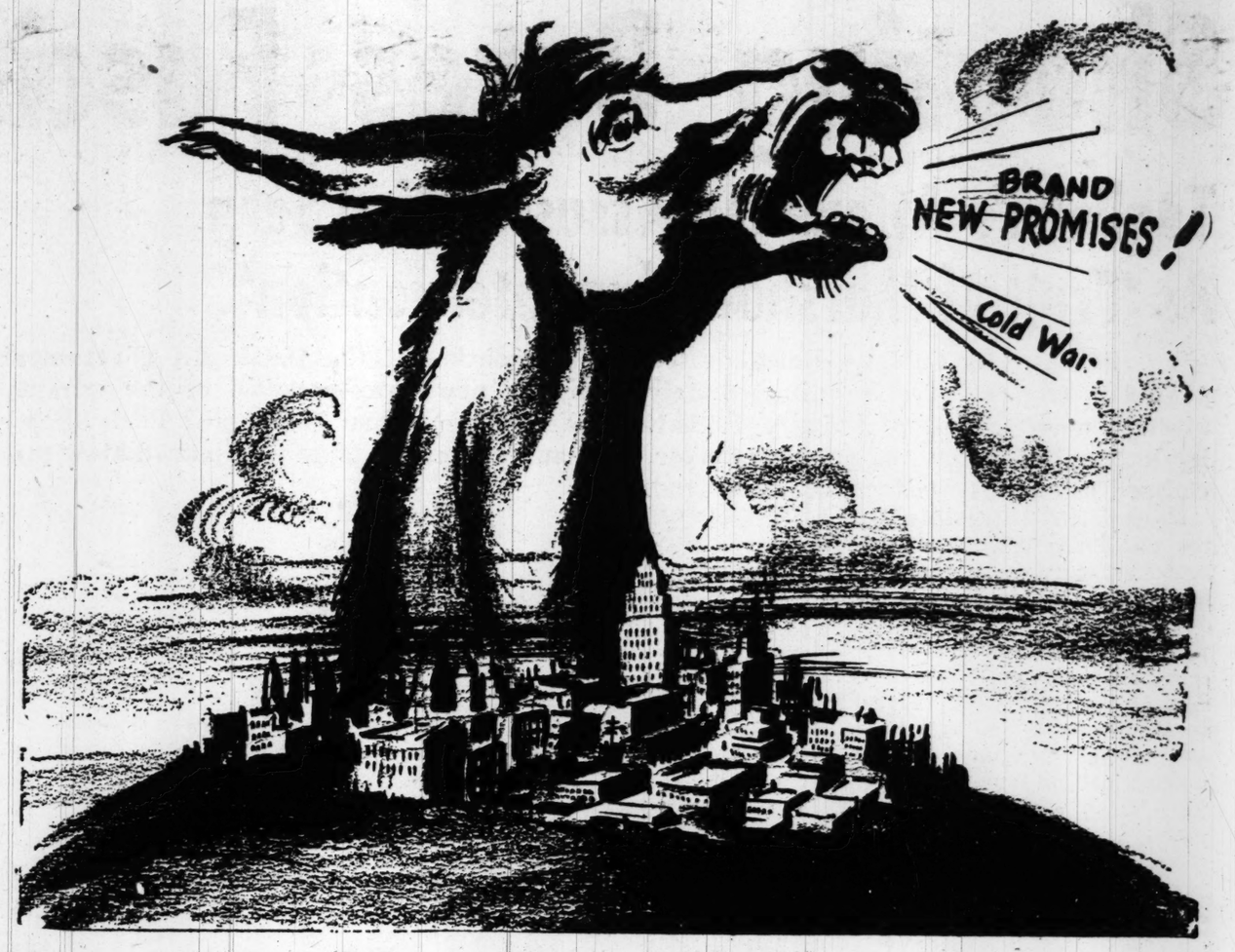
It did not because the leading figures here had decided in advance to go through this rigmarole, give the anti-Truman Mississippians a pounding, allow the big states with the big Negro vote to go on record against the Bourbons, but not to push the issue to the point where the Dixiecrats could be defeated. For defeat them, they could—many observers felt—had any recognized leader put up a fight at this point.

But where was Helen Douglas? Or Jimmy Roosevelt? Or any of the ADA people? The convention rules provide a roll-call vote if one-fifth of the delegates wanted one. And had the Democrats really been in earnest about civil rights they could have licked the ranting Mississippians. But no leader emerged from his corner fighting like Hell to get a roll call vote and stir up enough delegates to defeat the Bourbons.

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THE ROARING CROWDS in the galleries would have welcomed it—as would millions of Americans

(Continued on Page 10)



Tweedledee Platform Tips Hat to Liberalism

By Max Gordon

PHILADELPHIA.—The Democratic Party convention could have taken decisive action to smash the power of the "White Supremacy" Tories of the South.

The convention leaders rejected the chance, and once again Wall Street's moguls who dominate the party engineered a deal which permitted their feudal allies to continue to corrupt National and Southern politics.

The chance came when foes of Rankinism dramatically challenged on the convention floor a Credentials Committee report seating the "Lily-White" delegates of Mississippi, South Carolina and Virginia.

The bulk of the delegates favored the minority report containing the challenge, and it would have passed easily with an honest vote. But by prior arrangement, Chairman Sam Rayburn of Texas declared it defeated on a doubtful voice vote. His decision was not questioned.

Thus the Democratic Party came to Philadelphia a craven creature of Wall Street and its political servants of the South, and it left Philadelphia with its nature unchanged.

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IT WAS THIS NATURE which dictated the choice of Harry Truman as presidential candidate, and Alben Barkley as vice-presidential nominee; which shaped its platform; which determined its main campaign line.

It was this, too, that produced the atmosphere of decline and decay, of defeatism and hopelessness that overhung the convention proceedings. For the Democratic Party had to perform one of two functions in order to exist, and could perform neither.

"My party," the late FDR once declared, "can succeed only so long as it continues to be the party of militant liberalism."

This is one function, and no one in his right mind would claim that the party of James V. Forrestal, John Rankin, John Snyder and Harry Truman has fulfilled it, or could fulfill it.

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THE OTHER FUNCTION was to serve as one arm of the tweedle-dee, tweedle-dum arangement, designed to prevent the people from breaking the political bonds of big business and establishing their own party.

Now that the Wallace party is a vigorous, going concern, the tweedle-dee, tweedle-dum setup has lost its reason for being, and has left the Democratic Party functionless.

The convention named Tuman as candidate because the party's real masters wanted it that way.

They desire a Dewey-Warren victory and a Republican Congess. The Truman - Barkley ticket is a weak challenge to such a victory, and ensures too that the Democatic campaign will be kept within the bounds of Wall Street's policy.

The pitiful weakness of the so-called "Liberal" elements of the party were exposed by the colossal failures of the attempted "booms" for Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas and Sen. Claude Pepper. Neither could muster a tenth of convention strength though they were supposedly apostles of the New Deal.

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THE MAIN LINE of Democratic this fall was outlined by convention chairman Sam Rayburn, the Democratic leader in the House of Representatives.

"Today the United States just can't afford to be governed by a party which can't do big things well," Rayburn told the gathering. "Today the Western civiliation that depends on us is challenged by the totalitarianism of the left as ruthlessly as it was threatened by the totalitarianism of the right a few years ago.

"No, with the Republican 'administrative efficiency' talk about, we would never have had the great American Air Force, the atomic bomb or the Marshall Plan. And

Thus the Democratic Party will plead that Communism presents the Nation with a great crisis, which only the Democrats are big enough to handle aggressively.

With such an obscene, warlike attitude, the Democrats could scarcely wage a real struggle against reaction at home, as its orators drearily, repeatedly promised to do at Convention Hall.

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PITCHING ITS CAMPAIGN on this note, the Democratic platform was perhaps even more savage in its anti-Communism and red-baiting than the Republicans. It demanded persecution of Communists unde present laws, and the voting of new laws, if needed.

It did, however, cover up by qualifying this with a promise to maintain Civil Rights, taking a crack at the GOP for trying to institute "thought contol." This was an apparent reference to the Mundt-Nixon bill.

Its labor plank conceded to labor what CIO, AFL, and Rail unions had insisted was an irreducible minimum, the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law. But it proceeded to insult labor's intelligence by adding to the plank so general a statement that it could cover even worse anti-labor legislation.

"We advocate such legislation as is desirable to establish a just body of rules to assure free and effective rights of employes and employers, to reduce to a minimum their conflict of interests and to enable unions to keep their membership free from communistic influence."

This is a far cry from the militant defense of labor's rights under the New Deal.

★

THE BITTER STRUGGLE over civil rights resulted finally in a plank which generally favored federal legislation to secure electoral rights, the right to a job, the right to protection of person and the right to serve in the armed

Point of Order

By ALAN MAX

Truman's bite, they say, is no worse than his barkley.

* * *

The Democrats will campaign on the record of the New Deal. They may also support Andrew Jackson's stand on the United States Bank.

* * *

They will call for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act—but not for repeal of the Democrats who voted for it.

* * *

In place of the Taft-Hartley Act, the Democrats propose a Hartley Taft Act.

The only thing that could be done with the civil rights plank is build a fence on which to straddle.

* * *

It's rumored the Republicans may spend half the campaign asking votes for the Democrats just to preserve the 2-party system.

* * *

Many a top labor leader drew this profound conclusion from the two conventions held so far in Philly: "Dewey? No good. Truman? A washout. This leaves us with no course but to strike out [illegible] Wallace."

Shooting Bares Fascist Aims

Togliatti's Attempted Assassination Seen As 'Fruit of Marshall Plan Intervention'

ROME, (By Cable).—Demands for the resignation of the DeGasperi government poured in from all over Italy immediately after the news was received of the criminal attempt upon the life of Palmiro Togliatti, leader of the Italian Communist Party. Popular indignation swept the masses all over Italy and a general strike was immediately proclaimed in every town by trade union councils.

Workers left the factories before the call for a general strike and held spontaneous demonstrations in the streets. The workers immediately understood that the Christian - Democrat government's criminal policies of hate and division of the Italian people was responsible.

A resolution approved by the workers at the Fiat auto plant in Turin said that all the working people at the Fiat plant demanded the resignation of the President and Interior Minister Scalba. Workers of the Fiat foundry at Ghisa have also asked for the immediate resignation of the De Gasperi government.

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SIMILAR RESOLUTIONS were approved in nearly every factory and office in Turin, Milan, Naples, Leghorn and all over Italy.

In Rome a general strike was immediately proclaimed by thousands of workers who poured into the streets asking for the government's resignation. Police charged the crowd in the Piazza Colonna near Parliament House. Three workers were wounded when the police fired on the demonstrators.

In Leghorn, the people occupied police barracks. Two workers were killed in Pisa. During a demonstration a fascist fired on the crowd and wounded two workers and a policeman.

In Genoa, workers captured police tanks. Some policemen joined with workers in a demonstration shortly after other cops fired on the crowd killing four workers. In Naples, two more workers were killed.

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INDIGNATION IS GROWING all over Italy because of the provocative attitude of police forces at the order of Interior Minister Scelba.

The Communist Party approved a resolution which charged that the government's campaign of hate and violence against the working people and their parties had set the weapon in the hands of the man who attempted the assassination.

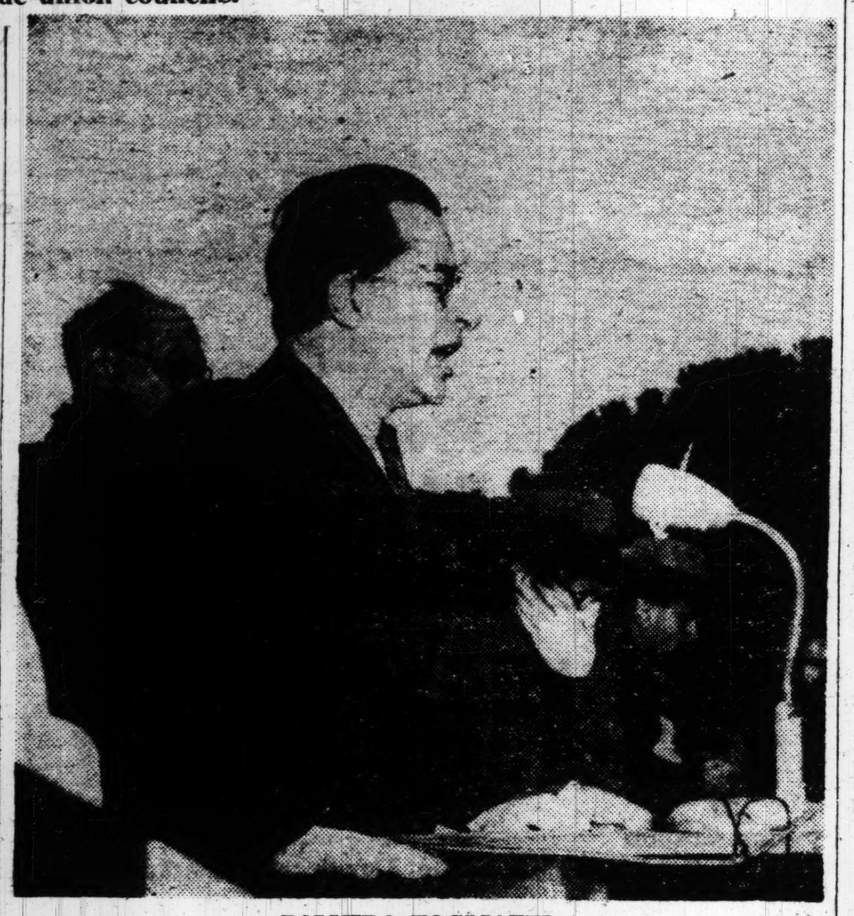
The resolution declared that the hired assassin is the executor of a crime caused by the atmosphere of provocation and violence deliberately created by Minister of the Interior Scelba and the De Gasperi government.

"May the workers and free men all over the country rise in indignant protest to demand freedom for republican legality, for the citizen's freedom and for the resignation of the discordant and famine government of civil war," says the resolution.

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THE LEADERSHIP of the Socialist Party also approved a resolution that charged the government was responsible for the crime. The resolution says **"our solidarity with our Communist comrades is complete. The Italian people will demonstrate that they do not want to be ruled by police."**

Vice President of the government Giovanni Porzio declared that the country wants a government of peace. Members of the Republican parliamentary group seem disposed to ask a government of republican unity.



PALMIRO TOGLIATTI

The government was accused by opposition deputies in today's session of Parliament. Senator Partini, member of the Socialist Party, declared that Scelba must go.

The attempt last Wednesday on the life of Palmiro Togliatti, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party, brought instantaneous and indignant response from the masses of Italian people.

Togliatti was assailed at the doors of Parliament by a youth who fired point blank as the popular Communist leader walked between two policemen. He was reported "out of danger" after a 55-minute operation at Rome's Polyclinic hospital.

The attempted assassin was Antonio Ballante Di Durazzo, a 25-year-old Sicilian University law student.

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IN A MESSAGE addressed to Togliatti, **William Z. Foster**, chairman of the Communist Party, and Eugene Dennis, general secretary, declared that the attempt on his life "is a fruit of American imperialism's policy of intervention in Italy's affairs and its cultivation of forces of resurgent fascism through its servants—the De Gasperi government and the clerical reactionaries."

The message expressed shock and the ardent wish for Togliatti's recovery, pledging that the Communist Party of the United States will re-double its efforts to mobilize the American people against the "policy of American imperialism which in its drive to world domination and war encourages and incites violence against champions of people in all countries."

Other statements condemning the attempted assassination came from Italian Americans and labor leaders in the United States.

Vito Magli, national secretary of the Garibaldi Society termed it a violence endangering the peace of the world. "It is of the utmost necessity that all precautions be taken against these people, and that De Gasperi, instead of thinking how to restrict the rights of labor, be made to clear Italy of its neo-fascists."

Michael Salerno, in the name of American Communists of Italian origin, cabled the executive Committee of the Italian Communist Party: "We are deeply indignant at the attempt on the life of the beloved leader of the Communist Party and peoples' champion, Palmiro Togliatti. Italian-American Communists, wishing for his speedy recovery, reaffirmed their determination to struggle against Wall Street war-mongering, which is responsible for the wave of terror in Italy and throughout the world."

Max Perlow, secretary-treasurer, United Furniture Workers, CIO termed it "a desperate attempt to kill the liberties of the people and to intimidate them into submission.

James Grisi, president and Michael Garramone, general manager, local 333 United Public Workers, CIO, declared the attempt "represents the continued attacks by the forces of reaction in Italy to destroy the aspirations of the Italian people to establish a free and democratic nation."

Pietro Lucchi, international secretary-treasurer, Fur and Leather Workers Union, recalled that he had met Togliatti 18 months ago, and paid tribute to his work to maintain unity between the Communists and Socialists.

CZECH WORKERS TOLD ABSENTEES HIT THEM

PRAGUE (ALN).—President Antonin Zapotocky of the Czechoslovak union federation told a labor conference here that absenteeism and slackness in industry hurt the working class, which now owns all important factories. Zapotocky lashed out at plant management for bad organization of production and at some unions and works councils for misuse of the 10 percent of factory turnover that is now put at their disposal by law.

Reaction Turns To Murder

TOGLIATTI, beloved leader of the Italian Communist Party, has been shot by an assassin whose foul mouth spluttered the same alibi used by that other reactionary criminal, John Wilkes Booth, the assassin of Abraham Lincoln—"I am shooting tyranny."

This vile hypocrisy has been the shield of every bandit, desperado, and assassin who has hated the march of the people.

It was the insolent sneer not only of Lincoln's murderer, but it also was used by the murderers of Jean Jaures, great French Socialist assassinated in 1914 for opposing the war; it was shouted by the Junkers who murdered Rosa Luxembourg and Karl Liebknecht, German working class leaders in 1919. The same brutal insanity inspired the enraged "radical" who put the fatal bullets into the body of Lenin in 1921 and hastened his death.

Assassinations and murderous violence are the inevitable weapons of anti-democratic conspiracy today. They are the weapons of the trusts and their agents at moments when popular resistance to reaction endangers the privileges and profits of the ruling capitalist cliques.

* * *

THE assassination of the Italian Socialist, Matteoti, was the signal for the rape of Italy by Mussolini's Black Shirt fascists. Does the effort to murder Communist leader Togliatti herald a similar conspiracy? Murder of Communists has been on the increase in Italy under the influence of the quislings who are trying to barter Italian independence to the financiers of Wall Street. Communists were ambushed and assassinated in the recent elections in Sicily. With a crude but accurate sense of politics, the Sicilian bandit-murderers of Communists have applied for Marshall Plan assistance. Are they not engaged in the "great crusade"? Are they not fighting for "civilization" and "our way of life"?

* * *

VIOLENCE, murder and crime are growing wherever Marshall Plan penetration is the greatest, wherever our money is being rushed to subsidize the political gangsterism of Washington's allies in the "cold war" against democracy. Look at Greece—daily executions of scores of patriots, labor leaders, and Communists fighting and dying to free their land from monarchist tyranny. Look at China—wholesale arrests every day of students, workers, and patriots. Terrorism spreads throughout Latin America under the spur of the State Department and the FBI—the agents of the Marshall Plan's empire. Prestes is hunted in Brazil. Neruda is hunted in Chile. In Cuba, the Communist leader of sugar workers is shot down in cold blood. The list is long and growing every hour.

The Truman-Marshall Doctrine is financing national betrayal, murder, and reaction all over the globe. That is the shame of Washington's foreign policy today. The attempt on Togliatti was made by a "pro-American" quisling. Will the Marshall Plan finance new murders in France? Will Washington's "Project X"—the secret fund for treason in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union—subsidize assassinations in Czechoslovakia, Poland?

The bullets that were aimed at Togliatti were aimed at democracy, at peace, at the working class. They were aimed, therefore, at the real interests of the American people as well.

Swedish Paper Voices Fear Over Impact of Marshall Plan

By Helen Norris

STOCKHOLM (Telepress).—Only a few days after the Swedish Riksdag decided—against the opposition of the Communists—to participate in the Marshall Plan, **Afton Tidningen**, organ of the Social Democratic Government, frankly revealed its uneasiness at American economic dictation.

"If Swedish foreign trade continues as at present, all our foreign valuta will be used up before the beginning of next year . . ." the paper stated in a front-page article. "According to the plan of the Trade Commission, Sweden must buy, during the next six months, 400 million kroner worth of goods from foreign countries above that we can sell them.

"Our whole reserves will be exhausted. To prevent such a development we must drastically reduce our consumption of Swedish produced wares. . . . This dilemma is sharpened by the American government and importers who accuse us of 'extortion' and threaten a buyer's boycott of Swedish goods.

"During the first quarter of 1947 American importers bought Swedish paper pulp for 68.97 dollars a ton. In the corresponding period in 1948 it cost 98.80 dollars to produce a ton. Bleached sulphite during 1947's first quarter cost 134.10 dollars—it now costs 196.12 dollars. Unbleached is still higher; 93.90-159.83 dollars for the respective periods. . . . Influential circles in Washington are indignant because 'German buyers are so badly handled in Sweden, and say that the Swedish policy in dealing with Germans is 'stupid, short-sighted and extortionate.'"

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U. S. Living Standards Collapse as HCL Soars

By Louise Mitchell

The biggest issue facing the American people—the rapid decline of their living standards resulting from the price-gouging by the trusts and war preparations of the government—failed to receive even token recognition from the two old parties convening at Philadelphia.

This decline has enormously speeded up in the past two years. There is growing impoverishment of workers in the midst of the greatest abundance known to man and this inescapable paradox of capitalism is the most important economic fact of the time.

The postwar dream of homes, electric washing machines, television sets, cars, clothing and magic gadgets—for those who helped beat the enemy has flown out of the window. Instead, three years after the war, at the door of almost every home stands the profiteer, the wolf known as the HCL. What is more, high prices are forcing workers to eat less meat, bread, milk and buter.

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NEWSPAPERS REPORT that the inflationary spiral continues at break-neck speed and business economists warn that when production is geared to armaments, "hyper-inflation" will become a household word. A leading financial service admitted recently that low-income families are being pushed out of the buying market by top-heavy prices. **It estimated that the deficiency of purchasing power is somewhere between $5 to $10 billion a year. Breaking these statistics down to terms we can understand, it means that workers need at least 13 months wages or more to pay the price of living for 12 months.**

This is not news to housewives. They are staggering under the weight of the heaviest food bills in history. For example, the price of loin of lamb is now $1.50 a pound, pork chops are at about 95 cents, steaks and roasts skyrocketing to $1.25 and $1.35. And meat prices are predicted to go even higher because of an acute shortage.

In February, the Department of Agriculture revealed that cattle-raisers were selling their breeding stock because of high prices. A shortage was inevitable. But our glorious private enterprise system, thought nothing of it especially since housewives are now paying double the rates in effect when price controls were lifted in the fall of 1946, and profits are at their highest in history.

ONE-FOURTH OF THE CONSUMERS are expected to spend beyond their incomes in 1948, Consumers Union reports. The U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics holds that a minimum budget for four calls for a weekly wage of $67, but other BLS statistics show that a worker in manufacturing industry only makes an average of $52 a week, while the average wage for non-durable goods industries is under $48.50.

Figure out the weekly loss yourself. A large portion of the American families are running into debt and doing without the necessary food, clothing, medical and dental attention and recreation they need.

The Bureau of Agriculture Economy admits that in 1948 the public will be eating less meat, poultry and dairy products than in 1947. Total meat consumption on a per capita basis will be down seven percent; fruit, three percent; sugar, two percent; and coffee, four percent.

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FLOUR SALES are sagging considerably because of high prices. Last year the industry ground out 330 million sacks of flour. Today it is down to 260 million sacks. Less bread, cake, cookies and other bakery products are being consumed than in several years.

In 1946, the per capita consumption of flour was 153.4 pounds; in 1947 it was 144.2. A 15 percent cut is expected in bread consumption this year.

As for dairy products, a three percent drop is expected in 1948 over 1947, following a decrease of two percent in 1947 over the year before.

When milk is selling in New York City at about 23 cents a quart and butter is near the $1 mark, what else could be expected!

Even the once-lowly can opener and Ford car are in the upper brackets. A can opener these days sells from 10 cents to $5.95 for wall-types. The latest Ford is priced at from $1,343.75 to $2,000, before all the gadgets are added. The newest model is up nine percent over last year. Automatic irons cost a mere $7 to $20. Automatic coffee makers range from $8.95 to $28.75. And so on up for automatic washers and gas engine lawn mowers.

The same goes for soft goods. Retailers report that there will be no lowering of prices in the near future despite consumer resistance. Apparel and mens' wear manufacturing circles have announced higher or unchanged prices on their fall deliveries.

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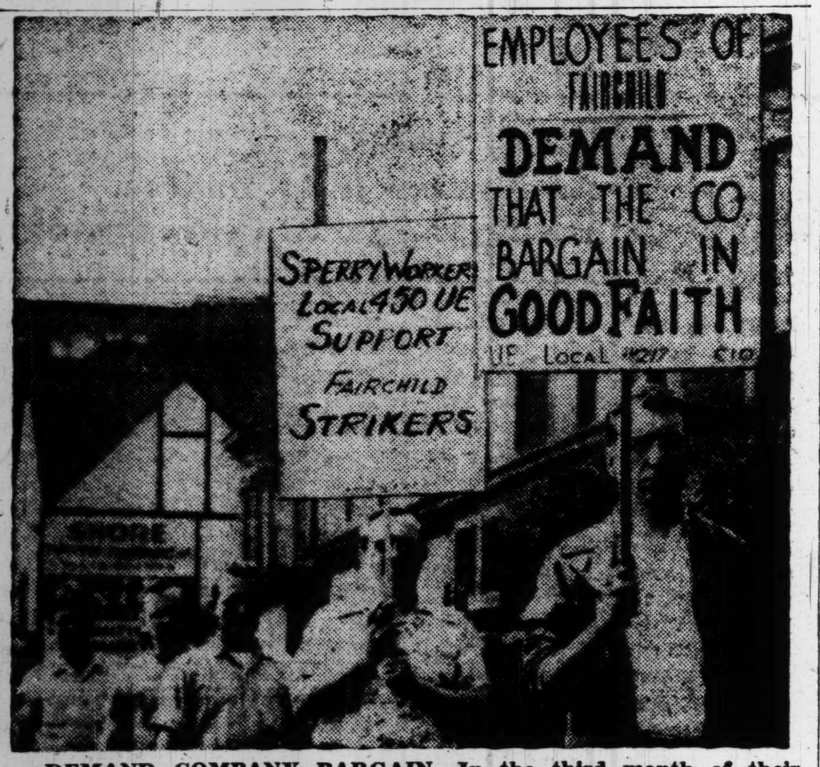
HOUSING PRICES in April reached a new peak—143 percent above the pre-war level. This new high was seven percent higher than the previous month. The average American home today costs $11,035 compared with the average price of $4,599 in 1939.

You can take the word of the experts. If things aren't tough enough for you, they are going to get tougher.

An economist of the National Industrial Conference Board, a major business research outfit, has said that, "Every dollar spent for armaments in the months ahead will push us steadily away from the possibility of absorbing the unparalleled inflation of World War II toward a new sequence of hyper-inflation."



—Fred Wright, in UE News (United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers)



DEMAND COMPANY BARGAIN—In the third month of their strike, 400 workers at Fairchild Co. in New York, members of the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers (CIO), get moral support from brother unionists at Sperry Co.

Slugged, Jailed for Scoring Bias

DETROIT.—Arthur Hudson, white progressive, was beaten twice by the race bias manager of Smitty's Dairy Bar at 2939 Woodward, and then persecuted by the police because he insisted on civil rights for Negroes.

The Smitty manager used the excuse that the bar was closing in refusing to serve Negro customers. When Hudson objected he was assaulted by the manager receiving a black eye. The second beating took place in a Greenfield Cafeteria on Woodward, when Hudson by coincidence ran into the manager again. The fight started when the Smitty manager boasted of what he had done to "that dirty n-----r-lover."

During the first encounter the police were called and arrested Hudson. He was released on a habeas corpus writ after the Civil Rights Congress had been notified of the case. The hearing was set for Judge Murphy's court.

Sounds Good on Paper

NEW YORK (UP).—Columbia University received a gift of $6,000,000 from a member of the class of 1922. However, it was in Chinese money and amounted to $25 in American currency.

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HOWARD FAST (Masses & Mainstream): "'A unique, exalting, terrifying study of men put to the highest test . . . and a covenant between the Communist Party and the human race."

LEON ALEXANDER (People's World): "Here is a book that millions should read to find again within themselves a clearcut faith in the potentialities of mankind."

PHIL BART (Philadelphia): "Every anti-fascist, everyone who loves democracy should read this book. To every Communist it is a must."

JOSEPH NORTH (Daily Worker): "This book is a battle won. Yes, this is the story of the Communist man, the new man emerging from the blood, the muck, the witless anarchy of a dying order. This book cries to be brought out by the hundreds of thousands. For the Communist is the greatest story in the world today."

FRED BLAIR (Milwaukee): "Fuchik personifies the Marxist fighter. The inspiration he gives us is durable—it will do for several generations. We intend to spread this book as far as we can."

GIL GREEN (Chicago): "This book is a magnificent testament of Communist heroism."

NEW TIMES (Moscow): "Fuchik's book is a document testifying to the greatness of man's spirit. . . . It is the embodiment in living human images and deeds of the ideology and outlook of the most advanced part of mankind, the part to which the future belongs."

SAMUEL SILLEN: "In these pages, so magnificently unlabored, so shrewd in observation, so rich in the love of life, Fuchik has left an enduring work of literature. This book is a noble participation in the continuing fight—how much closer now to our own homes!—against the monstrous inhumanities of fascism."

The Worker

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NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 18, 1948

Should Labor Waste Votes?

WELL, the two old party conventions are over. Labor can look them over in cold blood.

What can Labor—that is to say the 15 million members of the AFL and CIO and the millions of other unorganized workers and salaried employees—expect from these two old parties? Nothing.

Well, not exactly nothing. If it were just nothing it wouldn't be so bad perhaps. But, a victory for either the Democrats or the GOP—it makes no difference which—will spell higher prices, sabotage of housing, war preparations, to be paid for by lower wages and collapsing living standards. The Big Money parties have picked Four Horsemen of inflation, reaction and war—Dewey, Truman, Warren and Barkley.

As for the Negro people—the 15 million Americans who are deprived of all Constitutional rights by the "white supremacy" terrorists—they have seen both the old party conventions Jimcrow delegates and ignore their struggles with contempt and empty promises.

* * *

WHERE will the 15 million trade union members go in the November elections?

The AFL and CIO officialdom, headed by Green, Murray, Reuther, Rieve, etc., fought the Third Party movement which is placing Henry Wallace in the field. They sneered that the Wallace movement would "get nowhere." They argued that "Truman is better than any GOP candidate." They said that "Labor must help reform the Democratic Party from within." Where are their arguments now?

The AFL and CIO leaders know that Truman is a dead duck so far as the rank and file are concerned. These leaders tried to get Eisenhower to cover their shame for them. They dropped all principles just in order to grab votes. But Eisenhower said "No" because the Big Money crowd behind him is saving him for later, when they may need him to defeat Wallace and stampede America into war.

* * *

NOW the AFL and CIO leaders have nothing to offer their membership except the defeatist advice **"We'll sit this one out."** That's what CIO-PAC leader Jack Kroll said. This would leave Labor meekly waiting for the next President and Congress to slash wages, send prices still higher, curb civil liberty, etc.

Labor played no part in the Democratic Party Convention. It was spurned by the Democratic Party leadership. A feeble effort was made to win Labor's votes by the paragraph allegedly calling for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law. But what does this paragraph say? It calls for repeal of the present Taft-Hartley Law only in order to call for the passage of a new and "revised" Taft-Hartley Law!

The Democrats urge a new Taft-Hartley Law "which would establish a just body of rules to assure free and collective bargaining . . . and to enable unions to keep their membership free from communistic influences." Notice that the Democrats do not demand a return to the Wagner Act; they join the GOP in demanding new curbs on all the unions. These curbs are vaguely worded; but they are the same as the present notorious law, in effect, as the reader can see from the above quotation. The hypocrisy of the performance is seen in the fact that most of the Democrats who voted for the "repeal" of the T-H Law in the Convention **voted for it in Congress.**

In short, the trade union movement now faces the inescapable fact that a vote for the old parties is a waste. They have nothing to offer except more profiteering, worse conditions, lower wages, and shackles for Labor. The top AFL and CIO leadership is committed to stay within the Wall Street political machinery. **The membership has no such commitments.**

The AFL and CIO membership and locals now have the obligation to face the facts, and to move into the Third Party and the Wallace fight.



Face to Face

An Attempt to Intimidate The Fight Against Police Brutality

By Benjamin J. Davis
(Member, New York City Council)

THE Rev. Thomas S. Harten, Negro leader in Brooklyn, has been recently charged with "rape," and Mrs. Sara Pelham Speaks, Harlem Negro attorney, has been disbarred on the ground of "malpractice in handling clients' cases."

There's much more to these two events than appears on the surface.



It is well-known that neither the Communist Party, nor the Daily Worker, nor the Negro people or their labor-progressive supporters condone crime by anyone. In fact, the Communist Party leads the fight against the biggest crime of all—capitalist exploitation and oppression which give rise to fascism, war, suffering and enslavement of peoples.

YET, the charges against Rev. Harten and Atty. Speaks have the stench of frame-up about them. The Negro people and all their supporters should view them with the gravest suspicions and doubts.

One can see in the case of Atty. Speaks an attempt to discredit all Negro members of the legal profession. Since Atty. Speaks is a Republican and the Democrats rule the roost in New York City, there is the faint odor of political persecution, the same kind of persecution that the Dewey Republican machine upstate imposes upon Democrats.

If all Negro members of the legal profession in New York were guilty of mal-practice — which would, of course, be a slander against them — they would not have committed half the robbery of Negro clients as white lawyers. Yet I know of no white lawyers who have been disbarred on charges of mal-practice against Negro clients, who constitute the main victims of legal mal-practices. The case against Atty. Speaks suggests one of the principal characteristics of American imperialism where Negroes are concerned—hypocrisy.

REV. HARTEN, is one of the best known and most respected Negro leaders, and deservedly so. He has been associated in Brooklyn with many of the bitterest struggles of Negroes, associating himself fully with the labor and progressive movement against the forces of reaction. His church has always been open to those who have been concerned not only with the spiritual welfare of his congregation, but with their political, social and economic welfare. He has rejected the reactionary red-baiters, and has worked for the unity of the Negro people within themselves, and with labor and white progressives. Under violent threats and intimidation from both major parties, he fought for the election of the late Councilman Peter V. Cacchione, symbol of Negro-white unity and progress in Brooklyn. Rev. Harten has made distinguished contributions to the Negro people of Brooklyn and to the cause of labor and democracy.

Why then have Atty. Speaks and Rev. Harten been singled out for public opprobrium at this moment? The answer seems sharp and clear.

Both have spoken out and fought against the rampant police brutality against Negro citizens and against the rottenness and corruption which has often been revealed in the police department. A high point of their fight on this question took place just a few days before they were smeared with these charges. The police department is well-versed in the art of frame-ups.

ONE of the biggest crimes in all New York is the absolutely disgraceful police violence in New York against innocent citizens — not alone Negroes, the worst victims, but also against Porto Ricans and striking white workers. More than 50 cases of such Nazi-like brutality against Negroes—including wanton killings — have taken place in New York in the last two years. Commissioner Wallander hasn't prosecuted a single case and this has only encouraged such violence. More than 30 cases have been brought to his attention from my office alone. The only reply from the Commissioner has been whitewash and more whitewash, until the situation on this issue in New York is worst than it is in many polltax, white supremacy cities in the deep South.

Mayor O'Dwyer is involved at this moment in a demagogic brawl with Tammany Hall, but he's displayed no interest whatsoever in lynch brutality against Negro citizens on the streets of New York. The Mayor long ago should have removed Wallander—and considering all the political and economic crimes the Mayor has committed against the workers of the city, he himself needs to be replaced.

FOR fighting this stinking situation, the reactionaries of the city are attempting to discredit and crucify Rev. Harten, Attorney Speaks and all others who dare to speak out. But this attempt at intimidation will fail. In fact, unable to answer the demands of the people against police brutality, the police department and its reactionary backers are trying to use Nazi-like threats to silence the people's resistance.

But neither the Negro people, nor their labor and progressive allies, will be diverted nor intimidated. The anti-Negro Police Commissioner and the reactionary politicians are piling up their crimes against the people, are condemning themselves and their two-party system.

If ever the supporters of clean government needed the Wallace-ALP coalition in New York, it is now.

P.S.—Flash! Charges against Rev. Harten have been dropped, proving that they were a monumental frame-up.

World of Labor

More Millions Will Turn to New Party

By George Morris

IT WAS on January 8 this year that Philip Murray wired all CIO affiliates a warning against making any "pledges or commitments which promise support to any party or any candidate." He cautioned that any endorsements would be in violation of the CIO's convention resolution in which he saw only "full and unstinted support of CIO-PAC."

That was the opening shot of what soon developed into a full-blown split in CIO ranks. On the one hand were those who fought for the right to advocate a third party. On the other were those who went all-out against a third party on the ground, as the resolution of the CIO's executive board said, that "it would serve only to split and divide the forces of progress."



Six months passed. Both parties held their conventions. Even the most ardent opponents of the third party can hardly show a "lesser evil" margin between the two tickets. It's Tweedledee and Tweedledum with a vengeance. Labor and its leaders were never so snubbed. The so-called "liberals" in the two old parties fared no better.

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WHAT really happened is this: the so-called progressive forces that chose to work in the old parties are scattered, discouraged, divided, bankrupt and awful silly-looking. **The progressive forces that saw the light last January and went with the new party, became the major organized center of progressive unity and resistance to reaction.** They are going ahead and building the new party which even some tail-end liberals now admit is neded.

What would have happened if a dozen CIO internationals and other pro-Third Party forces had listened to Murray's advice and stuck to that so-called "CIO-PAC policy?" **Labor would have had no home to go to.** The two old parties would have been even more arrogant in their attitude to labor. There would have been nothing more than one of those old-time contests between the leaders to corral votes of unionists for one or the other of Wall Street's candidates. Millions wouldn't even vote.

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MILLIONS of workers have a new home now because of the foresight and initiative of those progressives in the labor movement who refused to be swayed or frightened by the Murrays and Greens. They went ahead to collect a half million signatures in California to put Wallace on the ballot. They did the same in many other states and built thousands of shop committees and community clubs in towns and neighborhoods.

The new party is being built from the bottom. It didn't seek the consent of the top labor skates. Naturally, it won't be influenced by their shouting, or in the belated promises by Reuther and his kind to favor a new party in 1949.

What'll Murray do now? His PAC director, Jack Kroll, suggested the CIO may "sit out" this campaign and just concentrate on congressional seats. I don't think Kroll is telling the whole story. The CIO's top brass will not sit it out. Their plans call for an all out campaign against the Third Party. The political disaster they suffered has greatly inflamed their anti-Third Party fury. **They see still greater disaster to themselves in the labor movement if Wallace draws a big vote.** They have now completely lost sight of the situation as it affects the rank and file unionist. So it is a safe bet that if the Krolls and Murrays have their way, most of the CIO's money and effort will be directed against Wallace and towards defeat of Wallace-endorsed candidates. Their professed interest in the election of pro-labor congressmen will be forgotten.

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THAT, of course, is how the top office-holders in the CIO are thinking. But the basic core of the CIO's membership even in the rightwing unions, is progressive. **A great number who had illusions that there really was something to Murray's "CIO-PAC policy," were waiting to see what it is like. Now that the policy is revealed as a neat scheme for dispersing and confusing labor's political influence, a new parade towards the third party will get under way.**

Pro-Third Party forces would be wise to bear in mind that a great number of unionists including lower and middle-strata leaders, are re-examining the political picture. This is the time to address a new appeal to them.

The new party, holding its convention next weekend, will undoubtedly address such an appeal to the country. But no time should be lost in driving home the recent lessons in the shops and communities. Events in the past six months have simplified much for the still hesitant unionists. They will be more receptive to a new approach.



—Gabriel, in the (London) Daily Worker

Middle East Oil Has Place in U. S. War Plan

Periodically the American Press is convulsed with scare headlines that American oil resources are becoming exhausted or, at any rate, inadequate to meet the civilian and military needs of the country.

In 1917, the experts informed an anxious American public that American oil was finished—only a few pools were left. Every few years the alarm has been repeated in spite of the fact that, between each scare, gigantic new resources have been opened up and production mounted steadily.

Significantly, however, each scare has been the occasion for renewed and more intense efforts on the part of the American Oil Trusts to muscle in on the business of world oil production outside the Americas, and to increase the strength of the American monopolies at the expense of their British, Dutch and French rivals.

After the Second World War, the oil comedy was re-enacted. Experts, supported by the weighty utterances of the State Department, discovered again that American oil was drying up—simultaneously American Oil Companies were putting through deals which gave them virtual control over British oil interests in the Middle East, and were contracting for important developments of their activities in Saudi Arabia, Persia, and the Middle East generally.

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AMERICAN OIL INTERESTS are giving widest publicity to a statement by Secretary of Defense, James Forrestal, that in a future war American civilian and military oil requirements would exceed American production by two million barrels daily.

Inevitably, discussion on how to meet this deficit has turned to the Middle East, and American public opinion is being "educated" to accept the State Department's increased commitments in that direction.

Nevertheless, the same oil interests are not neglecting the possibilities of meeting the alleged two-million-barrel deficit by increased domestic production. Apart from the development of important oil fields in Alaska, vast sums have been invested by Standard Oil of New Jersey for the development of synthetic oil. The Company, which with its affiliates accounts for 14 per cent of world oil production, spent eighteen and a quarter million dollars in 1947, more than ever before in its history, on development and research into the synthesis of oil from natural gas, coal and oil shale.

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STANDARD OIL is responsible for the multi-million synthetic oil plant now under construction at Hugoton, Kansas, whilst eight companies are jointly interested in another installtaion of the same type at the Gulf Coast city of Brownsville, Texas.

Oil development in the Middle East is seen by these oil magnates as of importance primarily as part of the Marshall Plan. America will not place its own eggs in the oil basket of the Middle East, an area which the strategists regard as peculiarly vulnerable in the event of war. But, since an important part of Marshall Aid will be the supply of oil to European countries from sources controlled by American Trusts, it is planned to send the Middle East oil to Europe. This will relieve the European demand on the "scarce" American oil, without freeing the European countries from dependence on the American Oil Trusts.

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AT THE SAME TIME, in the event of a war in which the Middle East oil fields became unavailable to America and her allies, it would by the European allies not America, whose supply would be cut off. According to Mr. Forrestal, American military and naval forces would be advised to conserve, as far as possible American oil supplies by drawing on Middle East oil in peacetime whilst those sources remained secure.

In order to facilitate the maximum exploitation of Middle East oil whilst "the going is good," the Jersey Company is negotiating for part interest in oil pipelines to get more oil to Europe. One will be the 30-31 inch line from Saudi Arabia to the Mediterranean, with a capacity of 330,000 barrels a day; the other, a 34-36 inch line, from Iraniand and Kuwait fields, providing 535,999 barrels a day.

TO TIE UP SHIPPING ON FRANCE-AFRICA RUN

PARIS (ALN).—The French Seamen's Union at Marseilles has voted to tie up all shipping between France and North Africa in support of the French General Confederation demand for a 20 percent wage increase for all French labor. Seamen in other ports, who have been delaying ship sailings to many points for 24 hours in support of the same demand, were asked to cooperate with the Marseilles local in temporarily stopping sea communications with North Africa.

As We See It

Large-Scale Production, Or Monopoly—A Vital Difference

By Milton Howard

DO YOU mean to say that you attack big business because you want to go back to the small-scale business of fifty and sixty years ago? a friendly critic writes.

Are you willing to argue that small-scale groceries, for example, are superior to such big outfits as the A&P, Safeway and such big grocery chains? he added, as a sort of extra stinger in his argument.

This is a common mistake made by certain critics of the Communist Party's advocacy of socialism in the United States as the long-range goal of its struggle for peace and social progress right now.



This error, of course, is carefully nourished by the horde of Big Business propagandists, professors, economists and newspaper writers. They solemnly point to the fact that Henry Ford "created" the present vast auto industry as one of their big arguments proving the "right" of any other American to go out and do likewise if he doesn't like being gypped by big corporations. Where would America be today, they ask us, without the immortal services of those bankers and industrialists who "risked their capital" to build up our mighty industries of today, the big chain stores, etc.?

This argument is a phony along with the rest of their arguments against socialism in America, the goal of the Communist movement. Their argument turns the real course of American history upside down. It was not the noble-minded Robber Barons (Vanderbilts, Morgans, Rockefellers) of the post-Civil War era who created the miracles of American industry; it was the inevitable rise of giant industry which gave the Robber Barons their chance to seize most of the benefits of large-scale production for themselves. It was not Henry Ford who created the huge auto industry of today; it was the rise of the auto industry which gave Henry Ford and after him the Morgan-duPont bankers of General Motors, their chance to seize control of one of America's most vital industries. The same could be said of the railroad system of the United States, of the huge electric light and power industry, etc. It was the entire nation's development and genius which made them.

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IT IS NOT ONE MAN who ever "creates" an industry or a railroad. Naturally, the individual genius of this or that engineer, chemist or scientist can speed the rise of a modern industrial development. But no modern industry is possible without the social labor, the collective, cooperative labor of thousands, even millions of men working together.

The Marxist-Leninist science of socialism revealed that production under capitalism is **social,** even if the individual is not conscious of it, that it brings together hundreds of different trades into the production of a single commodity. Every machine, every factory, mine, etc., is the result of the combined labor of millions who dug the coal, made the steel, sewed the clothes of the workers, harvested the wheat of their bread, and in other ways contributed to the final product. This can be said of every important industry or article of commerce today. They are the product of **social labor.** Today this social labor is unplanned, anarchistic. Socialism will make it enormously more productive by planning.

The peculiarity of the situation is that capitalism appears to be only a competitive system; the social inter-connections of all our production are hidden. What we have is a system of **social production** which is **privately owned** and whose products are **privately appropriated** as "private property."

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FAR FROM opposing the social production of capitalism—the giant chains, the vast industrial concentration into mighty industrial networks, etc.—the Communists hail this development as making possible and necessary the transformation of our social system from private ownership to Socialist, collective ownership of industry.

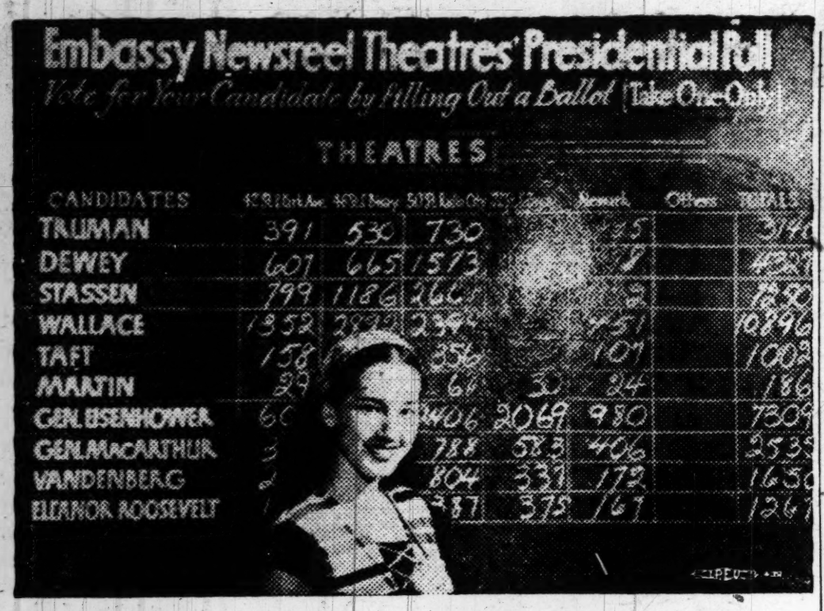
Where did our present-day large-scale industries come from? They arose out of the inner development of industry itself, out of technological and scientific advance. They arose out of the enormous productivity of social labor which, by combining many skills and increasing the division of labor, gives rise to miracles of industrial growth. It is industry as a social activity which develops modern production, not banker-industrialists. The banker-industrialists claim the credit—and the profits—of a social process which takes place because of science and labor.

Monopoly, Lenin taught us wisely, is the "eve of socialism." Monopoly prepares the way, not for a stupid return to small-scale production, but for the great social advance which will make the monopolies the property of all.

COMING NEXT WEEK—'He Could Have Been a Champ,' a short story by Ted Porter



MRS. REBECCA STYLES TAYLOR, a founder of the National Council of Negro Women, is a candidate for Secretary of State of Illinois on the Wallace ticket.



HENRY WALLACE led all others in the recently conducted Embassy Newsreel Presidential Poll of patrons of five New York and New Jersey theatres. Jean McKillop tabulates results: Wallace, 10,896; Eisenhower, 7,309; Stassen, 7,250; Dewey, 4,327; Truman, 3,140. Others trailed far behind.

2,500 New Party Delegates To Open Historic Convention

The New Party convention, which opens in Philadelphia next Friday, has already won for itself big-party treatment from radio and television, Wallace headquarters in New York revealed this week. The historic sessions, which will nominate Henry Wallace and Sen. Glen Taylor for President and Vice President, will receive the same heavy network coverage as did the Republican and Democratic confabs and will be televised over the East Coast. Similarly more than 300 correspondents have already been accredited to the convention, with a similar number of photographers, newcasters, news analysts and television staff expected.

Foreign press coverage will include correspondents from Britain, France, the Soviet Union, Palestine and Australia.

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APPROXIMATELY 2,500 DELEGATES and alternates will attend the convention from all 48 states and Puerto Rico. In addition to nominating the party's standard-bearers for the election this year, the convention will adopt a name for the party, a program and a set of rules.

In view of the fact that so many of the state parties that have already been formed have adopted the name Progressive or Independent Progressive Party, it is considered likely that the convention will name the new party the Progressive Party. In New York, however, the American Labor Party, in existence for the past 12 years, will be the political arm of the new party.

Also to be chosen by the convention are party officers, whose selection will probably conclude the convention on Sunday.

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HIGH SPOT of the historic weekend will occur Saturday night, when Wallace and Taylor will accept their nomination before a crowd of 33,000 at an evening meeting in Shibe Park. Seven trainloads of visitors are coming into Philadelphia for this rally, which will be far bigger than any attempt by either the Democrats of Republicans.

The two days prior to the opening of the convention proper on Friday will be devoted to hearings of the New Party's platform. At these hearings representatives of people's organizations from all sections of the nation will give their ideas publicly on what they believe should be written into the party platform, in sharp contrast to the weasel-worded platforms sweated out by professional double-talkers at the Democratic and Republican conventions.

The platform as finally adopted by the convention will be based on the testimony submitted in these two days of hearings.

Wallace Youth to Form National Organization

While the spotlight will be on the New Party convention in Philadelphia next week, a development of equal importance to young people will be taking place—the formation of a national progressive youth organization.

Immediately following the New Party convention, a youth convention will assemble on June 25 and 26 and do the brass-tacks work of setting up an organization that will battle for the needs of young Americans of all races, politically, socially and culturally. This convention is sponsored by Youth for Wallace and a large number of other organizations.

In an interview with the Worker, a leader of outh for Wallace, described the as yet unnamed new organization as one which, while supporting the policies of the New Party, will be separate from it and will develop its own program for youth around specific youth issues.

"Anyone can join who supports the general program of the youth oganization, regardless of political affiliation," he explained.

With 1,000 delegates expected at the Philadelphia convention, the new organization expects to get off winging in a varied program of activity from politics to ping pong. The Sunday night session, which will be kept as free of official business as possible, will be an open meeting to which all youth are invited. At this meeting Henry Wallace and Sen. Glen Taylor will make their first appearances as standard-bearers of the New Party, following their acceptances the previous day.

ON MONDAY the convention will be broken into panel sessions, which will be devoted to different aspects of the organization's program and then the meeting as a whole will elect its national officers, adopt its program and organizational rules.

The organization will be based on individual membership, although affiliation of organzations on local basis is also contemplated.

It is in its activities that the new organization will be different from any previous progressive youth group. In addition to intensive political activities around youth issues, such as repeal of the draft and jobs at decent pay for young workers, a wide cultural and social program is being planned.

Fo example, the new organization expects to sponsor athletic goups, similar to the big athletic culbs.

In Michigan, at present there are already three baseball teams in Hudson, Dodge and Chevrolet plants and three other neighborhood Youth for Wallace teams competing in the Labor League there. Just the other day the Hudson team defeated the Ford Local's team 9-5.

Political activities will be similar in nature to the recent case in Baltimore, Md., where a group of youthful Wallace supporters staged a demonstration against jimcrow on city tennis courts, which will result in a court test of the police ban on Negro use of these courts.

Speed War Machine--Would Bring Fascism

By Mel Fiske

WASHINGTON.—How far have the warmakers advanced in their plans to mobilize America for war? Since President Truman unfolded his cold war doctrine, Wall Street's errand boys in the government have carefully and quietly shaped the nation's resources—both men and machines—to Wall Street's brazen plans for World War III.

These mobilization plans, above all, blueprint American fascism. They indicate the formation of a Gestapo in every American city and town. They've geared every major industry to the war machine—and some of the gears are now grinding.

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GUIDING the internal war machine is the President's National Security Council composed of members of the cabinet and two civilians, former Rear Admiral Sidney W. Souers and Arthur M. Hill, chairman of the National Security Resources Board.

Souers, ex-director of the Central Intelligence Agency, is chairman of the key council. He confers regularly with the President, Secretary of State Marshall, Secretary of Defense Forrestal, and Army, Navy and Air Force secretaries.

Hill, as NSDB chairman, is tying the U. S. industrial machine to the armed forces. Both Hill and Souers are well-trained big business executives with long histories as bankers and insurance company directors. Souers has a particular advantage. He's one of President Truman's Missouri cronies.

In addition, Thomas W. Hargrave, former president of Eastman-Kodak Co., the second-largest chemical corporation in the country, is chairman of the key Munitions Board.

These men have created America's M-Day plans. Fifty-two top mobilization planning divisions working. They've divided the work of coordinating military, industrial and civilian activites for war.

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INDUSTRIALLY, the board now has 423 plants, worth $7 bllion, at the direct disposal of the armed services. The armed servicees actually control and operate 151 of these. The other 272 could be converted to war production within 120 days.

The Munitions Board is, at the same time canvassing 25,000 of America's largest plants to determine their capacity to produce for war. It's biggest job, so far, however, has been to stockpile $660,000,000 worth of strategic war materials. Another appropriation of $525,000,000 will bring that stockpile to $1,185,000,000 by 1949.

The plants controlled by the armed forces have been turning out limited quantities of new war weapons. Among the newly developed weapons are a 105mm recoilless rifle, a 4.5 inch, 24-tube rocket launcher which fires 24 rockets simultaneously, a pinless hand grenade shaped and thrown like a baseball.

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THE WEAPONS are all tested in the field but are not being produced in mass because research advances have already made them practically obsolete.

Super-secrecy surrounds the Army's research in atomic rocket and bacteriological warfare. Though advances have undoubtedly been made, it is unlikely that the Army will announce those discoveries for a long time.

Bacteriological warfare studies are being conducted at Camp Detrick, Md., a few miles from Washington. The studies include both the use of and defense against deadly germs.

The Armed Services Special Weapons project established at tightly guarded Sandia Base, New Mexico, is developing atomic weapons and guided missles, perhaps even combining the two.

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HERE'S HOW FAR preparations for war in the Armed Services have advanced:

Though the Army's Ordnance Department has $9.4 billion worth of war materials stored away in underground or above-ground arsenals, Congress recently increased the ordnance appropriation to insure the manufacturer of new weapons and buy up more small-arms ammunition.

The Navy, in the meantime, has close to 2,000 ships in mothballs. It now operates 763 ships, 277 of them combat vessels. Extensive rebuilding of the largest carriers is now underway so that larger and heavier aircraft can be utilized on the floating airfields.

In four years, the Navy will have the largest ship ever built—a 1,030 foot long and 236 foot wide carrier. The latest-type submarines are also being built, and present submarines are being refitted for long distance underwater sorties.

The Air Forces are being provided with 2,201 new planes mostly giant B-50 long range bombers that dwarf the B-29, new jet fighters and troop carriers. The Air Forces now has 5,500 planes actually operating, 7,500 more stored away, and a reserve force, the Air National Guard, has 2,000 combat aircraft at its disposal.

A five-year plan to build the Air Force to 12,500 modern planes was begun a year ago. The plan sets 7,000 planes aside for the regular Air Force, 3,212 for the Air National Guard, and 2,360 for the Air Reserve.

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FOR ALL THIS, Congress put up more than $15 billion in 1948, and about $10 billion in 1947. This does not include the $7 billion appropriated toward the Marshall plan and other relief and rearmament funds for China, Greece and Turkey.

Congress also was worked into the National Security Council's master plan by adopting the draft over the protests of millions of Americans.

But the greatest part of the National Security Council's mobilization plans deal with the bulk of American people. Aside from organizing men to operate war machines, the security board is prepared to install the greatest Gestapo system this country has seen.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is to be the nucleus of this Gestapo. Police organizations in every city and state have already been lined up as an adjunct. The National Guard, with its more than 300,000 members, would back up the police systems.

The FBI, with the help of the security council, organized a council of top police officials and industrial leaders to oversee the M-Day Gestapo system.

★

AT THE SAME TIME, Dr. Vannever Bush, chairman of the Research and Development board, brought some of the nation's biggest newspaper publishers and press association officials together in another council.

This group is ostensibly a censorship board, operating to prevent information harmful to the State and Defense Department's interests from getting published. It could operate just as well as a propaganda board, coordinating the nation's newspapers and radio behind the master war drive.

Other permanent groups, created by the President and Congress, complete the vast war network. There's the Central Intelligence Agency which supplies all the other boards and councils with secret informa-

(Continued on Page 16)

ASK MORE UNION VOICE IN BRITISH INDUSTRY

LONDON (ALN).—The British National Union of Railwaymen asked for greater union control of the country's railroads, recently nationalized by the Labor Government, at its annual conference July 6. This demand follows similar urgings by the National Union of Mineworkers with regard to Britain's nationalized coal mines. It reflects the strong feeling of British labor that industries taken over for public use should not continue under the management of the same people who ran them for private profit, but should instead admit union spokesmen to all levels of administration.

Profits and Wages

Corporate profits rose 90 percent from 1945 to 1947, while wages rose only 30 percent.



THE LATE ALEX BALINT with his wife, Yolanda, and his children, Alex, Jr., and Carole.

How Cleveland Workers Remember Alex Balint

By Elmer O. Fehlhaber

He was the youngest son of the family of four children who came to Cleveland in the New World. They had lived in the little village of Nagy Gejec in the province of Ung Megye in Hungary where the father had tried desperately to wrest a living from the land which was owned for the most part by the feudal landlords and the church.

So, like many others before him, the father went ahead to the new land. Finding work in Cleveland, he sent for his wife and the five children, John, Jr., Zigmund, Dave, Alex and Elziabeth.

And the life of the Balint family was like that of so many other immigrant families in America—hard work in the shops and factories, broken up by periods of unemployment.

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DEATH hit the family hard not long after settlement in America. The father, who had learned the back-breaking trade of moulding, died, as did the eldest son, John.

Dave, following his father into a foundry, became a coremaker. The youngest, Alex, went into the great mill of the Republic Steel Corp. as a chipper. There was no union in the Republic mill. Those were the days when to speak of unionism meant dismissal.

But from the time when Alex entered the mill he began planning for the creation of a union. He had already acquired a schooling in organization through work in the Trade Union Unity League, and this experience had a political depth that came originally from his father and the Marxist discussions in the little Hungarian village. This had been developed even further when Alex joined the Young Communist League in Cleveland and became one of its most active members.

When the Committee of Industrial Organizations came into being, young Alex was well prepared in the Republic mill. He had been involved in the efforts to convert the old Amalgamated union into the Steel Workers Organizing Committee.

The strike in Little Steel in Cleveland followed the same pattern of violence as in other centers. There was the employment of gangsters, tear gas and clubs by the corporation and the use of the national guard as strikebreakers.

Tom Girdler proclaimed that "I'll retire to the country and raise apples before I sign a contract with the union."

Eventually, however, the union prevailed and Tom Girdler of Republic affixed his signature.

★

ALEX had become a full time organizer for the new union. But there were differences he had, differences of principle with Philip Murray, the head of the SWOC. Young Alex would not compromise his principles to save his job.

That unwillingness to compromise on principle remained a firm characteristic until his death at the age of 36 on July 3, 1948.

The doors of Cleveland industry were closed to him because of his record as a leader in the steel strike. With many other blacklisted workers he found employment on WPA and in a short time he had founded a new union on the projects chartered by the local CIO industrial council.

At the same time efforts were being made in Cleveland to organize the Aluminum Company of America plant on Harvard Avenue. The CIO Aluminum Workers of America made two efforts and failed. Then the National Association of Die Casters, a CIO affiliate which later merged with the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, began a campaign.

Alex Balint was placed in charge and carried on the work in whirlwhind fashion. It was the second big basic shop where Balint had successfully led the campaign to organize. And he was marked by the corporations and the press as "a dangerous man."

★

YOUNG ALEX had made application to become an American citizen but the corporations brought pressure to bear, and action on the application was stalled without reason.

His brother, Dave, who had become the president of the steel union at the Ferro Machine & Foundry Co., was sent to jail by the federal government for 60 days as punishment for leading a strike.

Every variety of red-baiting was used against Alex in an attempt to weaken his close ties with the workers in the shops. But all the efforts met with failure. And while he was pictured as a "Red", Alex was not a member of the Communist Party. A Marxist in thought and conduct he could not be with the party he admired because of the decision that non-citizens could not hold membership.

★

THROUGHOUT the period of the war, the corporations and the newspapers withheld their attacks.

But the moment the war ceased the attacks were renewed. Balint now occupied the position of regional director for the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers and was adding more shops to those already organized.

The stalling on the citizenship application ceased. The government took the offensive with deportation proceedings against both Alex and Dave. A hearing was set in the case of Alex but when the date came the young organizer was stricken with the illness that was to be fatal a few months later.

He tried to regain his strength with trips to the west but the moves were fruitless. After a visit to a doctor in California he was told that he had only a short time to live.

"We're driving to Cleveland as

(Continued on Page 10)

Desperate GIs Rooked In Home Purchases

By Bernard Burton

A national scandal is brewing over the sales of homes to veterans desperate for a place to live. Enough reports of veterans overcharged for inferior homes have filtered through the big business press to indicate that the racket is not restricted to isolated areas. Building scandals have been disclosed from the Hanlon Homes in Baltimore to the Southern Homesite in Fresno, Calif.

Veterans desperate for a place to live. One of the slickest deals was that of William J. Levitt, prominent Long Island builder, who had been plugged across the country as almost a "public benefactor" with his low-cost homes for veterans. Levitt's reputation now has taken a nosedive before the eyes of the thousands of ex-GI's occupying the houses.

But when Levitt built his Island Tress, L. I., development it was broadcast as a "new hope" for GI's.

Before construction even got underway the 2,000 homes were contracted for. The proposition was that veterans could rent for $60 a month or purchase at $6,900. The vets rented, with Levitt encouraging rentals rather than outright purchases.

★

OF COURSE, there were a number of "short cuts" taken by Levitt to insure lower-costs and higher profits. Chief among them was the use of non-union labor and employment of speed-up methods. The houses were wood-frame and shingle, and basements were omitted.

In addition, all leases contained illegal restrictive covenants, providing that none other but members of the "Caucasian race" could occupy the premises. The leases "permitted" the "employment and maintenance of other than Caucasian domestic servants."

But these ugly facts were ignored as Levitt's reputation as "builder-philanthropist" zoomed. Levitt not only gave priority to veterans, but even subdivided the eligibility of ex-GI's according to their service records.

The New York Times of Oct. 31, 1946, reported: "The priorities will go first to veterans who earned battle stars, then those with overseas service, and finally to veterans of the American theatre, Mr. Levitt said."

That, however, was in 1946. Came 1948 and Levitt assumed a new look to the 2,444 veterans in Levittown, official name of the community.

★

RECENTLY, the renters were notified that they had to buy or get out. And if they did buy, the price was now $8,000 instead of the $6,900 originally set. Furthermore, pending arrangements to buy, rentals would be increased from $60 to $65. Rents already paid in could not be applied toward the purchase price.

There was good reason for Levitt waiting until after Jan. 1, 1948, before delivering his ultimatum to the vets who were already stretching their incomes to meet the rentals (they also had to pay for heating and utility costs).

For on Jan. 1, 1948, all price ceilings on homes went out of existence. Prior to that date builders were compelled to set ceiling prices before receiving clearance on construction priorities. That, incidentally, was part of Priority Regulation 33, which was an executive regulation and which President Truman permitted to expire without even a whispered protest.

★

LEVITT'S SLICK PLANS, however, are running into trouble. The residents of Levittown—veterans of Normandy, Anzio, Iwo Jima—refuse to be sucked in and they're fighting back. The GI Bill of Rights, they declare, was not enacted in order to provide easy money for speculators.

A number of Levittown organizations are moving into action against Levitt, hitting where it hurts most—in his pocket. They are bringing their case to the public and forewarning prospective customers for homes which Levitt is still building.

The Wallace-for-President Committee of Nassau and Suffolk Counties is sparking a letter-writing campaign to the Federal Housing Administration calling for action to halt rent increases and forced purchases. The committee has also demanded retention of the original ceiling price of $6,990 as well as elimination of restrictive covenants.

NEW YORK TIMES, SUNDAY, MAY 11, 1947.

BUILDS $6,990 HOME.



William J. Levitt
© Bachrach

THIS IS THE WAY the Levitt homes were ballyhooed a year ago when the company announced its building plans.

LEVITTS BUILDING HOMES AT $6,990 BY MASS METHODS

Hundreds of Orders Received in 2,000-Unit Community in Hempstead Area

STORE CENTER INCLUDED

Veterans' Housing Is Speeded Also at Laurelton and Near Jackson Heights

By LEE E. COOPER.

A significant new home center is taking shape rapidly on land along the Hempstead Turnpike which previously was utilized as a Long Island farm.

Within a year, according to present plans, Levitt & Sons will have completed a residential center there for 2,000 families, complete with shopping center and recreational facilities.

The scope of the project makes it of prime importance at a time when most builders are curtailing operations. But the most interesting feature for many families is the price, which has been set at $6,990.

This is the first postwar G. I. house in the New York area to be offered at such a figure. Most of the smaller houses have been bringing $10,000 to $12,500.

Offered for Rent at $60

William J. Levitt, president of the company, announced that the

Help Handless Boy

WILLOUGHBY, O. — Members of Local Union No. 3 at the Ohio Rubber plant here have started a trust fund with an initial deposit of $100 for the son of a union member, Leonard Goodenough.

The boy was born without hands and the workers want to insure that he has help to overcome his handicap.

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BRONX: 500 E. 164TH STREET
Take Third Ave. "L" to 161st St. Station
MANHATTAN: 637 SECOND AVENUE
Between 34th and 35th Streets
MOTT HAVEN 9-5300



Picket War Pix: **Picketers protest showing of the Iron Curtain Monday night at the Elsemere Theatre, 176 St. and Southern Blvd., the Bronx. Leaflets passed out warned passengers: "The Iron Curtain Breeds War!" They told the public to stay away from "propaganda for war disguised as entertainment." The picketline was sponsored by the New York Committee Against War Propaganda, 114 E. 32 St.**

You hShow RealFight In Rainey Campaign

PHILADELPHIA.—Young people are playing a tremendous role in the New Party organizing drive in this city. Latest development is the spectacular membership drive put on by Youth-for-Wallace in which this rapidly growing organization signed up more than 175 members on one week.

★

THE WEEK-LONG drive from June 26 to July 2, saw Youth-for-Wallace sign up new members by the score at ball games, bowling allys, playgrounds and dances. Sound trucks, door-to-door canvassing and booths set up at busy intersections throughout the city, brought the New Party program to the young people of Philadelphia.

The campaign was climaxed by four parties, running simultaneously in different parts of the city on the night of July 2, at which 75 members were signed up. They were held at 6th and Mifflin, 52d and Race, 1622 Columbia Ave., and Broad and Wyoming.

The party at 52d and Race was so successful — 30 joined there alone—that the Progressive Party of West Philadelphia has decided to allot one night a week to Youth-for-Wallace. It is hoped that the Friday night dances will be held each week so that a youth canteen may be established in the neighborhood.

★

REPORTS on the week's activities were made at a meeting in the Progressive Party headquarters, 1215 Walnut St., Tuesday, July 6. It was there that Harry Dubin, State Youth Director for the Progressive Party, declared, "The only answers the youth of the nation are getting to their problems, is the draft. If Congress can find no other answers youth is determined to seek them out for itself. It has already shown a fighting beginning with the growing Youth-for-Wallace movement in our State."

French Socialists Take Another Step to Extreme Right

By Mark Freeman

PARIS (Telepress).—The 40th French Socialist Congress, which ended yesterday, marked a further sliding to the right. Practically all the "left-wingers" were eliminated from the thirty-one-man executive, being replaced by second rate right wing leaders.

The former Finance Minister Andre Philip—nicknamed the "mad economist" of the Socialist Party—who had been outvoted last year, was re-elected to the executive with the largest vote.

Among the right-wingers promoted to the executive was the Russian-born Orestes Rosenfeld, rabid anti-Soviet specialist, former editor of Le Populaire and one of Blum's chosen personal disciples.

★

AMONG THE WORDY resolutions voted on was one supporting a present or future Third Force government, but on condition it cancelled the M. R. P. decree (which the Socialist deputies approved in Parliament) granting an underhand subsidy to religious schools.

No sooner had this resolution been carried than Blum literally rushed to the rostrum. "I am appalled by the consequences of your vote" he exclaimed, almost sobbing. With tremendous voice he implored Congress "You have just made impossible any government, any majority (meaning Third Force government and majority); your vote could have dreadful results! The Committee must meet again immediately and draft a new resolution."

Despite numerous protests against this undemocratic procedure, a new resolution was duly drafted, watering down the condition formerly voted for Socialist participation in the Government. And Congress was eventually talked into reversing its own decision.

Workers Readied For Talks With Big Packers

By Ruby Cooper

CHICAGO.—Less than two months after their long, bitterly fought nationwide strike, the CIO packinghouse workers have already caught their second wind. They are now girding themselves for a more decisive tussle with the meat packing trust—the signing of new contracts to replace those expiring Aug. 11.

Hopes of the big packers that loss of the strike might bring on collapse of the union have proven to be wishful thinking.

In the words of union president Ralph Helstein: "The packing companies have learned that the UPWA is a militant, fighting organization ready to protect the rights and interests of the packinghouse workers."

That the union remains "a militant, fighting organization" was most dramatically indicated at its recent national convention, held in this city.

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A THUMPING VOTE of confidence was given Helstein and along with it the delegates tumbled down to defeat the kingpin of the right-wing forces Philip Weightman, who had been a union vice-president since 1943.

By this action, the convention successfully cleared the biggest hurdle to preservation of the union and the new contracts it seeks.

Starkly before the delegates was the picture since the strike's end. Over 700 of the best leaders in the local unions have been discharged from their jobs by the Big Four meat packing companies. Numerous others still faced possible jail sentences from arrests during the strike.

On their return to the plants, the workers found company efforts to increase job loads with a new unprecendented speed-up system. Workers who balked at the new job loads were fired. In the Chicago Armour plant an entire department of 70 workers was fired for opposing this speed-up.

★

ALL THE COMPANIES attempted to throw the established seniority system into the discard. Armour & Co. refused to pay vacations as called for by the contract to all workers who were out for the duration of the strike.

Workers who were sick prior to the strike had their sick leave pay discontinued even though they remained ill while the strike was on. Grievance procedure in effect under the contract were totally ignored.

Against this backdrop, the convention determined its reaffirmation of the militant policies followed by the union since its birth to meet and defeat the packers' offensive against the union. It echoed the sentiments of president Helstein that any other course would be suicidal and lead to ruin.

Ready to take on the big packers again in the coming negotiations, the union will be engaged in a battle whose outcome will vitally affect the entire labor movement.

Lockout Continues At Midvale Steel

PHILADELPHIA—The war-profits-swollen Midvale Steel Company last week continued the lockout of its 2300 employes for the ninth straight week.

The dispute at the plant was officially termed a lockout when the State Bureau of Employment and Unemployment reviewed the situation and granted the men a maximum of $20 a week compensation for 24 weeks.

The men, members of Local 18,-889, Federal Labor Union, AFL, struck May 25 when the company instituted wage cuts varying from 10c to 53c an hour. The cuts came during negotiations for a wage increase. The contract between the union and the company runs until April 30, 1949.

Workers Mourn Alex Balint

(Continued from Page 9)

fast as we can," he told his brother, "Ziggy". And such was his impatience to make certain that he would have a last visit with his children, Alex, Jr., and Carole, that he left Zigmund in Indiana and jumped on a train to hasten the final journey home.

Soon it was impossible to leave home. One arm became paralyzed.

★

MEANWHILE, opportunists and disrupters in the union were becoming bold. That had not quite dared to come out openly in their schemes for disunity as long as Alex Balint was able to be active. Now, however, they pushed forward with sly moves to convert some of the shops into company unions. And in so doing they attempted to carve out for themselves jobs at substantial salaries and expense accounts.

There was no high salary for Alex Balint in his services to the workers. At his death he left insurance of $1,000 which barely covered the costs of the funeral. There was scarcely anything for his wife, Yolanda, and the two children.

But the working class of Cleveland is making every effort that they will be provided for and will not face want.

Out on Buckeye Road where Hungarian workers live, a foundryman said: "He was our treasure, out gift to Cleveland."

In the Republic mill the recollection was: "He was honest."

And among those of Cleveland's population who believe in socialism the declaration was: "He never deserted his class."

Dixie Dictates Demo Suicide

(Continued from Page 3)

generally, as would many new forces in the South, both black and white. But this is not the Democratic Party of FDR. This is a party committing hari-kari.

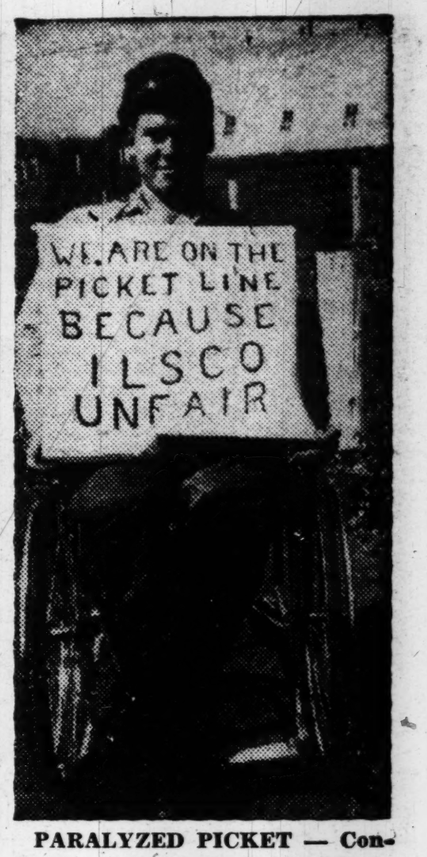
So the Democratic Party leaders failed to bolster the hands of the many whites in the South who want to work together with Negroes for a party reflecting their concern. This desire had been demonstrated in the Credentials Committee earlier when Rep. Mary Norton (D-NJ), chairman, read telegrams and letters from about 20 organizations and outstanding individuals, mostly white, from South Carolina supporting the State Progressive Democratic Party against the Lily-White Bourbon forces who had been unlawfully seated.

I talked to people in the galleries, plenty of whom were getting an education here. One, a Negro woman from New Jersey, said this performance convinced her that her people could not be guaranteed one single advance by the present Democratic Party. "In spite of everything," she said, "the Mississippians were seated. And we'll probably get a Kentuckian for vice president."

Her talk turned to Wallace.

PRAISE GM PACT

CHICAGO.—The GM-UAW pact, providing for escalator wage cuts under a declining BLS index, was praised by Bishop Bernard J. Sheil at the United Packinghouse, CIO, convention here. Its an "example of industrialists treating labor as an adult brother," said the bishop.



PARALYZED PICKET — Confined to wheelchair, Bobby Moran joins fellow members of Local 17, United Auto Workers (CIO), picketing Ilsco Copper Tube & Products Co. in Cincinnati.

War Machine Readies Fascism

(Continued from Page 8)

tion collected by its agents all over the world.

The CIA, an outfit that operates in complete secrecy and with unlimited funds, can't even be examined by Congress. It, however, is the organization masterminding "Project X," the secret underground within new Eastern democracies and the Soviet Union. It also coordinates the intelligence services of other government departments, particularly State, Army and Navy.

★

THERE'S THE WAR COUNCIL, guided by Forrestall and composed of Army, Navy and Air Forces secretaries and their chiefs of staff. It determines the broad armed forces policies. The joint chiefs of staffs have another council to implement the broad policies.

It is this hard knot of Wall Street's hand picked executives and their Annapolis and West Point trained warriors who've conceived and developed this tightly-controlled mechanism to rule the United States and the world.

They have the specific blessing of Democratic and Republican standard bearers. They've got the vocal backing of the Soviet haters, and the haters of the people.

The war machine, moving slowly but steadily, is oiled, greased and ready to go into high speed. When —and if—it moves into high it will move into a fascism that far exceeds Hitler's.

Tweedledemo Platform

(Continued from Page 3)

did not specify FEPC or anti-lynch and anti-polltax legislation.

But even this plank was forced through by the open convention after party leaders had settled on an extremely general statement against discrimination.

The results of the two major party conventions are now in. They would give the people a choice between a Dewey and a Truman. Obviously, for the working people, the small farmers, the lower middle classes this is no choice at all.

Fortunately, they have another political instrument, the new party, which in its make-up, its leadership and its program is a far cry from the stuffed shirts, the bankers, the rich farm operators who made up the bulk of the delegates of the two major party conventions.



JAPANESE PROTEST H.C.L. TOO—Japanese students lead a demonstration before the Diet building in Tokyo to protest the high cost of living.

House Probers Admit Aim To Smash Store Unions

By Robert Friedman

"I happen to know because that's my home town," boasted Rep. Charles J. Kersten, Milwaukee Republican, at one of the House Labor subcommittee hearings in New York last week. And what was it he knew? That the House Committee should get the credit for the ouster of "Communist leaders" of the Allis-Chalmers workers last year.

Milwaukee is Kersten's home town all right. Just ask the Bundists there, who, with fascist Gerald L. K. Smith, supported his election. What Kersten didn't say about the House Labor Committee and the Allis-Chalmers workers was that the congressional hatchetmen helped break the A-C strike.

But Kersten said enough to give away the purpose of the present smear probe into CIO retail and warehouse locals in New York City. Not the hypocritically stated desire to "keep Communists above ground" was the committee's aim, but the illegal, forcible removal of the militant leaders of progressive unions.

★

ANY ILLUSIONS hugged by Kersten and his brothers in congressional crime that New York workers would take the assault on their unions lying down were speedily dispelled last week. When Kersten, Rep. Fred Hartley (R-NJ), Carroll Kearns (R-Pa) and John S. Wood (D-Ga) entered and left the Federal Building at Foley Square, hundreds upon hundreds of irate members of the unions under attack were marching and shouting their challenge: "Hartley and Wall Street can't bust our unions."

The loyalty of these workers to their unions—and to their nine leaders whom the sub-committee voted to cite for contempt—is based on the union's accomplishments. And these, in turn, are the reason for the Taft-Hartley war against them.

Call the roll. Local 65, the Warehouse Local. Local 830, which organizes retail credit employes; Locals 1S, 2, 3, 5 and 1250, which represent Macy's, Gimbel's, Bloomingdale's, Stern's and Oppenheim Collins department store workers.

These were the unions "probed" by the Hartley Committee. These are the unions which, under militant, left-wing leadership from the outset, have in the last 10 years worked wonders in raising wages from $10 and $12 a week levels and in lowering hours from 60 and 80 a week.

★

NOW THE BIG GUNS of the department store and wholesale industries have visions of using the current red scare and anti-labor drive to bring back the pre-union scale of $12 a week. Employer spokesmen like Louis Broido, $80,000-a-year Gimbel executive, admitted to the Hartley Committee in Washington that the bosses by themselves could neither birbe nor lick the Department Store locals. So they asked for congressional help.

Armed with the fantastic Broido testimony about "little men with red beards" controlling the unions direct from Moscow, and equipped with the Gestapo technique borrowed from the Un-American Committee, a House Labor sub-committee arrived in New York on July 8.

The committee did right by the wealthy department stores. It refused to listen to testimony about sub-standard conditions in the industry or the healthy rank and file democracy in the retail unions. It smeared. It insulted. It ordered union leaders shoved around and ejected. It demanded information about the union officials' personal political views and affiliations.

When, despite all the efforts of the House smear artists, an Arthur Osman of Local 65, a William Michelson of Local 2 or a Nicholas Carnes of Local 1250 hammered across some telling facts about industry conditions, the record of their union, and the purpose of the probe, the Hartleyites could only react by asking still another question: "Are you now or have you ever been a member of the Citizens Committee to Rebuild the ALP? or the American Youth Congress? the Communist Party? the International Labor Defense? etc., etc."

★

THE UNION LEADERS who insisted on their Constitutional right of secrecy of the ballot, who took their stand with the Hollywood Ten, refusing to be bludgeoned into answering red-baiting questions by the House snoopers, these were treated as anti-Nazis were treated by Hitler's Gestapo.

Rightwing leaders of the international union, the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Workers, who crawled before the Hartleyites, mouthed anti-Communist slanders and fervently pledged to obey the Taft-Hartley law, these were congratulated in the name of Wall Street for being "honest, American union leaders."

It was no accident that the hearings began just around the time when the unions attacked were to have begun negotiations with the employers on union security provisions.

It was no accident that the reactionary Democratic and Republican members of the committee used the hearings to attack labor's right to support the New Party and the Wallace candidacy.

★

OUT OF THESE HEARINGS, the Taft-Hartleyites hope to develop a wide attack on all fighting unions, to decimate their leadership, to company-unionize them by amending the law to permit firing of any "Communist" employe.

In New York, the retail unions are fighting back. Their opening gun was a huge, CIO-sponsored demonstration called for this last Thursday evening before Gimbel's department store.

Local 65 members are hitting back, too, with a vote currently being taken on strike action against the big Woolworth five-and-dime firm.

Carl W. Andren, business agent, Local 3; Nicholas Carnes, president, Local 1250; Esther Letz, warehouse director, Local 65; David Livingston, vice-president, Local 65; William Michelson, president, Local 2; Arthur Osman, president, Local 65; Jack Paley, secretary-treasurer, Local 65, and Nathan Solomon, president, Local 830 . . . these are the nine union leaders against whom contempt citations have been instituted.

To keep them out of jail and on the job of winning better wages and conditions for and with their members, to stop the Hartley Committee's Wall Street-inspired interference in the internal affairs of American trade unions—that is the job of every American worker and progressive who cherishes the existence of a free labor movement.

Veteran Printer Reminds Typo Chief Of This Paper's Aid

Below we reprint a letter to President Woodruff Randolph of the International Typographical Union by A. S. Zartarian, 43 years member of the union and a veteran Communist. A copy of the letter was sent us following the appearance of a second column by George Morris on the union's June 3 Bulletin 124, telling members they have no "obligation" to subscribe to the Daily Worker and attacking Communists. The Daily Worker appeal to printing workers never suggested they have an "obligation" to subscribe but appealed to them to do so on its record.

June 21, 1948

Mr. Woodruff Randolph, President
International Typographical Union
Indianapolis, Indiana
Dear Mr. Randolph:

I am shocked by the unwarranted vituperative warning contained in Postcard Bulletin No. 124 issued by the ITU Council.

Certainly the Daily Worker has a right to solicit subscribers and readers, as may any other publication. And in view of its consistent support to all organized labor—particularly to the ITU in its fight for the preservation of the union—we ought to accord the Daily Worker a special privilege on our bulletin boards. It is a well-known fact that the Daily Worker was the only paper in New York which exposed the plans of the publishers to introduce the Varitype in order to crush our union. It was the only paper ready to accept our conditions of employment. And during the lockout, the Daily Worker featured our side of the battle and advocated all-labor support, while all other newspapers printed lies and distortions, as you well know. How come the attack on the only friendly newspaper in New York?

I have been a member of the ITU for 43 years; participated in the 8-hour strike of 1906 and the newspaper walkout in Boston in 1921; was a founder of the Prog Club (The Progressive Party in the union, of which Randolph is a member and which elected him to office) in Boston with Sylvester McBride and old man Britt; served as chairman of the Journal-American-Mirror and on numerous union committees—and have been a Communist these many years. I am proud of my union record as well as my political activities.

JUST ONE HUNDRED YEARS ago the Communist Manifesto, written by Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, said: "The Communists have no interests separate and apart from those of the proletariat as a whole." Those words ring true today more than ever. No one has to solicit the support of the Communists to the working class. No one solicited the support they gave to the abolitionist movement in the 1860's. No one solicited their resistance in all countries to the Nazi yoke during the war, and no one had to solicit the support of the Daily Worker in the challenge to the Taft-Hartley Law by the ITU. And, despite the Council, the average member appreciates such support.

Of course the Daily Worker is guilty of inviting the members of the ITU to judge that paper's unqualified support in the fight against the publishers. According to your logic, it should have recommended that the members read the Chicago Tribune and other papers fighting the ITU.

DID THE LETTER of the editor of the Daily Worker advocate force and violence, or was it conspiring with the ITU in favor of a foreign government? Of course not! The rehashing of part of a resolution passed at the last convention is in complete contradiction to the spirit that prevailed at that convention. "It is the sense of this convention that all true and loyal citizens of our great country must reflect the degree of tolerance permitted by the laws of this country with respect to political philosophies." That's what the resolution said. How do you show the "degree of tolerance" and "respect to political philosophies"? By joining with Rankin, Taft and Mundt in their red-baiting attacks.

I for one have accepted the philosophy of Communism for a long time, and the hodge-podge resolution could not deter me because the very premise is false. Communists do not advocate force and violence or practice it. No one—including the U. S. Supreme Court—has been able to show that the Communist Party ever since its inception advocated or committed any act of violence. It is the ruling class, now the monopolist-capitalist class, that commits violence, and in order to confuse the people it accuses the Communists of advocating force and violence.

AS TO BEING the agents of a foreign government, it is an absolute lie, as the Tories 150 years ago lied about Jefferson being the agent of Republican France and passed the Alien and Sedition Laws which were repealed by the efforts of Thomas Jefferson and his new party. Now a reactionary Congress is trying to do the same time, and to my amazement the leadership of a working class organization is aiding and abetting those pseudo-fascists.

You are treading on dangerous ground, and I am afraid that not only the ITU but the whole organized labor movement will be the sufferers. Labor has paid a heavy price for redbaiting—both here at home and in other countries. However, I am certain that the Communists will be on deck at all times in support of the ITU struggles against all its enemies.

Fraternally yours,
A. S. Zartarian
(Card No. 20338)

Columnist Gives Dulles Clean Bill of Health

PHILADELPHIA—John Foster Dulles has finally found someone with a kind word to say about his qualifications for Secretary of State if Gov. Tom Dewey becomes President. Ralph Page, Evening Bulletin columnist, once known as a liberal, dismisses Dulles' Wall St. connections with a slur at the people. That Dulles practices in Wall St., Page writes "is all the detractors need to horrify the hinderland."

"Hinderland" is a German word meaning the provinces and is used in English to refer derogatively to people who don't mix in smart social circles.

Charges that Dulles is 'an imperalistic Tory" Page dismissed as "ballyhoo," and 'without the slightest foundation of fact."

The facts are: Dulles has served as an attorney for Nazi cartels, for Franco's Bank of Spain, and for other European fascist institutions. In America he is listed as one of the financial supporters of the pro-fascist American First Committee. He was one of the supporters of the Mundt-Nixon police-state bill.

TB Hits 7 Negroes to 1 White

Harlem Facilities A Scandal; Official Neglect Hikes the Ratio

By Abner W. Berry

The Negro death rate from tuberculosis in New York is seven times that of white persons from the same disease. Health department figures reveal that the Harlem TB death rate is 228 per 100,000 as compared with 33 per 100,000 in Queens. The city-wide death rate, including Negroes, is just above 36 per 100,000.

All of these figures meant little to the men, women and children lodged on the fourth floor of Harlem Hospital, many of whom resemble the emaciated survivors of concentration camps. One dream occupied their hours — to be well enough to be discharged. But the conditions under which they sought to regain their health partially explain the heavily weighted death rate.

★

ON THE DAY I visited the TB ward the 56 capacity had been stretched to about 116. TB patients overflowed their ward rooms and beds had to be placed in the hospital corridor leading to the elevator. Visitors to the diabetics and patients with other non-infectious diseases had to clamber over and around the beds of tuberculars. In the TB ward, beds were placed in the aisles and on the sun porches, the only place for relaxation. Patients had to do the clerical work on the ward, and the lone nurse, though cheerful enough, could not possibly care for her patients adequately.

What happens to a conscientious nurse was demonstrated by the fact that a former nurse occupied one of the rooms in the women's TB ward. She had contracted the disease in her zeal to cure her patients against odds that were too much for her own strength to overcome.

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THE PRESSURE FOR BEDS is so great that many of the patients are discharged prematurely to make room for more advanced cases. But conditions are so bad in the hospitals that the patients, despite future dangers, are glad to go home. In fact, the question, "when do you go home?" was the main conversation topic in the ward.

State and city officials know of this condition. They have known for a long time. Hospital Commissioner Edward M. Bernecker wrote Mayor O'Dwyer last fall:

"The normal capacity of 670 beds (in Harlem Hospital) was gradually increased by placing beds permanently in solaria, aisles and squeezing them in between other beds until a capacity of 763 was achieved. **Against this figure, we are running a daily census of between 1,000 and 1,050.** To accommodate this steadily rising load, additional beds are placed in corridors, porches and every possible space is taken up with more and more sick." (Emphasis mine—A.W.B.)

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JUST FIVE WEEKS after receipt of that letter, on Dec. 6, 1947, Mayor O'Dwyer used the hospitals, and consequently the Harlem TB patients, as propaganda material for his 10-cent subway fare drive. But the 10-cent fare is here and the hospital patients—and those who should be patients—are in a worse fix. **Moreover, the 10-cent subway fare will further increase the Harlem Hospital census and the incidence of TB.**

Low income families and those on the relief roles show a higher TB rate than others. Last October the then Welfare Commissioner Edward E. Rhatigan reported that families on relief could buy only 75 percent of the food they needed. Hospital Commissioner Bernecker, at the same time, reported that the majority of clinic TB patients could not afford proper diets due to the rise in prices. He anticipated a rise of several thousand patients reflecting wide malnutrition in the population. **O'Dwyer's 10-cent fare, falling as hard as it does on those who cannot afford proper diets, will dip further into the diet money and increase the Hospital Commissioner's TB estimates.**

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BUT WHAT HAPPENS when the TB rate rises and there is an increased need for beds? The victims walk the streets and ride the subways and go to movies spreading the disease. **Dr. Bernecker estimates that there are at this moment 30,000 active TB cases in our midst and that 10,000 of them—all in the infectious stage—are untreated and unhospitalized!**

The wasted old man, whose cheek bones almost push through the skin on his face as he dozes in his aisle-bed in Harlem Hospital, knows little of a man named Dewey up in Albany. The 18-year-old girl with the large eyes expressing hope that she "will go home next Friday," may know nothing of the well-touted O'Dwyer-Quill-Dewey package. But man and girl are victims.

And the hundreds who trek to the clinic in W. 137 St. on the first floor of the hospital have been similarly victimized. The children playing hop-scotch and jumping rope on the sputum-sprayed sidewalk before the clinic doors are potential victims of the deadly tuberculosis germ. The family of an out-patient tubercular, with no field worker to aid and advise them, are future figures in the Health Department's TB statistics. The subway rider may have paid his 10-cent fare only to inhale a germ coughed up by one of the 10,000 untreated victims of infectious TB.

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GOV. DEWEY and the State Legislature are familiar with the situation which caused 3,245 deaths in New York City in one year. They knew as much about it as did Mayor O'Dwyer. But Dewey and the legislature gave New York City—in what is said to have been a "deal" between the Governor and the Mayor—a 10-cent subway fare. **For the victims of TB—pine boxes and platitudes.**

But consider the proportions of this act of omission. A person getting welfare assistance is cared for 60 percent by the state. But that same person, if he has to go to a hospital, is 100 percent on the city. The state refused to grant 50 percent of the funds required to build New York City hospitals, although every other county upstate does receive such aid.



THE TUBERCULAR WARD of Harlem, on the fourth floor. Beds are placed in the corridor because of over-crowding.



THE AMBULANCE ENTRANCE to Harlem, just east of Lenox Ave. on 137 St. Tubercular patients pass here; little children with no other play space use the sidewalk for their games.

The nurse at Harlem Hospital, walking the narrowed aisle over a littered floor, knows what she's up against. She knows that new hospitals are needed and she hopes that somehow the money will be found for her charges and those who should be her charges. She knows that she has no clerical help and admires the spirit of the patient-volunteers, although she knows that the work they do adds to the time they must spend there.

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ON A HIGHER LEVEL Dr. Bernecker knows more precisely. He says that there are more than 7,600 vacant jobs in the hospitals. That is why TB patients must sweep and move ward furniture and do the clerical work—and be discharged before their alloted time has been spent. He knows that beds for tuberculars must be raised from the present 3,500 to 5,800; that $332,590,650—a "staggering" figure, he says—is needed for new hospital buildings and for hiring the additional personnel to man the plant.

Metropolitan Hospital on Welfare Island is more than 100 years old, having been built in 1839; City Hospital in the same location was built in 1861. Coney Island Hospital, Dr. Bernecker says, is a "study in obsolescence and decay," and Harlem and Bellevue urgently need "reconstruction."

What Dr. Bernecker calls a "staggering" figure needed to protect the lives of 7,000,000 New Yorkers adds up to a hundredth part of the money our government has spent since V-J Day on military supplies to the governments of Chiang Kai-shek, Turkey and Monarchist Greece. Yet the U. S. Government spends nothing on a health program for New York City, outside of the veterans' work. ★

A SIMPLE LAW authorizing 50 percent state aid to New York City hospitals could mean the difference of thousands of lives yearly. There is also need to amend the Social Welfare Law to permit state welfare assistance to hospital patients needing it.

A "save-America plan" on the same scale as the Marshall Plan would build 60 first class hospitals in New York and a proportionate number in every other state in the Union.

Fiscal experts agree that state and national governments remain the only sources of capital funds with which to build city hospitals.

Not one ward—not even a hospital bed—can be bought by the city as a result of the 10-cent fare.

As this is being read, somewhere a Health Department clerk is running over figures on an adding machine. The number is well past 1,500, much closer to 2,000. Each figure posted represents a death by TB. If the figures run true to prediction, 1,600 of them will be Negroes. **And most of them will be due to official negligence and public apathy.**



THE MEN'S WARD (TUBERCULAR) at Harlem Hospital. Beds are placed close together; few patients have tables for personal possessions and medicines. Notice the chairs placed alongside the beds at left for the patients' medicines.

SUNDAY, JULY 18, 1948 IN 3 SECTIONS, SECTION 1

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The WORKER

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Mrs. Mosley Has A New Mission

—See Page 13

WIN UNION SHOP IN BIG FORD POLL



Grief-stricken Mrs. Mabel Mosley, mother of slain 15-year-old Leon Mosley tries bravely to smile at Michigan Central Depot as Coleman Young, secretary of the Joint Committee for Justice for Leon Mosley, hands her the check from that organization which will finance her much-needed rest in Chicago. The committee has raised three demands: 1). Cash indemnity by City of Detroit to the Mosley family; 2). Removal of Police Commissioner Toy; 3). Warrants, arrests, speedy trial for officers Melasi and Boland.

By William Allan

Detroit.—A remarkable vote of 88,943 for a union shop and 1,214 against by Ford workers was counted here in a National Labor Relations poll, covering 50 plants in 25 states.

The Ford CIO United Auto Workers leaders declared this was a smashing blow to the Taft — Hartley union wreckers and company elements who had hoped for a big anti-union vote during the period of wage negotiations with Ford.

Union leaders have ordered a strike vote taken in Ford plants throughout the nation because of wage talk deadlocks.

Workers in seven states could not participate in the election due to state laws prohibiting union shop contracts.

Because of this 98,989 were eligible to vote out of 110,000 Ford workers. Of the 98,898 eligible, 91,081 voted, with the union getting 98 percent to vote for the union shop.

No statement was forthcoming from the Ford Motor Co. as to whether they will now grant the union shop. The Taft-Hartley Act does not make it mandatory for the company to grant it, if the union wins.

The tremendous majority rolled up by the UAW was particularly gratifying to the top union bargaining committee members who admit that negotiations are hopelessly bogged down on the union's demand for 28 cents an hour wage increase.

Tuesday, July 13th has been made the deadline by the union for the company to come across, otherwise on Thursday, July 15th when the 200 delegates from the Ford plants meet in Detroit, a strike deadline will be set.

The vote showed that Ford workers, no matter what factional grouping they may hew to, vote for the union when they are confronted with a threat of a wage cut by the company and the return of incentive forms of production (speedup).

The unbridled red-baiting that has been thrown at the Ford section of the UAW-CIO in the last year, making its major claim that "the union is dominated by Communists" obviously was seen through by Ford workers who in this vote got their chance to express solidarity with the union whether it's run by Communists or not.

At the election booths this last week, workers informed newsmen that the issue was "the union versus wage cuts—and you know how we will vote on that."

John S. Bugas, vice-president of the Ford Motor Co., former FBI operator, refused to allow the NLRB election to take place on company property after the union refused to make concessions on wage questions for just the opportunity to vote on company grounds.

Union leaders asked for comment on the unconfirmed story that the company would offer 14 cents an hour increase, stated that this offer would not be acceptable particularly since Kaiser-Frazer workers received 18 cents an hour.

Also they pointed out, 65,000 Ford workers lost $8,000,000 a year when the umpire ruled that the company no longer had to pay for the 20-minute lunch period. In addition they said, they are asking besides a flat raise, 10 cents an hour extra for foundry workers, and the elimination of wage differentials, plus numerous social security benefits to be added.

Lesinski's Anti-Labor Bias Hit by Nowak Race in 16th

DEARBORN.—"Why don't people wit h your position send them back to Russia?" The voice was Congressman John Lesinski a t a labor subcommittee hearing in Washington where department store employers of Ne w York were "testifying about the Communists in the union."

The people Lesinski wants deported are leaders of unions which have won many outstanding victories for New York department store workers who formerly labored under sweat shop conditions.

The witness that Lesinksi quizzed was Vice President Louis Broido of Gimbel's department store. What is the crime of the union leaders for which Lesinski wants them deported?

According to Broido, they are a "small group of brilliant labor leaders who have gotten them (the workers) economic advantages."

And in order that no one would have any doubt where Lesinski stood at the hearing, he referred proudly to the dastardly Palmer raids of 1920 against the foreign born of this country and the labor movement.

This is the same House Labor Committee that is now conducting a smear inquisition to aid union-busting employers in New York City. Lesinski is a ranking member of the House Labor Committee and sat in the hearings in Washington recently when the department store bosses testified.

On this committee are such notorious labor-haters as Congressman Fred Hartley, co-author of the Taft-Hartley slave law, and Congressman Charles Kersten. Kersten is the one who during the smear and frameup of the leaders of the Allis Chalmers UAW strike leaders, Harold Christoffel and Robert Buse, told Irving Richter, former UAW Legislative representative, that "my measuring rod of a Communist is anyone who is against Franco."

★

LESINSKI COMES from the 16th District that covers the City of Dearborn in which is the Ford plant. He poses as "pro-labor." During the fight against passage of the Taft-Hartley Act in the U. S. Senate Lesinski was quoted in the Detroit News as follows:

"I would vote for the Senate Bill. I could not take any other position."

Lesinski told the Detroit News May 23. '47, that he **"could not stoop to a deliberate effort to sabotage the bill by voting for provisions which would ensure it being killed . . . I see nothing in the Senate bill that would injure unions. I am for tying up the labor racketeers . . . The Senate bill is not bad . . ."**

Lesinski does not pretend to understand or sympathize with labor despite the fact that 65,000 Ford workers are in his Congressional District, thousands of steel workers and others.



STANLEY NOWAK



JOHN LESINSKI

He is a banker, lumber dealer, real estate operator. He has been 16 years in Congress and his name has never appeared on a single labor bill.

In the Detroit Free Press, June 8, Drew Pearson, columnist, revealed that Lesinski helped kill the Federal-Aid-to Education Bill in Committee.

He has gone to bat against public housing. He wrote to President Truman and the Housing Administrator, protesting temporary housing for war workers in his District (June 7th, 1945). He is against low cost housing because it conflicts with his real estate operations and lumber business.

Lesinski's "Plan for Peace" as it's known amongst Michigan Congressmen was revealed last Christmas at Shor's Cafe in Dearborn, Mich. when he advocated before a group of business men, that atom bombs should be dropped on six major Soviet cities as the "solution to the Russian question."

★

LESINSKI IS KNOWN as one of the most anti-Negro, anti- Semitic members of Congress.

"I had a similar experience with Congressman John Lesinski of Michigan on a train from Washington to Detroit, week before last. We were in the lounge car discussing a number of matters of general political interest and particularly racial interest. Congressman Frank Hook, also of Michigan, made up the rest of our trio. Lesinski could see no segregation involved when the Housing Authority puts up a housing project for Negroes at Inkster and a white project at Willow Run. Negroes prefer to be together, he said. Those who talk about integrated housing are Communists, he believes. The only real segregation comes when Negroes are forced to move into dilapidated neighborhoods where the 'Jews charge them three times as much rent as the property is worth.' Nothing Hook or I could say would convince his otherwise . . ."

Above quote from "Un-Covering Washington," by Harry McAlpin, Michigan Chronical, 2/10/45.

Lesinski, in all the 16 years in Congress has never been faced by a serious political opponent. The Ford Motor Co. and Great Lakes Steel Corp. have never seen the need to defeat Lesinski even though he ran as a "New Deal Democrat" many times.

But a power greater than the millions of dollars of the Ford Motor Co. and the steel barons, has recognized the need to defeat this anti-labor-anti-Negro-anti-Semtic, pro-fascist Congressman.

That power is the people of the 16th District. Today they have nominated State Senator Stanley Nowak, who for 10 years has been the outstanding progressive voice in Michigan's State Senate. Five times the Ford Motor Co., with all its millions, sought to defeat him. Each time Nowak pulled larger votes. Twice he polled more votes running for State Senator than Lesinski, who was running in exactly the same geographical area for Congress.

★

NOWAK was once described by the Lansing Free Press reporter, James Haswell in 1943:

"His is the unwelcome voice of the consumer, the employee, the welfare client, the pedestrian. His is the Counsel of the Little Man . . ."

City Council PassesBuck On Housing

DETROIT—The City Council of Republicans-Democrats and a Socialist, have agreed they have $5,308,000 to spend for building police stations and flower conservatories but can only afford $12,000 to build shelters for the homeless of his city.

Two new emergency shelters for evictees were asked of the city council by the welfare department this last week at a cost of $420,000. The Council passed the buck back to the Welfare and Housing Commissions on the grounds they "only had $12,000 to spend and there is a need for shelters."

Housing Commissioner James Inglis, reported that in 1947 a U. S. Government census showed Detroit had 37,000 families living doubled up. In 1948 he said there is an additional 48,999 families living in substandard houses. These are houses condemned as unfit to live in by Board of Health authorities.

Meanwhile Circuit Court judges are passing out 300 evictions a month to families. Two municipal low cost housing projects, the Jeffries, that would house 1,700 families, and the Douglas for 600 families, remains in the blue print stage with the land bought but lacking $10,000,000 appropriation by civic authorities to complete.

Yet two brand new police stations costing thousands of dollars are erected while the City Council of GOP-Dems and a Socialist, claim $12,000 is all the "money we have" for the homeless.

During an inner party squabble of the State Republican Administration in Lansing it was revealed that the State Treasury had a surplus of $20,000,000.

Loss of Jobs Keep Welfare Rolls High

DETROIT. April welfare cases totaled 16,433 as compared to 16,364 cases in March, according to the monthly report of the Department of Public Welfare.

The increase of 79 cases took place despite a relative increase in employment. This was reflected in the fact that in April 361 cases were opened due to loss of employment as compared to 505 cases in March.

SCOTTY SEZ...

DID YOU notice where a woman was awarded $17,000 on a quiz show for giving only wrong answers- She just missed an opportunity to really cash in, though.



A week earlier and she would have qualified for the Republican nomination.

No chance with the Democrats, however, since they already got a guy who gives wrong answers. He won $75,000 annual salary; residence in the White House; and all the trains, planes and battleships he can ride in.

When Wallace is elected we're gonna see that Parnell Thomas' un-American Quiz Show is without a sponsor.

The following is from the United Press:

"Republican Senator Bushfield has said that Communists are trying to win over Indians on South Dakota reservations. Bushfield took particular exception to an Indian petition which charged white merchants with price gouging."

Now everyone will agree that price gouging is a fine old hallowed American tradition. But then who expects Indian to know anything about Americanism!

Bushfield went on: "While there is a free America, and I believe in allowing any individual all of the freedoms, I sincerely hope the S. Dakota Indians do not provide a fertile breeding ground for the seeds of Communism."

Shucks, Senator, Indians lived in a primitive form of communism long before you or Columbus were born. It may be that the red men are just a little bit impatient waiting for the rest of the world to suffer through slavery, feudalism and capitalism and are anxious to enjoy the higher type of Communism.

Besides, one look at the atom bomb and any thoughtful Indian thinks of a more pleasant country Dakota.

Science says color is only skin deep but the redskins have the old senator guessing.

SCIENCE NOTE: A lemon has been developed that is unusually resistant to frost. That's the latest from Moscow.

Also from Philadelphia.

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Strike Talk Brings 14 Cent Ford Hint

DETROIT.—Negotiations between the UAW-CIO Ford division, representing 110,000 workers in 25 plants nationally and the company faced a breakdown last week. A strike vote was scheduled by the union unless the company ocers a satisfactory settlement.

Top UAW Ford negotiators, reporting back to local unions, said that on Thursday, July 15, 200 delegates from the company's 25 plants will meet to consider the strike vote which can be completed in one week. Strike authorization was requested from the National Labor Relations Board on May 10.

Four weeks of negotiations have not resulted in a single demand of the union being granted by the company. Rather, company officials have sought return of the incentive (piecework) system which the union categorically rejected.

If the strike goes through, it's expected to begin in the first week of August.

In an effort to avert the impending strike that would tie up 25 plants and Ford's new 1949 model, company sources are putting out feelers for settlement on a straight 14c across the board.

The union has made it clear in negotiations that if Kaiser-Frazer workers can get an 18c raise then Ford can also pay that, and 14c is not enough.

Ford local 600, which has 65,000 members, will probably authorize a strike vote July 18.

Capital Punishment for Bosses Who Starve You to Death?—AFL

DETROIT.—Now and then the class struggle viewpoint breaks its way into the editorial columns of the Detroit Labor News, AFL.

A case in point was their July 9 blast against the Detroit News for advocating the restoration of capital punishment in Michigan. Said the AFL paper:

"Is her advocacy of such a law confined only to those who kill in crimes of violence, including robbery; or would she extend the scope of those on whom capital punishment is to be inflicted to the employers who cause death to members of the human family by paying starvation wages or who operate their business in such a manner as to cause the death of their workmen through unguarded machinery, hazardous conditions throughout the plants and on the job and exposure to occupational diseases, bringing slow and painful death?"

Try to Convert Laid-off Diemakers Into Scabs

DETROIT.—The Ford Motor Company has laid off 1,200 tool and die makers for "the next two years." These workers are told when they seek employment in GM or Chrysler plants, that there is no work for them and "may be they could find work in jobbing shops."

Meanwhile the strike of 5,500 UAW tool and die makers enters its fourth week in jobbing shops, demanding 20 cents an hour wage boost. Union leaders saw in the Ford "layoff" a possible attempt to set up a potential strikebreaking pool from which job shop owners could obtain strikebreakers.

GM and Chrysler in large newspaper ads are calling for tool and die makers. Yet when laid off Ford men seek the jobs they are told "we can't hire you because we don't know how long the Ford layoff will be." At Ford's the workers are being told by foremen that "this is a two year layoff, so you better find work elsewhere."

With the doors of the "captive shops," namely GM, Chrysler and Ford, closed to them, tool and die makers at Ford's this week were telling Local 600 UAW leaders that an attempt was being made to drive them to work in the struck jobbing shops.

The Tool and Die employers Association arrogantly refuses to offer the union an agreeable settlement. Rather it seeks now to bring in the Taft-Hartley Act as a force to divide and break the strike, charging the union with an unfair labor practice because it signed agreements with some employers outside the bosses association.

The Tool and Die employers association is a monopoly of bosses who want to fight the union and break it if possible. The union signed agreements with a number of employers for 15c an hour increase before the strike and since the strike has signed six other to a 20c an hour boost.

UPW Files for 5c City Boost

DETROIT.—The United Public Workers, CIO, has filed notice with the State Mediation Board of a dispute between its members and the city government after Budget Director David V. Addy turned down wage increase demands to CIO and AFL workers.

A key CIO demand was a 5 cents per hour increase above the 10 cents granted by the Council consisting of Republicans, Democrats and a Socialist.

The AFL unions had asked, amongst other request, for a 5 cents premium on second and third shift.

'Lofty' Vandy Invented T-H

By Leonard Cohen

THE NAM'S slave-labor law is not called the "Taft-Hartley-Vandenberg" law, but it very well might be. An examination of the record of Michigan's "great statesman" reveals him as the original author of many of the provisions of the TH Act.

As far back as June, 1937 our "statesman" Vandenberg introduced a series of amendments to the Wagner Act which would outlaw political action and contributions by unions, give employers "the right to regularly demand elections to determine whether or not a union represented a majority of the employees," and would require "that strikes may be called only by a majority vote of all employees."

Vandy's amendments also provided:

"Any breach of contract, if not corrected upon order of the NLRB, shall suspend the right of representation and shall subject the offender to whatever penalty the National Labor Relation Board may direct in respect to the exercise of further rights under the Wagner Act—PLUS THE RIGHT OF THE BOARD TO STOP COLLECTION OF UNION DUES AND ASSESSMENTS DURING THE PERIOD OF DISCIPLINE." (Cong. Record June, 1937. My emphasis). There was no limit provided for the length of the discipline."

Senator Wagner, author of "labor's bill of rights," referring specifically to the Vandenberg amendments said:

"Under the pretense of making the National Labor Relations Act 'fair' there are those who inadvertently or otherwise would destroy everything the worker has so painfully won in his fight for equality of bargaining power. The plea for greater legal responsibility of unions is ". . . largely specious." (N. Y. Times July 28, 1937.)

The report of Ralph Emerson to the 1st legislative representative, convention of the National Maritime Union was ever stronger in its condemnation of Vandenberg's amendments.

"This is an attempt by a reactionary group, headed by Senator Vandenberg, to amend the NLRA in favor of the industrialists and big business. If enacted into law it would practically stop all the present organizational work being conducted by the CIO."

Some of Vandenberg's arguments' in support of his pet bill of 1937 reveal his real attitude toward the peoples of the world whom he is now so anxious to "help." The bill provided a ban on aliens in union offices. Here is Vandenberg's "statesmanlike" defense of his position:

"That means just what it says. It seems to me that elementary vigilance warns a country that it cannot tolerate alien leadership in mass movements. After all this is America; it is not a polygot boarding house . . . America for Americans is good enough for me."

"The civil liberties of the workers who do not want to strike (scabs) are just as sacred as the civil liberties of those workers who do not want to strike."

"I wish to say however, in connection with the problem of civil liberties that unless the existing situation . . . is corrected, the inevitable reaction and reprecussion often in terms of violent vigilantism, are calculated . . . to do the legitimate labor cause an infinite harm . . ." This is the period of private armies of "servicemen" and company thugs!

But the real lowdown on Vandenberg's labor amendments is found in the **Wall Street Journal** of June 18, 1937 just 3 days after Vandy introduced his bill. On the editorial page of the big business mouthpiece is the journal's proposals, "For a Better Wagner Act." They are practically identical with those offered by 'above-all-this" Vandenberg!

Nat GANLEY — Progressives and '48—Some Do's and Dont's Of Honest Campaigns

WHEN Walter P. Reuther campaigned for the UAW presidency last September he advocated "a reorientation of political forces in America" and the "eventual formation of a broad new progressive party which will truly represent the needs of our nation and its people."

When this "reorientation" became a reality in 1948 with the unfolding of the Wallace Progressive Party movement, Reuther flip-flopped away from his wordy gestures on independent political action and emerged as the stooge of the Republocrats—his real political role for the past 10 years. (He rose to union leadership in the preceding decade on the platform that "red-baiting is the bosses' game" and that only the "bosses' stool pigeons resort to red-baiting.")



Reuther had to figure out how to keep the UAW chariot hitched to the tail-end of the Democratic Party donkey in the 1948 elections and at the same time keep his pro-third party followers from assigning him to the hotter nether world regions. He did this by the unprincipled slick-trick of promising a third party for after the November elections.

In the state CIO he was able to make a common front with his man Gus Scholle by combining the formula of merging the CIO's PAC into the Democratic Party with the maneuver, that "if it doesn't prove successful," they will recommend a third party to the next CIO convention (also for after the '48 elections). You see Gus was a little bit too crude and threatened to unmask Reuther's "liberal political face" with his insistence of "why kid anyone," it's a game of "practical politics" and hence it's OK to be a Republican in 1947 and a Democrat in 1948.

Before the Democratic national convention Reuther was hoping for an Eisenhower and praying for a Douglas. Of course what he hoped to get out of it was a Truman-Douglas ticket, so that he could peddle his "lesser-evil" diatribe with more gusto. The things that enshrined Associate Justice of the Supreme Court William O. Douglas in Reuther's heart was Douglas' support of Truman's "loyalty purge," his insistence that fascism and Communism are the same thing (the main cover-up for a Wall Street third world war against the Soviet Union and the New Democracies), his reasoning that capital and labor are equal and there's no class struggle between them. (Reuther can always prove this point by quoting statements of the General Motors Corp.)

When the Republican Vandenberg was up for reelection in the 1946 elections, when the sham Democratic candidate for Senator, Lee did not open his yap once in the entire campaign, and did not even go to the ballot box to vote for himself, Reuther also kept a discreet silence on the race. But this year he can perform a more effective service for the twin parties of Wall Street by consistently campaigning against Henry Wallace, while he fails to mention Dewey and Truman. At union meetings he can combine this tactic, with a push for a "real McCoy," red-baiting, anti-Wallace Third Party in the "sweet by-and-by."

Before the Democratic convention we also witnessed more of this Reuther caucus double-booking on political action. When Michigan's Democratic National Committeeman E. Cyril Bevan spoke up for Eisenhower, and the General refused the marriage, Bevan was quickly forced back onto the Truman bandwagon by some of Reuther's best political pals, who started gunning for his job, including his long-time UAW caucus supporter, Charley Edgecomb, Detroit Councilman.

You see, these unprincipled labor politicians would have been very happy if they could get a divorce from the "dead-horse" Truman, but they just couldn't find a "blushing bride" who was willing and able to replace him. But they don't want a divorce from the Wall Street Democratic Party. Hence the swing-back to Truman.

But does this mean that sensible progressives as a matter of principle oppose work inside the two old parties? Of course not. But today work inside the old parties is only justified if it helps to defeat the Democratic and Republican parties as such, with their main Presidential and state tickets.

The main test of a progressive in the '48 elections, regardless of what his party label may be, is whether or not he is helping to get votes for the Wallace-Taylor Progressive Party ticket. The lineup is clear. It's either the Wall Street bi-partisan ticket of Dewey-Truman standing for hunger, war and fascism, or the Progressive ticket of Wallace-Taylor, standing for economic security, peace and democracy. Those who pretend to be a "third force" by campaigning against Wallace (Reuther, the SP, Trotzkyites, ADA) are merely the stooges of the Wall Street ticket striving to split this independent progressive vote. And since the Progressive Party is a permanent party, the Reuther maneuver of an anti-Wallace, red-baiting third party for after the elections, is aimed at perpetuating this split.

In the meanwhile, a progressive running old party labels, be he a candidate against Hoffman in the Republican primaries, or a George Sadowski and a Stanley Nowak in the Democratic column, can advance his own chances for final success only to the extent that he brings out the independent vote on the clear-cut issue of Wallace vs. Dewey-Truman. The more supporters they win for Wallace during the primary campaign, the more votes they'll be getting for themselves in the final elections.

But that's an entirely different story from the bosses' game played by Scholle and Reuther of working for the victory of one twin Wall Street party over the other!

IRONWOOD RAID FLOPS

IRONWOOD, Mich.—Efforts of the UAW to raid the Ironwood Trailer Coaches, Inc., under contract to Local 15, International Woodworkers of America, CIO, fizzled here recently.

The UAW petition circulated by a disgruntled employee, who was defeated when he ran for chief steward, got virtually no signers.

Since 1946 the base rate of pay, under the IWA drive has gone up from 65 cents to $1.22 per hour, with a 25 cent raise in the past year alone.

Local 15 has refused to sign the Taft-Hartley anti-Communist affidavits. But it piled up a "no" vote to defeat the AFL carpenters in a T-H election at the Ahonen Lumber Co. sawmill.

The local's Aug. 22 picnic at the Fair Grounds will feature sawing, chopping and log-rolling contests.

Bernadotte Hired Pilots to Bomb Soviets

PALESTINE MEDIATOR BOASTS LONG RECORD OF INTERNATIONAL INTRIGUE—FLED DAILY WORKER EXPOSE

By Art Shields

Count Folke Bernadotte, nephew of the King of Sweden, heir by marriage to the Manville asbestos millions, and Palestine "mediator" who wants to give Jerusalem to King Abdulla, has a record of lawless international intrigue in the City of New York.

Bernadotte, whose scheming threatens the independence of Israel today, was engaged in running American aviators into Finland in violation of American neutrality laws when the Finnish General Mannerheim was at war with the Soviet Union.

The Count was conducting his bootlegging operations from a luxurious suite in the Bank of Manhattan Building on 40 Wall St., until he was driven out as the result of a Daily Worker appeal in January, 1940.

Bernadotte had to quit after he offered a Daily Worker staff member $750 a month to fight the Red Army from the air.

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AN ANONYMOUS INFORMANT had given this writer a telephone tip that a Finnish Baron was recruiting aviators. I was told to call a certain number. I dialed the number and told Baron von Bleixen that an aviator friend would fly for Finland for a price.

"See Count Folke Bernadotte at the Bank of Manhattan Building," the Baron replied.

When I presented myself to the Count as a free lance newspaperman and told him I knew what he was doing, he begged me not to write the story.

"Publicity would be fatal at this stage," the Count told me.

"There are laws—," he continued, then checked himself, and the conversation drifted into a talk on war.

"Finland," he said with heated emphasis, "is the key to the WHOLE war," by which he obviously did not mean the war against Hitler.

I brought the subject back to recruiting, however, and in a half hour's conversation the Count virtually admitted what he was doing.

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THE DAILY WORKER'S next job was to present the royal recruiter with an actual aviation "prospect."

A polished young southern staff member, with military training, was put on the job.

Bernadotte jumped at the bait when the "Daily" man sent an "agent" to the Bank of Manhattan Building with a story of a wonderful aerial veteran of the Chaco war between Paraguay and Bolivia.

The Count offered him $750 a month, with insurance to boot. He confirmed the bargain when the "Chaco" war veteran came in person and promised to see the Finnish Minister in Washington about a passport.

Our story came out Sunday, Jan. 7, with an eight-column splash on two pages. And by Monday the present Palestine mediator had vanished from the bank building, with a statement in the New York **Daily News** that he had only been "advising" aviators, not recruiting them.

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BERNADOTTE had a long history of international intrigue behind him before he began plotting against Israel's independence.

As far back as Jan. 3, 1939, the New York **Times** was reporting in a dispatch from Stockholm that Bernadotte was being discussed as the future "king" of a United Baltic Kingdom of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia.

The Baltic peoples, however, became Soviet citizens instead the next year.

Then in the Second World War dubious stories were told of the Count's role in Germany as a representative of the International Red Cross.

And today the Count is being denounced by the State of Israel as pro-Arab, and by the Soviet Union as pro-Arab and pro-British, as he proposes that the Jews yield the ancient city of Jerusalem and the potentially rich Negev area to the Trans-Jordan regime of King Abdulla, whom the British Government is backing.

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BERNADOTTE would also give the Arabs a veto over Jewish foreign policies and immigration.

All this in violation of the decision of the United Nations Security Council for partition of Palestine and independence of the Jewish and Arab states.

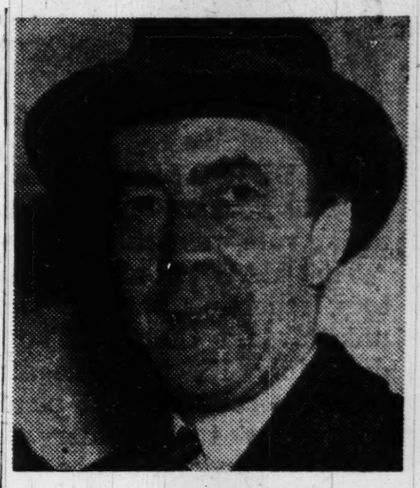
So crude was Bernadotte that the Soviet delegate, Andrei Gromyko, remarked that the Count's proposals "could not have been made anywhere but in the foreign office of the United Kingdom."

Bernadotte's Palestine proposals, including his plan to take Haifa, the oil port, from the Jews, and make it a "free port," are also highly pleasing to the American oil interests.

The Count himself is, financially speaking, largely a creature of the Morgan interests. His wife, Estelle Manville, was the daughter of Hiram Manville, the founder of the $200,000,000 Manville fortune, who turned control of the company over to J. P. Morgan & Co.

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THE COUNT married the Manville heiress three days after a luncheon visit with old J. P. Morgan, Jr., himself. The wedding at Pleasantville, N. J., cost several "hundreds of thousands of dollars," the New York **Times** ecstatically reported.



COUNT BERNADOTTE

Bernadotte was living in the sun of publicity in those days, as President Hoover gave him a White House luncheon and other dignitaries rushed to do him honor.

But he didn't want any publicity when he was by-passing neutrality laws in his search for anti-Soviet bomber pilots.

Bernadotte, as the Daily Worker pointed out, comes from a long line of foreign agents, beginning with his great-grandfather, Jean Baptiste Bernadotte, the French general whom Napoleon placed on Sweden's throne.

When you hear the name Bernadotte of Sweden, beware!



STRIKEBREAKING—CANADIAN STYLE: Three cops jump a member of the Canadian Seamen's Union picketing Great Lakes shipping companies which refuse to recognize the union. The Canadian government has been giving open support to the companies to break the strike.

All-Korea Alliance Fights U. S. Policies

SEOUL, Korea (Telepress).—A loose alliance of left-wing, centrist and right-wing parties and groups continues to oppose American plans for establishment of a "national government" in South Korea.

That political groups long known for their hostility to communism should now be working with Communists toward a common goal, is the measure of the American political failure in Korea—the price of extreme reaction in a society ripe for change.

Today the Americans have as allies only the bloc of ultra-rightist groups led by the 73-year-old reactionary Dr. Syngman Rhee, groups whose retention of political power depends increasingly on force and American subsidy.

Significantly, Rhee was described in the caption of a recent U. S. Army Signal Corps photo as "the only obstacle of importance against communism in the nation."

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UNITY AGAINST RHEE and his American backers was achieved this spring at Pyongyang, capital of the Soviet zone of North Korea, where representatives of 56 North and South Korean parties and social organizations gathered to confer on the problem of Korean unification.

The fact that the Pyongyang Conference was attended not only by all left-wing and centrist parties, but also by two prominent South Korean right-wing leaders, Kim Koo and Kim Kiu-sic, gave the deliberations an unprecedently broad base. Kim Koo, president of the old Korean government-in-exile, was once identified with the extreme right. Kim Kiu-sic, an American-educated Christian who enjoys a high reputation for integrity, was until February the American-appointed chairman of the South Korean Interim Legislative Assembly.

The conference resulted in a unanimous agreement, announced May 1, to oppose the elections in South Korea (held May 10) and establishment of a separate government there, to support withdrawal from Korea of both Soviet and American troops (originally proposed by the U.S.S.R. last September) and to create a provisional government and hold nationwide elections following such withdrawal.

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DESPITE INDUCEMENTS and threats, Kim Koo and Kim Kiu-sic abided by the agreement after their return south. During recent weeks, they and other leaders have held a succession of conferences with the aim of unifying right-wing and centrist opposition to Rhee.

Prospects are, therefore, that the South Korean opposition to Rhee and American policy will comprise two principal groups: a united left, now suppressed and underground, and a united right-wing-centrist group.

Since the group led by the two Kims enjoys little more political freedom than the Left, its activities probably will be confined to high-level intrigues and maneuvers in Seol and to efforts to publicise its views. About 20 out of the 200 recently elected members of the Rhee-controlled National Assembly are reported to support it.

Meanwhile, initial reports that 95 percent of the South Korea adult population voted in the U.S.-observed elections of May 10 are now known to have been exaggerated. Careful observers here estimate that about 70 percent actually voted. On the southernmost island of Cheju, opposition to the elections was so intense that new elections are necessary.



SYNGMAN RHEE
Reaction's Chieftain

Why British Set Up Malayan Police State

LONDON (Telepress).—"The red-scare in Malaya is merely a blind to hide the ugly facts of a bitter struggle for livelihood. The controlled price of the staple food has gone up by 500 percent, rations are 30 percent of pre-war requirements and the maximum wage-increases, plus cost-of-living allowance, is only 100 percent above the pre-war rate," declares **Malayan Monitor** here.

Malayan Monitor is the London organ of the Malayan People's United Front which, like other progressive organizations in Malaya, including the Pan-Malayan Federation of Trade Unions (Affiliated to the W.F.T.U.), is no longer allowed to function under the police regime.

Why has Malaya been turned into a police state?

The answer, says the **Monitor**, falls into two parts.

Firstly, as a result of the development of democracy in the East, the imperialist powers are making a determined effort to make Malaya a secure base for their activities in South-East Asia. This entails the destruction of any political movement opposed to the Colonial Office regime.

The second reason is that, as a result of the changing world situation, the economic basis of British rule in Malaya has been severely restricted.

Before the war, British imperialism controlled two world monopolies—rubber and tin. The Americans, the biggest consumers, had to pay the prices fixed by the British interests. After the war, the U.S.A. was in a position to deal in tine and rubber on her own terms. It fixed the price of tin at about double the pro-war rate.

But with rubber it was different. It was more important and, also, it was the biggest dollar earning export of the British Empire. Although there is still a price of rubber is only 23 cents a pound, just a little above the pre-war price.

If rubber had risen in price as other raw materials have, Britain would have received, not 260 million dollars from dollar sales of rubber last year, but from **400 to 600 million** dollars.

For the rubber plantations to make profits selling rubber at 23 cents a pound, wages must be kept down.

In view of the price and shortage of rice, staple diet of the plantation and mine-workers, this was difficult. Because of lop-sided emphasis on expert crops, rice production in Malaya has been neglected for 40 years. Sixty percent of the rice consumed before the war was imported from Burma and Indo-China.

If the Malayan worker were to eat as much rice (his staple diet) as he did in 1940, it would cost him nine times as much. In fact, he goes hungry or eats tapioca or some other insufficient diet. In consequence malnutrition is widespread, its ancillary diseases like tuberculosis are attacking thousands.

"The Malayan people are not engaged in any 'Communist plot,' the **Monitor** states. "What they did when they formed their trade unions was to attempt to defend their standard of living. The struggle for democracy in Malaya is also part of the struggle for a decent life."

HALF-DAY STRIKES FOR MORE PAY IN ITALY

ROME (ALN).—The Italian General Confederation of Labor has launched a series of nationwide half-day walkouts in various industries to win higher wages and protest government curtailment of labor's right to strike. Streetcars throughout Italy stopped running and movie theaters stopped showing films on the afternoon of July 2. A total of 300,000 chemical workers struck for 12 hours on July 6. Further strikes scheduled during uly will tie up steel, electric power and other industries.

REAL WAGES DECLINE IN CANADA

OTTAWA (ALN).—Gross weekly earnings of workers in Canadian industry now average $36.57 a week, according to the government's bureau of statistics. The Canadian dollar is worth 93 cents in U. S. currency and prices are rapidly reaching U. S. levels, resulting in a progressive decline in purchasing power.



JAPANESE PROTEST H.C.L. TOO—Japanese students lead a demonstration before the Diet building in Tokyo to protest the high cost of living.

House Probers Admit Aim To Smash Store Unions

By Robert Friedman

"I happen to know because that's my home town," boasted Rep. Charles J. Kersten, Milwaukee Republican, at one of the House Labor subcommittee hearings in New York last week. And what was it he knew? That the House Committee should get the credit for the ouster of "Communist leaders" of the Allis-Chalmers workers last year.

Milwaukee is Kersten's home town all right. Just ask the Bundists there, who, with fascist Gerald L. K. Smith, supported his election. What Kersten didn't say about the House Labor Committee and the Allis-Chalmers workers was that the congressional hatchetmen helped break the A-C strike.

But Kersten said enough to give away the purpose of the present smear probe into CIO retail and warehouse locals in New York City. Not the hypocritically stated desire to "keep Communists above ground" was the committee's aim, but the illegal, forcible removal of the militant leaders of progressive unions.

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ANY ILLUSIONS hugged by Kersten and his brothers in congressional crime that New York workers would take the assault on their unions lying down were speedily dispelled last week. When Kersten, Rep. Fred Hartley (R-NJ), Carroll Kearns (R-Pa) and John S. Wood (D-Ga) entered and left the Federal Building at Foley Square, hundreds upon hundreds of irate members of the unions under attack were marching and shouting their challenge: "Hartley and Wall Street can't bust our unions."

The loyalty of these workers to their unions—and to their nine leaders whom the sub-committee voted to cite for contempt—is based on the union's accomplishments And these, in turn, are the reason for the Taft-Hartley war against them.

Call the roll. Local 65, the Warehouse Local. Local 830, which organizes retail credit employes; Locals 1S, 2, 3, 5 and 1250, which represent Macy's, Gimbel's, Bloomingdale's, Stern's and Oppenheim Collins department store workers.

These were the unions "probed" by the Hartley Committee. These are the unions which, under militant, left wing leadership from the outset, have in the last 10 years worked wonders in raising wages from $10 and $12 a week levels and in lowering hours from 60 and 80 a week.

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NOW THE BIG GUNS of the department store and wholesale industries have visions of using the current red scare and anti-labor drive to bring back the pre-union scale of $12 a week. Employer spokesmen like Louis Broido, $80,000-a-year Gimbel executive, admitted to the Hartley Committee in Washington that the bosses by themselves could neither birbe nor lick the Department Store locals. So they asked for congressional help.

Armed with the fantastic Broido testimony about "little men with red beards" controlling the unions direct from Moscow, and equipped with the Gestapo technique borrowed from the Un-American Committee, a House Labor sub-committee arrived in New York on July 8.

The committee did right by the wealthy department stores. It refused to listen to testimony about sub-standard conditions in the industry or the healthy rank and file democracy in the retail unions. It smeared. It insulted. It ordered union leaders shoved around and ejected. It demanded information about the union officials' personal political views and affiliations.

When, despite all the efforts of the House smear artists, an Arthur Osman of Local 65, a William Michelson of Local 2 or a Nicholas Carnes of Local 1250 hammered across some telling facts about industry conditions, the record of their union, and the purpose of the probe, the Hartleyites could only react by asking still another question: "Are you now or have you ever been a member of the Citizens Committee to Rebuild the ALP? or the American Youth Congress? the Communist Party? the International Labor Defense? etc., etc."

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THE UNION LEADERS who insisted on their Constitutional right of secrecy of the ballot, who took their stand with the Hollywood Ten, refusing to be bludgeoned into answering red-baiting questions by the House snoopers, these were treated as anti-Nazis were treated by Hitler's Gestapo.

Rightwing leaders of the international union, the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Workers, who crawled before the Hartleyites, mouthed anti-Communist slanders and fervently pledged to obey the Taft-Hartley law, these were congratulated in the name of Wall Street for being "honest, American union leaders."

It was no accident that the hearings began just around the time when the unions attacked were to have begun negotiations with the employers on union security provisions.

It was no accident that the reactionary Democratic and Republican members of the committee used the hearings to attack labor's right to support the New Party and the Wallace candidacy.

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OUT OF THESE HEARINGS, the Taft-Hartleyites hope to develop a wide attack on all fighting unions, to decimate their leadership, to company-unionize them by amending the law to permit firing of any "Communist" employe.

In New York, the retail unions are fighting back. Their opening gun was a huge, CIO-sponsored demonstration called for this last Thursday evening before Gimbel's department store.

Local 65 members are hitting back, too, with a vote currently being taken on strike action against the big Woolworth five-and-dime firm.

Carl W. Andren, business agent, Local 3; Nicholas Carnes, president, Local 1250; Esther Letz, warehouse director, Local 65; David Livingston, vice-president, Local 65; William Michelson, president, Local 2; Arthur Osman, president, Local 65; Jack Paley, secretary-treasurer, Local 65, and Nathan Solomon, president, Local 830 . . . these are the nine union leaders against whom contempt citations have been instituted.

To keep them out of jail and on the job of winning better wages and conditions for and with their members, to stop the Hartley Committee's Wall Street-inspired interference in the internal affairs of American trade unions—that is the job of every American worker and progressive who cherishes the existence of a free labor movement.

Veteran Printer Reminds Typo Chief Of This Paper's Aid

Below we reprint a letter to President Woodruff Randolph of the International Typographical Union by A. S. Zartarian, 43 years member of the union and a veteran Communist. A copy of the letter was sent us following the appearance of a second column by George Morris on the union's June 3 Bulletin 124, telling members they have no "obligation" to subscribe to the Daily Worker and attacking Communists. The Daily Worker appeal to printing workers never suggested they have an "obligation" to subscribe but appealed to them to do so on its record.

June 21, 1948

Mr. Woodruff Randolph, President
International Typographical Union
Indianapolis, Indiana
Dear Mr. Randolph:

I am shocked by the unwarranted vituperative warning contained in Postcard Bulletin No. 124 issued by the ITU Council.

Certainly the Daily Worker has a right to solicit subscribers and readers, as may any other publication. And in view of its consistent support to all organized labor—particularly to the ITU in its fight for the preservation of the union—we ought to accord the Daily Worker a special privilege on our bulletin boards. It is a well-known fact that the Daily Worker was the only paper in New York which exposed the plans of the publishers to introduce the Varitype in order to crush our union. It was the only paper ready to accept our conditions of employment. And during the lockout, the Daily Worker featured our side of the battle and advocated all-labor support, while all other newspapers printed lies and distortions, as you well know. How come the attack on the only friendly newspaper in New York?

I have been a member of the ITU for 43 years; participated in the 8-hour strike of 1906 and the newspaper walkout in Boston in 1921; was a founder of the Prog Club (The Progressive Party in the union, of which Randolph is a member and which elected him to office) in Boston with Sylvester McBride and old man Britt; served as chairman of the Journal-American-Mirror and on numerous union committees—and have been a Communist these many years. I am proud of my union record as well as my political activities.

JUST ONE HUNDRED YEARS ago the Communist Manifesto, written by Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, said: "The Communists have no interests separate and apart from those of the proletariat as a whole." Those words ring true today more than ever. No one has to solicit the support of the Communists to the working class. No one solicited the support they gave to the abolitionist movement in the 1860's. No one solicited their resistance in all countries to the Nazi yoke during the war, and no one had to solicit the support of the Daily Worker in the challenge to the Taft-Hartley Law by the ITU. And, despite the Council, the average member appreciates such support.

Of course the Daily Worker is guilty of inviting the members of the ITU to judge that paper's unqualified support in the fight against the publishers. According to your logic, it should have recommended that the members read the Chicago Tribune and other papers fighting the ITU.

DID THE LETTER of the editor of the Daily Worker advocate force and violence, or was it conspiring with the ITU in favor of a foreign government? Of course not! The rehashing of part of a resolution passed at the last convention is in complete contradiction to the spirit that prevailed at that convention. "It is the sense of this convention that all true and loyal citizens of our great country must reflect the degree of tolerance permitted by the laws of this country with respect to political philosophies." That's what the resolution said. How do you show the "degree of tolerance" and "respect to political philosophies"? By joining with Rankin, Taft and Mundt in their red-baiting attacks.

I for one have accepted the philosophy of Communism for a long time, and the hodge-podge resolution could not deter me because the very premise is false. Communists do not advocate force and violence or practice it. No one—including the U. S. Supreme Court—has been able to show that the Communist Party ever since its inception advocated or committed any act of violence. It is the ruling class, now the monopolist-capitalist class, that commits violence, and in order to confuse the people it accuses the Communists of advocating force and violence.

AS TO BEING the agents of a foreign government, it is an absolute lie, as the Tories 150 years ago lied about Jefferson being the agent of Republican France and passed the Alien and Sedition Laws which were repealed by the efforts of Thomas Jefferson and his new party. Now a reactionary Congress is trying to do the same time, and to my amazement the leadership of a working class organization is aiding and abetting those pseudo-fascists.

You are treading on dangerous ground, and I am afraid that not only the ITU but the whole organized labor movement will be the sufferers. Labor has paid a heavy price for redbaiting—both here at home and in other countries. However, I am certain that the Communists will be on deck at all times in support of the ITU struggles against all its enemies.

Fraternally yours,
A. S. Zartarian
(Card No. 20338)

Columnist Gives Dulles Clean Bill of Health

PHILADELPHIA—John Foster Dulles has finally found someone with a kind word to say about his qualifications for Secretary of State if Gov. Tom Dewey becomes President. Ralph Page, Evening Bulletin columnist, once known as a liberal, dismisses Dulles' Wall St. connections with a slur at the people. That Dulles practices in Wall St., Page writes "is all the detractors need to horrify the hinderland."

"Hinderland" is a German word meaning the provinces and is used in English to refer derogatively to people who don't mix in smart social circles.

Charges that Dulles is 'an imperalistic Tory" Page dismissed as "ballyhoo," and 'without the slightest foundation of fact."

The facts are: Dulles has served as an attorney for Nazi cartels, for Franco's Bank of Spain, and for other European fascist institutions. In America he is listed as one of the financial supporters of the pro-fascist American First Committee. He was one of the supporters of the Mundt-Nixon police-state bill.

TB Hits 7 Negroes to 1 White

Harlem Facilities A Scandal; Official Neglect Hikes the Ratio

By Abner W. Berry

The Negro death rate from tuberculosis in New York is seven times that of white persons from the same disease. Health department figures reveal that the Harlem TB death rate is 228 per 100,000 as compared with 33 per 100,000 in Queens. The city-wide death rate, including Negroes, is just above 36 per 100,000.

All of these figures meant little to the men, women and children lodged on the fourth floor of Harlem Hospital, many of whom resemble the emaciated survivors of concentration camps. One dream occupied their hours — to be well enough to be discharged. But the conditions under which they sought to regain their health partially explain the heavily weighted death rate.

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ON THE DAY I visited the TB ward the 56 capacity had been stretched to about 116. TB patients overflowed their ward rooms and beds had to be placed in the hospital corridor leading to the elevator. Visitors to the diabetics and patients with other non-infectious diseases had to clamber over and around the beds of tuberculars. In the TB ward, beds were placed in the aisles and on the sun porches, the only place for relaxation. Patients had to do the clerical work on the ward, and the lone nurse, though cheerful enough, could not possibly care for her patients adequately.

What happens to a conscientious nurse was demonstrated by the fact that a former nurse occupied one of the rooms in the women's TB ward. She had contracted the disease in her zeal to cure her patients against odds that were too much for her own strength to overcome.

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THE PRESSURE FOR BEDS is so great that many of the patients are discharged prematurely to make room for more advanced cases. But conditions are so bad in the hospitals that the patients, despite future dangers, are glad to go home. In fact, the question, "when do you go home?" was the main conversation topic in the ward.

State and city officials know of this condition. They have known for a long time. Hospital Commissioner Edward M. Bernecker wrote Mayor O'Dwyer last fall:

"The normal capacity of 670 beds (in Harlem Hospital) was gradually increased by placing beds permanently in solaria, aisles and squeezing them in between other beds until a capacity of 763 was achieved. **Against this figure, we are running a daily census of between 1,000 and 1,050.** To accommodate this steadily rising load, additional beds are placed in corridors, porches and every possible space is taken up with more and more sick." (Emphasis mine—A.W.B.)

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JUST FIVE WEEKS after receipt of that letter, on Dec. 6, 1947, Mayor O'Dwyer used the hospitals, and consequently the Harlem TB patients, as propaganda material for his 10-cent subway fare drive. But the 10-cent fare is here and the hospital patients—and those who should be patients—are in a worse fix. **Moreover, the 10-cent subway fare will further increase the Harlem Hospital census and the incidence of TB.**

Low income families and those on the relief roles show a higher TB rate than others. Last October the then Welfare Commissioner Edward E. Rhatigan reported that families on relief could buy only 75 percent of the food they needed. Hospital Commissioner Bernecker, at the same time, reported that the majority of clinic TB patients could not afford proper diets due to the rise in prices. He anticipated a rise of several thousand patients reflecting wide malnutrition in the population. **O'Dwyer's 10-cent fare, falling as hard as it does on those who cannot afford proper diets, will dip further into the diet money and increase the Hospital Commissioner's TB estimates.**

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BUT WHAT HAPPENS when the TB rate rises and there is an increased need for beds? The victims walk the streets and ride the subways and go to movies spreading the disease. **Dr. Bernecker estimates that there are at this moment 30,000 active TB cases in our midst and that 10,000 of them—all in the infectious stage—are untreated and unhospitalized!**

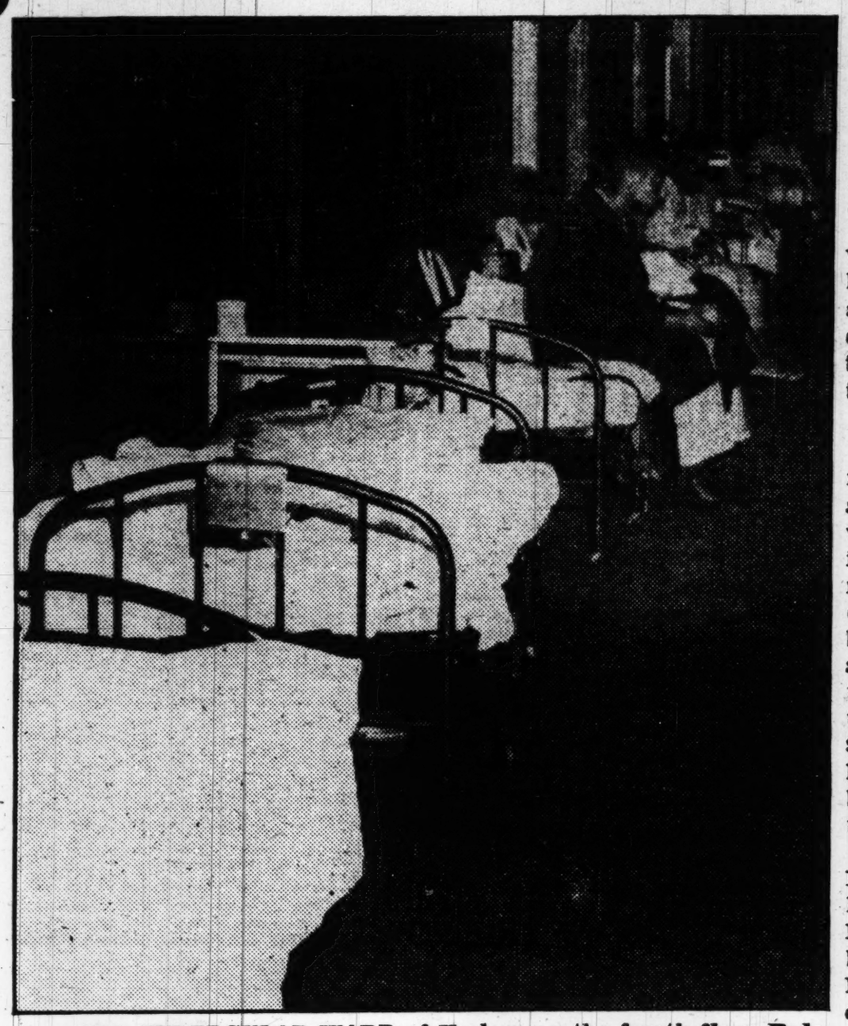
The wasted old man, whose cheek bones almost push through the skin on his face as he dozes in his aisle-bed in Harlem Hospital, knows little of a man named Dewey up in Albany. The 18-year-old girl with the large eyes expressing hope that she "will go home next Friday," may know nothing of the well-touted O'Dwyer-Quill-Dewey package. But man and girl are victims.

And the hundreds who trek to the clinic in W. 137 St. on the first floor of the hospital have been similarly victimized. The children playing hop-scotch and jumping rope on the sputum-sprayed sidewalk before the clinic doors are potential victims of the deadly tuberculosis germ. The family of an out-patient tubercular, with no field worker to aid and advise them, are future figures in the Health Department's TB statistics. The subway rider may have paid his 10-cent fare only to inhale a germ coughed up by one of the 10,000 untreated victims of infectious TB.

★

GOV. DEWEY and the State Legislature are familiar with the situation which caused 3,245 deaths in New York City in one year. They knew as much about it as did Mayor O'Dwyer. But Dewey and the legislature gave New York City—in what is said to have been a "deal" between the Governor and the Mayor—a 10-cent subway fare. **For the victims of TB—pine boxes and platitudes.**

But consider the proportions of this act of omission. A person getting welfare assistance is cared for 60 percent by the state. But that same person, if he has to go to a hospital, is 100 percent on the city. The state refused to grant 50 percent of the funds required to build New York City hospitals, although every other county upstate does receive such aid.



THE TUBERCULAR WARD of Harlem, on the fourth floor. Beds are placed in the corridor because of over-crowding.



THE AMBULANCE ENTRANCE to Harlem, just east of Lenox Ave. on 137 St. Tubercular patients pass here; little children with no other play space use the sidewalk for their games.

The nurse at Harlem Hospital, walking the narrowed aisle over a littered floor, knows what she's up against. She knows that new hospitals are needed and she hopes that somehow the money will be found for her charges and those who should be her charges. She knows that she has no clerical help and admires the spirit of the patient-volunteers, although she knows that the work they do adds to the time they must spend there.

★

ON A HIGHER LEVEL Dr. Bernecker knows more precisely. He says that there are more than 7,600 vacant jobs in the hospitals. That is why TB patients must sweep and move ward furniture and do the clerical work—and be discharged before their alloted time has been spent. He knows that beds for tuberculars must be raised from the present 3,500 to 5,800; that $332,590,650—a "staggering" figure, he says—is needed for new hospital buildings and for hiring the additional personnel to man the plant.

Metropolitan Hospital on Welfare Island is more than 100 years old, having been built in 1839; City Hospital in the same location was built in 1861. Coney Island Hospital, Dr. Bernecker says, is a "study in obsolescence and decay," and Harlem and Bellevue urgently need "reconstruction."

What Dr. Bernecker calls a "staggering" figure needed to protect the lives of 7,000,000 New Yorkers adds up to a hundredth part of the money our government has spent since V-J Day on military supplies to the governments of Chiang Kai-shek, Turkey and Monarchist Greece. Yet the U. S. Government spends nothing on a health program for New York City, outside of the veterans' work.

★

A SIMPLE LAW authorizing 50 percent state aid to New York City hospitals could mean the difference of thousands of lives yearly. There is also need to amend the Social Welfare Law to permit state welfare assistance to hospital patients needing it.

A "save-America plan" on the same scale as the Marshall Plan would build 60 first class hospitals in New York and a proportionate number in every other state in the Union.

Fiscal experts agree that state and national governments remain the only sources of capital funds with which to build city hospitals.

Not one ward—not even a hospital bed—can be bought by the city as a result of the 10-cent fare.

As this is being read, somewhere a Health Department clerk is running over figures on an adding machine. The number is well past 1,500, much closer to 2,000. Each figure posted represents a death by TB. If the figures run true to prediction, 1,600 of them will be Negroes. **And most of them will be due to official negligence and public apathy.**



THE MEN'S WARD (TUBERCULAR) at Harlem Hospital. Beds are placed close together; few patients have tables for personal possessions and medicines. Notice the chairs placed alongside the beds at left for the patients' medicines.

Taylor to Star at Aug. 1 Picnic, Stan Nowak Shares Spotlight

DETROIT.—Senator Glen Taylor of Idaho, the Progressive Party's Vice-Presidential candidate, will be the principal speaker at the Wallace-for-President Picnic at Warsaw Park, Dequindre and 21 Mill Road, Sunday, August 1, starting at 10 o'clock.

Senator Taylor led the fight for peace with the filibuster against the draft law and the resolution for aid to the new state of Israel. His fight against segregation in the South drew national attention.

State Senator Stanley Nowak will also speak. He is candidate for Congress in the 16th Congressional District.

State Authorities Okay Edison Rate Increase

LANSING.—Michigan consumers were saddled with an increase of $5,000,000 in the cost of living when the state Public Service Commission this week granted rate increases to the Detroit Edison Co.

Edison was granted permission to reduce its discount rate for consumers who pay their bills on time, which amounts to the same thing as a boost in rates.

The Wall-Sreet controlled electric company also has a request on file before the PSC for an additional flat boost in rates, which would cost consumers $11,400,000 more a year.

The cut in discount rates was seen here as a down payment on the request for a "general premanent increase" in rates.

Detroit Assistant Corporation Counsel James H. Lee charged that the PSC had no legal authority to grant the "temporary" increase. Lee is scheduled to make a report to the Detroit Common Council this week.

Observers here were of the opinion that a number of Michigan municipalities will institute court action to prevent the increase from taking immediate effect.

Explaining why the PSC voted to grant the increase to Edison, Commissioner Schuyler L. Marshall said:

"Edison is starting on a $100,000,000 expansion program and might have trouble finding low interest capital with its impaired earnings."

He said nothing about the "impaired earnings" of Michigan consumers.

Confab in 16th To Hit Reaction

DEARBORN.—Sponsored by 53 AFL, CIO labor leaders, professionals, small business men and farmers, a Peoples Conference for Peace, Prosperity and Security in the 16th Congressional District has been called for July 31.

The conference will start at 1 p.m. at Hotel Dearborn, Michigan and Calhoun.

"Bankers and generals have taken over our government and are driving the standard of living down, suppressing criticism at home, in preparation for World War III," the Conference Call declares.

Stanley Nowak, Democratic Floor Leader in the Michigan Senate, supporter of Henry Wallace, and candidate for Congress in the 16th Cong. Dist., is one of the sponsors of the conference. All residents of the 16th District were invited to attend.

Shorter Hours

The average workweek has been reduced from 63 in 1881, when the AFL was organized, to a fraction less than 41 today.

Mrs. Mosley's Mission: Cops Must Kill No More Like Leon

By Betty Thomas

DETROIT.—Leon Mosley's baseball glove is resting on the table in his home gathering dust. His bicycle is in the back yard of 2260 Watson, beginning to show the first signs of rust. The house is very still since the death of young Leon.

He was growing up like millions of American boys in our country. He was a 9A student at Miller High School. He received A in citizenship. He played baseball and was an expert swimmer. He was a Patrol Leader of the Boy Scouts of America.

Mr. R. Kimble of 5436 Williams, Leon's scoutmaster for three years, told The Worker:

"He was a good boy and a fine Boy Scout. What happened to Leon was unjust and the police should pay for this terrible crime."

Leon's mother said of her only son:

"My boy was a good boy. He wanted to play the drums and his father was planning to buy him a set of drums shortly before he was killed. My young boy was working toward the idea of becoming a tailor. He remodeled all his own clothes."

E. C. Dozier of 308 Frederick, who knew Leon for nine years, said: **"This boy was a fine boy and his death has been a great loss to all of us who knew him."**

Mrs. C. B. Reid, 2265 Watson, his next door neighbor for nine years, grieved:

"Leon was a wonderful kid. I knew him most of his life and he was like one of my own sons. The brutal action of the police should be punished and stopped forever."

Mrs. Hattie Vincent, 2237 Watson, said: **"There is no one like Leon. He was a swell boy."**

Leon's mother, Mrs. Mabel Mosley, misses her boy more than any words can describe. This courageous woman has one goal now: what happened to her son must never happen to any other boy in Detroit.

* * *

THE DETROIT POLICE attempted to make Leon look like a bad boy. He was picked up twice only because of the gross discrimination practiced by Toy's police department. The first time was because he complained about his seat in an east side show and the manager hit him over the head with a flashlight. The boy was picked up, not the manager.

The second time he was held one day without charges. Cops never told his mother what it was he was wanted for. Mrs. Mosley also told The Worker that while they were holding Leon (who went to the police station himself when they left a note), the police searched her home without a warrant. Mrs. Mosley was very ill at this time and the police upset her.

* * *

CITY OFFICIALS want to whitewash Leon's killing. Not until thousands of people marched on City Hall, held meetings, signed petitions, raised money, did the Coroner call an inquest and finally issue a warrant for manslaughter against Louis Melasi who shot and brutally beat the 15-year-old boy. More is needed.

Organizations like the Civil Rights Congress demand: **Police Commissioner Toy must go—Indemnity of $25,000 to the parents of the boy—The killer-cops should be convicted of murder.**

GRAND RAPIDS CO-OP MAN SORE

'Quit Red-baiting!'

GRAND RAPIDS.—C. B. Waters, 136 Dale Street, N.E., wrote the "Cooperative Builder" published at Superior, Wis., respectfully suggesting they lay off red-baiting.

The editors promptly accused Waters of considering "us fascists because we won't embrace the Communists."

Waters explained his political views and affiliations by writing:

"I happen to be a member of the Farmers Union, a cooperator (not a communist), a supporter of Wallace, an enemy of the Taft-Heartless Law, a socialist (not Noman Thomas brand), and mad as hell at most of our foreign policy and lack of domestic policy. I also hate the profit system so thoroughly that I haven't room left for hating any group of Americans, Communists or not, who also hate the profit system. I recommend the same attitude to the editor of the Builder."

Waters aired the following "gripes" with the Builder editors:

"Do you think the Farm Journal is a paper that has anything in it of news value to cooperators? You quote from it very little or none at all unless, apparently, it has something about the Communists in it. Has the Iron Mountain Co-op suddenly become dangerous or are you just falling in with the Republican campaign strategy of labeling everything that even smells New Dealish as communism?

"Do you feel more comfortable in the same camp with J. Parnell Thomas, J. Edgar Hoover, Herbert Hoover of 1929 to 1932 fame, Hearst, Col. McCormick, Gerald L. K. Smith, etc.? I wouldn't and when I discover how they move I take the opposite stand even if I have to pat the Communists on the back occasionally."

More Installment Buying

Of 17,000,000 persons who bought household appliances in 1947, nine million did so on the installment plan—nearly twice the number who were forced by high prices to buy by this method the previous year.

K-F Local Leaders Play Co. Ball

WILLOW RUN.—The pro-Reuther leadership of Kaiser-Fraser Local 142 UAW-CIO, headed by Pres. Frank Cotter, proposed to withhold the distribution of $500,000 belonging to the workers and to fire all unauthorized strikers.

The $500,000 belongs to the old Security Trust Fund discontinued by the new contract. This fund was to be distributed to the workers by August 1.

The Company, which has been planning to buy or build a hospital, saw its chance to grab this workers' fund by proposing it be used for this purpose. They said they would match the workers' $500,000 with $500,000 of their own and build a million dollar hospital. The Cotter local leadership urged the membership to vote for this handout to the Company.

At the same time the Cotter administration threatened all unauthorized strikers, regardless of cause or company provocation, with the loss of their jobs. In a signed bulletin distributed to the Kaiser-Frazer workers the local leaders said:

"In the event that members refuse to return to work after being so ordered, the Union shall take the position that they have quit their jobs and they shall receive a quit slip from the Company and shall leave the plant."

The Kaiser-Frazer workers were indignant against the pro-company measures of the local union leaders. Many pointed out that the union leaders were "more company" than the company itself, because the management could not afford to fire all strikers in a generally effective stoppage.

The present Reutherite local leadership started its career by moving the office of the union's bargaining committee out of the plant proper. It's now in the Employment Office about a quarter of a mile away from the plant, as far away from the workers as possible.

They then agreed to restrict the activities of job stewards. Now these stewards have to get permission from the foreman to leave the job in handling grievances. They have to record the time of leaving and returning to the job. Stewards failing to follow this 'chain gang" routine are docked in pay. But while the militant stewards get "the business," the "good boys" are relatively free to roam the department at will.

Then the Local leaders ruled that a steward can't leave his department without the OK of the Shift Chairman. This further handicaps the settlement of grievances.

Now, the Kaiser-Frazer worker knows what **Newsweek** meant when it declared on April 8, 1948:

"Reuther wants a strong union capable of and willing to discipline its workers. He has established this policy in his own General Motors department and won company approval. He plans to extend it to the entire auto and airplane industries."

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Why Ford Powers-that-be Wink at Gambling Set Up

By William Allan

DEARBORN.—When the unchecked operation of powerful gambling rings within the sprawling Rouge plant of the Ford Motor Co. gyps workers out of $5,000,000 a year and two supervision officials working to expose this are fired by the company, it's time to take a look to see what's being covered up.

John J. Holwerda, chief of labor relations in the Production Foundry, who was working with Dearborn police, was fined Wednesday morning last week, "for failing to keep his superiors informed of his work with the Dearborn police."



Fired 12 hours earlier was A. R. Poore, a former FBI agent who was supervisor of the Ford Security and Communications department. Holwerda reported that he had received telephone threats against himself and his family.

Ralph B. Guy, Dearborn police chief, said that his vice squad investigation of the $5,000,000 a year numbers play at the Rouge was stymied by the Ford Motor Company's dismissal of the two executives.

The chief then hastily added that "the most shocking complaint was that of a foreman in the foundry who begged us to stamp out gambling at the Rouge because it was interfering with production. I asked this foreman why he did not complain to his superiors and he said he had done so but nothing came of it."

The police chief estimated that 600 people inside the plant were involved—"but we can't do a thing without the wholehearted cooperation of the Ford management."

★

FORD MOTOR company officials admitted to newsmen that they had been aware of large scale gambling activities among Rouge plant workers for some years but dismissed the whole matter with an airy, "oh you know that you never can wipe out gambling."

Union leaders at Ford local 600, UAW headquarters said that gambling rings that took $5,000,000 a year from Ford workers could never have operated without sanction of the company.

They pointed to the well-known fact that John F. Bugas, FBI Director in the Detroit area, is now vice president of the company and that Bugas has at least 50 ex-FBI men working inside the Rouge plant.

"With such a force of supposedly trained spotters as that, how could hundreds of slips be passed along without detection?, asked one union leader. Another union official remarked that, "in several buildings in spots known to the building supervision, racing forms were obtainable and known slip writers, runners and pickup men were stationed."

Dearborn police chief Ralph B. Guy has asked for a grand jury investigation, declaring:

"Gambling at the Rouge certainly has the tacit consent of a lot of supervisory personnel, and I think a grand jury could find out what is the payoff."

Union leaders were asked what they thought was the payoff?

Two of them who desired to be nameless said that obviously the company is exploiting this situation by closing its eyes to a number of employees working for the gambling rings and in that way the employes come within the power of the company to fire at will.

With such a power in the company's hands, it's obvious, one union official remarked, that many things not for the best interest of a fighting militant union can be done for the company through these employes.

Certainly, said this union official, the company does not wish to see a powerful union leadership that will fight for improved working conditions, wage increases, paid lunch periods, etc., but prefers to have the numbers boys, stir up factionalism and dish out red-baiting.

★

EVIDENCE THAT the introduction of vice into the union brings in its train other anti-union activities, was seen recently by the stuffing of ballot boxes in the local union elections, that resulted in ordering a new election for local union officers.

★

At a recent membership meeting of the Production Foundry of Ford local 600, the membership voted against accepting the report of the building election committee. The charge was made that ballot boxes were stuffed.

The gangbuster boys of the Republican Party in Michigan, Governor Kim Sigler, State Attorney General Black, Wayne County Prosecuting Attorney, James McNally and Detroit police Commissioner Harry S. Toy, have so far turned a deaf ear to the pleas of the Dearborn chief of the police for a Grand Jury investigation of the Rouge plant $5,000,000 a year gambling rings.

It was reported that Toy made the comment: why was the Ford Motor Company being picked on?

★

ONLY RECENTLY in Detroit, newsmen reported that 80 to 100 gambling joints were in operation doing a 350,000,000 business a year milking Detroiters. The Detroit police rackets squad admitted they could knock off only four joints a year as only four men were in the squad, while 100 Commando police and 100 mounted policew ere used for strikes and "riots."

Ford local union leaders said they were in favor of a grand jury investigation that would uncover gambling in the Rouge plant.

Spray Steam on Ship Strikers in Canada

TORONTON.—Profit-mad Canadian shipowners have conceived a murderous new weapon for use against the unprotected faces and bodies of Canadian seamen—it's live steam!

The seamen, members of the Canadian Seamens Unon, have been on strike for three weeks against the Canadian Steamship Company, and the Sarnia and Colonial Steamship Co.

"The steam is tapped from the ship's boilers at 170 pounds pressure and can be shot 70 feet," Dewar Ferguson, Toronto CSU port agent, told The Worker. "It roars out at temperatures of 700 degrees—temperatures that spell mutilation or instant death. Some of our men have been burned already, but we've got to fight."

Ferguson described police aid to the scabs imported by the companies. He pointed out the illegal character of the companies' action in forcing the strike.

"The bosses are trying to break our unions one at a time," he said. "They want to go back to the open shop, to depression conditions—to $.35, $.40 or $.50 an hour. They want to go back to the 84-hour-week for seamen.

"If the Canadian Steamship Company can arm their captains and engineers with shot guns, tear gas guns, and live steam, and can break our strike today, they can have shotguns, tear gas guns, and live steam hoses out at Ford's and break the UAW and every other union tomorrow."

Ferguson appealed for financial support and postcards to the Canadian Prime Minister demanding the revocation of the charters of two steamship companies. He pointed out that American public opinion could have a big effect in helping to end employer violence against the lives of Canadian seamen.

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COP'S "MERIT"

Detroit. — Police Commissioner "Shoot 'Em" Toy announced that the "merit system" for promotions in the police department is being dumped. Some folks asked: "When did this merit system ever exist?"

SLAV PICNIC

DETROIT. — It's an American Slav Congress of Michigan picnic July 18, Warsaw Park, Utica. Bus leaves from Davison and Joseph Company each hour, 1 to 5 p.m.

AUTOTOWN ALLEY

by THE OLD-TIMER

STATE OF THE UNION

WHEN the three top officers of the Wayne County CIO Council were called on the "carpet" in Pittsburgh last week, they appeared before a committee consisting of Allan Haywood, John Green of the shipbuilders' union and Fisher of the Utility Workers.

At one stage of the meeting Green nearly floored Haywood with his statement agreeing with the Wayne officers that it wasn't fair to allow right-wing locals to reaffiliate with payment of only one month's back per capita.

Particularly when the state CIO, under right-winger Gus Scholle, insists on delinquent unions paying up all back per capita PLUS a reinstatement fee.

The decision of the meeting was that Haywood, Green and Fisher would write a report to Phil Murray, who in turn was expected to write a letter to the Wayne County organization proposing a "unity" solution of the problem.

* * *

Last week, in noting the decline and fall of the **Wage Earner**, Michigan mouthpiece of the ACTU, we recorded the fact it now appears in a four-page edition. This week the paper announced it would appear only bi-weekly "during the summer months."

* * *

Now that Eisenhower has put himself on ice, you can look for George Edwards to drop quietly out of the race for U.S. Senator.

* * *

Some of his best friends are wondering if Pat McNamara isn't being taken for a "jerk" by the desperate politicos in the Democratic Party.

When Mac quit the council he said he was through with politics. A couple of months ago he was entered in the race for Senator. Now he is reported to be a candidate for governor.

At this rate, it would surprise no one to see him enter the race for the common council vacancy, the job he quit in the first place.

* * *

The Tom Buchanan case furnished a lot of fireworks at the recent San Francisco convention of the CIO American Newspaper Guild.

Buchanan, a crack reporter for the Washington Star and an ex-GI who was a captain of field artillery in the Pacific theatre, was fired from his job because he was a member of the Communist Party.

The resolutions committee of the ANG convention had before it a resolution defending Buchanan's right to his job and urging the union to process a grievance. The vote on the committee was deadlocked 7-7. The deadlock was broken when the chairman cast a vote supporting Buchanan.

The chairman who cast that vote was Paul Weber, executive secretary of the Detroit local of the Guild.

At the convention vote on the issue, the entire Detroit delegation voted to support Buchanan.

The Oldtimer has many a time in this column aired his differences on policy with the right-wingers who run the Detroit ANG.

We feel it fair to add now that their vote on the Buchanan case—a basic issue of freedom of the press and freedom of political conviction—is a matter for commendation.

* * *

Emil Mazey was present at the Grand Rapids CIO convention, but didn't get the floor to make a "speech." Asked by the Oldtimer for his opinion on Scholle's marriage with the Democratic Party, he replied:

"I have nothing to say at this time."

Mazey's pal Ken Morris of Briggs Local 212 was knifed by the Scholle top command on the VP race when ACTUer Ann Patuska of the small Bohn Local 29 was handpicked for the post.

* * *

Under Reutherite leadership, Local 175 UAW, in Wisconsin, has raided and captured the Dolly Madison Creamery and the La Crosse Cemetery workers.

We haven't been able to determine as yet whether the cows refused to sign the yellow-dog T-H affidavits.

PONTIAC REPLY ON FARE: PUBLIC-OWNED TRANSIT

PONTIAC.—Some one ought to tell labor and progressive forces that municipal ownership, without Banker interference, of busses in this town and Flint is the answer transportation, no raises in fares but a raise for transit workers.

In Pontiac, the General Motors-dominated City Commission grants to the General Motors-controlled bus line the right to raise fares from a nickel to a dime. In Flint a fare increase is in prospect and the transit workers agree to support that idea more than a year ago on the mistaken grounds that a fare increase means a wage boost.

Well, in Detroit the transit workers did not fight the fare boost, allowing themselves to be sucked in by a story that "help us get the fare increase and you'll get the wage boost." They are still waiting after five months. Detroiters got the fare increase but the transit workers got nothing but a doublecross.

And if the GM controlled City Commissions of Pontiac and Flint present the usual arguments as to "where can we get the money to buy out the bus companies," there is always history to tell them the answer.

Detroit bought out the old Detroit transit system by floating low cost revenue bonds and conducting a reassessment and revaluation of property in the downtown loop.

George Stevens, Flint Attorney, and Jack Reid, ousted AFL lobbyist, both of whom are candidates on the Democratic ticket in Flint for Congress, are strangely silent on this vital issue of peoples' needs.

Stevens makes with the big talk in his platform about "needs of the people" yet is for the Marshall Plan, will attack Henry Wallace, and will together with Reid plug for President Truman. Rumor has it that following his appearance, along with Reid before a committee of Henry Wallace supporters, he "felt"" that he had their endorsement.

Reid of course is the AFL burocrat whom the recent AFL State convention summarily fired for not fighting the Bonine Tripp law, but was found to be spending his time playing poker with GOP legislators as the medium of "winning them over."

ERP'S "WHITE LIE"

DETROIT.—What are the ideas behind the U.S. bi-partisan foreign policy? Rep. Clare Hoffman (R-Mich) explains it quite openly as follows:

"The Chinese, I am told, because of our impatience and energy, think we are a nation of fools. The fact is, from our standpoint and judged by our standards, the white race has made greather advances along lines we think worth while than any other race. . . .," etc.

Ah, yes, "white Wall Streeters" shall rule the world!

NEW JERSEY EDITION

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U. S. LIVING STANDARDS COLLAPSING

See Page 5

Henry Wallace Talks In New Jersey Sunday

—See Page 2

TOGLIATTI SHOOTING BARES FASCIST AIMS

See Editorial and Story on Page 4



Report MacArthur Plan to Rebuild Japanese Army

NORTH SHENSI (Telepress). — An organization closely resembling the former Japanese War Ministry and charged with the task of reorganizing a Japanese army in the guise of a police force has been established by Gen. MacArthur's Tokyo staff, according to a New China News Agency report from Shantung Province.

Details of this new organization, which goes under the code name of "ZF," have been revealed by an expert on Japanese affairs who recently arrived in Shantung Province. His name is withheld for security reason.

Japanese recruited to the police at present are taken for a five-year period, during which they undergo training in battalions numbering 700 to 900 men. It is planned to train 300 battalions by the end of 1949. Later MacArthur's staff plans to form mixed brigades from these forces, with each brigade comprising one American and five Japanese battalions, and with special American auxiliary units for such branches as artillery and armored forces.

"ZF," according to this source, is also launching a three-year program for the reconstruction of army and air force bases in Japan, the construction of air fields for heavy bombers, large army stores, buildings for military staffs and strategic roads. Some Japanese engineers are said to have refused to take part in this program and strikes have been called at a number of places.

'Liberalism' a Sham at Tweedledee Convention

—See Page 3

Wallace Talks in N. J. Sunday

ASBURY PARK.—Henry A. Wallace will speak in New Jersey this Sunday. The New Party presidential candidate will present his program for America's youth at Nemetz Farm, five miles from here on Route 33, between Collingswood Circle and Anderson's corner. Wallace's appearance will be under auspices of the Independent Young Progressives of New Jersey. Seaver Buck, Independent Young Progressives state director, said Wallace's speech at the all-day youth picnic at Nemetz Farm will be the candidate's wind-up address before accepting formal nomination at the national New Party convention in Philadelphia next week.



HENRY AGARD WALLACE

"New Jersey's young people are showing intent interest in the Wallace campaign," Buck said. "They know his running-mate Glen Taylor, was the only man in the United States Senate who sought to prevent the peacetime draft of America's youth, and they are beginning to find out the Wallace program is the only one that can provide them with a future of peace and opportunity."

Buck, a World War II veteran who saw service in Italy and North Africa and formerly worked with Time-Life publications, said several states had been bidding for Wallace's youth speech.

The picnic will begin at 1 p. m. and, Buck said, will be in 'the good old grass-roots tradition, with the candidate for President pitching horseshoes as well as common sense."

Features of the day will be games, swimming, swing bands and folk dancing, pie-eating and beauty contests. Tickets are 60 cents for adults and 25 cents for young people, with free admission to children under 12.

Buck said auto and bus caravans will be organized all over the state for transportation to Nemetz Farm as they were in June, 1947, when Wallace spoke in Newark prior to launching the third party movement.

Truman's Specter Haunts Hague

NEWARK. — Prophetic words by a top - ranking New Jersey Democratic Party leader are coming back to haunt him—again, and again, and again.

David T. Wilentz, Middlesex County Democratic boss and No. 1 Hague henchman, declared at the fateful "Hague-for-Ike" conference here July 4:

"Any one who contends that Truman and Dewey are the only men available for the presidency is advancing the proposition that the Democratic Party and the country are politically bankrupt."

Wilentz is the man who—on Frank Hague's say-so—wrote the famous "Draft Eisenhower" resolution that collapsed under the weight of its own paper.

Unavailable for comment on Wilentz's sober statement of fact before Hague — and others— crawled back in on Truman's creaking limb were:

- Carl Holderman, president of the New Jersey CIO Council, who took radio time last week to "congratulate" Hague on dumping Truman for Eisenhower.
- Hague.
- And Wilentz.

Hit Plainfield Speech Gag

PLAINFIELD.—Communist, Republican, Independent Progressive and NAACP spokesmen united here to protest passage of a ban on non-commercial soundtrucks by the Common Council.

The ban, voted 9 to 1 by the Council, is similar to the Trenton ordinance now being tested in the Supreme Court. Only two Plainfield residents spoke before the council in favor of the ordinance.

Alfred Munoz, chairman of the Plainfield Communist Party, warned the council members their ordinance was in violation of the Bill of Rights of the U.S. Constitution.

Joseph Dominic of Leland Ave., representing the Independent Progressive Party, assured the council members their gag ordinance would not prevent Wallace supporters in Plainfield from using sound equipment in the 1948 campaign.

Surprise appearance against the ordinance was that of Norman Abrams, Republican council nominee who told the council members he won the Republican candidacy—tantamount to election in Plainfield—with a sound truck.

Abrams said passage of the ordinance would be a "clear violation of the rights of the people."

Amboy Cops Attack Welin Boat Strikers

PERTH AMBOY.—A wage increase that isn't a wage increase, negotiated with a CIO Shipworkers Union Local that doesn't exist, has been announced by the strike-bound Welin Davit and Boat Division of Continental United Industries Co. That was the anti-climax of a week marked by bitter violence against striking Welin Davit and Boat workers by Perth Amboy police working closely with the Welin company management and national representatives of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America (CIO).

Four striking Welin workers were arrested, two injured seriously, when police and a small group of scabs in automobiles sought to roll back a picket line of 200 striking Welin workers, members of the newly formed Perth Amboy Industrial Union (Ind).

In a critical condition at Perth Amboy General Hospital was Steve Timiski, 40, of 729 State Street, whose forearm was nearly severed by the glass of a scab's automobile windshield.

Michael Yancek, 30, of 339 Herbert Street, was beaten over the head with a nightstick by Patrolman Edward Mullen.

Almost the entire working personnel of the Welin yard of 500 have signed affidavits repudiating membership in former Local 60 of the CIO Shipbuilders Union and certifying the new independent local as their bargaining agent. Fewer than 50, pressured by company appeals and IUMSWA strikebreaking tactics, are scabbing.

The local broke with IUMSWA because it had "failed utterly to assist in negotiating a fair agreement with the Welin management."

IUMSWA officers this week followed up their appeals for strike-breaking with a large ad in the Perth Amboy Evening News announcing they had negotiated a "tentative agreement" with the company.

The rightwing CIO officials, using the name of the no-member Local 60, announced they had won a "flat 10 percent wage increase" which, by their own admission, would last no more than two or three months during which they hope to break the Welin workers' rebellious spirit.

Under the "contract" proclaimed by IUMSWA for the company, the 10 cents would be paid only "pending institution of a profit-sharing plan" . . . which "the company has agreed to formulate in consultation with IUMSWA."

Company spokesmen meanwhile said the "profit-sharing plan" and its attendant cancellation of the short-lived wage increase would be pushed through within two or three months—if they are able to make it stick by breaking the strike with IUMSWA's assistance.

W. E. Woods, president of the new independent local and former president of the defunct IUMSWA Local 60, charged Perth Amboy police with fronting for the company and said:

"The Welin workers want a legitimate wage increase and recognition of the union of their own choice. Our offer, made at the beginning of the dispute, still stands. If the company is willing to pay a substantial wage increase we will go back to work and abide by the results of an election conducted by an impartial body. Welin workers will never vote to go back to IUMSWA's dictation, and they will never fall for this phony 'profit-sharing' bait the company is getting IUMSWA to dangle before us."

The police attack on the workers' picket line followed an open appeal for violence last week by Milton Murray. ACTU-influenced former president of the American Newspaper Guild (CIO) who has been employed as a "public relations" man by IUMSWA since his defeat by the newspaper workers' union. Murray said in what was considered the green light for local police:

"Any irresponsible or illegal picketing at the Welin plant is, I suppose, up to the law enforcement officers of Perth Amboy."

Timiski is receiving blood transfusions.

Fighting Unity Is Communist Keynote

LAKEWOOD.—No bands blared. There wasn't a single two-hour snake dance. Machine bosses, assembly-line handshaking, rebel yells, drunks and deals were conspicuous by their absence.

And there was only one smoke-filled room—the hotel auditorium where, for two days, 200 delegates and alternates elected by their county organizations hammered out the policies of the New Jersey Communist Party in the struggle for democracy and peace.

From shipyards and machine shops, textile mills and chemical plants, from a score of New Jersey cities and quiet farms the Negro and white delegates—60 of them World War II veterans—tackled the state's problems with a granite unity that would have had Driscoll and Hague politicians gasping for breath.

Sid Stein, chairman of the New Jersey Communist Party, used the words "fighting unity" to sum up the spirit of the sessions.

It was the characterization most frequently heard among all of the delegates as they ended their two-day grind—that—and recognition of the sharpening of the party's ideological weapons in the free give-and-take of convention discussion.

It wasn't a "sit-and-listen" convention. More than 100 delegates took the floor in the main sessions and panel reports, tightening the party's grasp of its tasks in leading the fight for a people's coalition against the trusts.

Max Weiss, Communist Party national education director who attended the convention for the national board, congratulated the leaders and delegates of the New Jersey organization on having made "decisive contributions" in clarifying the party's understanding of coalition problems.

Ella Reeve Bloor, 86-year-old Communist national committeewoman and labor leader, brought the delegates to their feet when she told them Communists have to "care fiercely"—"care about peace, care about democracy, care about the rights of the Negro people, about lifting the burden off America's mothers and providing a future for America's youth."

The convention showed its mettle early in the first day's session when it snowed under an attempt by Max Bedacht, former IWO national secretary, to inject a "leftist" attack on the party's national draft resolution.

High levels of principled debate were reached by Sid Stein in exposing Badacht's slogan of "capitalism versus socialism" as another variant of Earl Browder's attempt to deflect the party from its basic Marxist-Leninist principles.

Both Stein and Weiss pointed out that recent Browder statements were identical with Bedacht's characterization of the New Party movement as a "third imperialist party."

"It is just as incorrect to think of the New Party as a capitalist party," Stein said, "as it would be to think of it as an extension of the Communist Party. It is neither. The Third-Party movement in the United States is the beginning of a mighty people's coalition against imperialist reaction and war, for the defeat of the monopolies. And defeat of the monopolies is a pre-condition for socialism in this country."

Bedacht was given the floor several times but failed to stop a unanimous vote—with the exception of his own—to uphold the Mercer County delegation's characterization of him as "politically dishonest."

On a rank-and-file motion that swept the convention, the credentials committee was instructed to unseat him as a delegate after it became clear that he had falsified his position in the Mercer County convention in order to be elected a state convention delegate.

The convention voted in a special resolution to endorse the action of the New Jersey Party's county conventions and club discussions, all of which voted to support the main line of the national draft resolution as "contributing immeasurably toward consolidating and increasing the influence and strength of our Party in the historic struggles ahead."

The convention voted to strengthen the party's national line in resolutions that:

- **Hailed the Negro people's resolutions to the UN as "historic documents giving added stature and strength to the movement for Negro liberation" and**

(Continued on Page 15)

The New Outlook

Mr. Carl Holderman
President, New Jersey CIO Council
Dear Mr. Holderman:

It's been a couple of months now since Local 1 of the Shipbuilders Union in Camden decided to leave the South Jersey CIO Council and affiliate with the Camden Chamber of Commerce.

Chamber of Commerce spokesmen, asked what they thought of this move, declared the businessmen are "getting along fine" with the IUMSWA members. There hasn't been a breath of controversy, they said.



This new-found unity with the employer interests of Camden has been costly to the shipyard workers. This same local agreed to a new contract which offered no wage increase to the shipyard workers. The union leadership rushed to sign this agreement two months before the old one expired.

Mr. Holderman, how is it that the position of Thomas Saul, a state officer of the CIO, has not been repudiated publicly by you or the State CIO Board?

Since when is it policy for local unions to affiliate with the Chamber of Commerce as against affiliation to CIO councils?

Is this action not in direct conflict with the whole progressive tradition upon which the CIO was founded?

Part of the struggle trade unionists conducted within the AFL that led to the formation of the CIO was the need to develop an advanced program for labor that would unite all workers and develop a fighting program against the employers' attacks. The lessons of the economic crisis of 1929 had taught the workers that reliance upon labor-management unity meant one word to labor: sell-out.

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The CIO was born on picket lines, in militant demonstrations for labor's rights both economic and political. It united all workers regardless of race, color, political beliefs into large industrial unions. Have you forgotten this great lesson which brought the CIO into being?

If labor's forward march is directly attributed to such independent policies then is that not even more needed today when the offensive of Big Business threatens the very existence of the trade union movement? It is a blot on the whole labor movement when a state officer of the CIO finds more in common with the united council of businessmen than that of labor!

How can such actions be condoned, Mr. Holderman? This philosophy of unity of labor and management has already resulted in forsaking the fight the shipyard workers would have made for higher wages had Thomas Saul placed himself at the head of this struggle. It will result in the complete deterioration of that local or any other union that is guided by this philosophy.

This "Chamber of Commerce" philosophy destroys labor's independent strength. It weakens its bargaining position and puts the leaders of such unions in the position of worrying about the sad plight of Big Business rather than that of workers they are elected to represent.

There is no such thing as unity of interests between labor and management. Their interests have always been opposed to each other. What advances labor has made are only because of its independent strength, unity and militant program. The NAM crowd never voluntarily gave workers a wage increase. Labor alone, in alliance with other toiling people, had to fight for everything they ever won.

When a trade union leader finds it more profitable to affiliate to the Chamber of Commerce as against a CIO council, he certainly cannot be relied upon to represent labor's interests in a struggle against the employers.

You have done nothing about Thomas Saul, Mr. Holderman.

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But the record shows you are conducting a struggle against trade union leaders who do not, in your opinion, "carry out CIO policy." It is a struggle against those who advocate that labor should go forward, not backward. You are denying the right of trade unionists to serve on the CIO Council, despite their being elected by their membership. You base your opposition on the fact that they support Wallace and are opposed to the Marshall Plan. What is the fundamental nature of these differences? Whose interests are these progressive trade unionists defending?

You may not agree with their views but you cannot charge that such support to Wallace will help the fascists and reactionary forces in this country. **For it is the reactionaries and fascists who oppose Wallace.**

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Many democratic-minded Americans support Wallace. These people are denied the right to participate in top CIO bodies because they fight now, as in the past, against the reactionary Republican machine and its candidate Dewey. They are opposed to Truman for the same reasons that millions in America are, because he has betrayed every progressive feature of the Roosevelt program. Why, even the Textile leaders at their convention bemoaned the fact that the nation might be confronted with Truman!

You have denied representation to those who are fighting for the program of Wallace which embraces every issue that labor and the people are fighting for today—higher wages, repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, democratic rights and world peace. You refuse to seat trade union leaders who believe that around Wallace in '48 labor can continue its anti-fascist struggles of the past and who present strong arguments that opposition to the M Plan is the way to fight for world peace.

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Since when is it a crime to fight for such policies? What possible justification can there be for denying representation to such labor leaders while those who advance the philosophy of Tom Saul are are not challenged?
being?

The facts are there, Mr. Holderman. Those who fight for a policy that unites the workers in struggle are eliminated from CIO bodies—while the Stetins and Sauls who drag labor into the very arms of Big Business are the "respected" representatives of CIO.

The workers of CIO require an answer, Mr. Holderman. They want unity—but not with the Chamber of Commerce. They want a "CIO policy" too. But they don't want a CIO policy with which they have no right to disagree and criticize—especially when it is a "CIO policy" okayed by the C of C.

Sincerely,
MARTHA STONE,
Labor Secretary, Communist Party of New Jersey.

FIGHTING UNITY IS COMMUNIST KEYNOTE

(Continued from Page 2)

called for "serious attention . . . to the party's resolution on the question of Negro rights and self-determination (adopted in 1946)."

• Called for amendment of the national resolution to "give weight to our press as central in all the work of our party, as indispensible to building our party and establishing its vanguard role," as well as amendment of the national party constitution to require "promotion of the influence of our press" as an obligation of all Communists.

• Commended the serious treatment of social-democratism in the trade union movement as expressed in the draft resolution but urged "elaboration on the struggle against social reformism and the ACTU."

• Urged creation of a mass non-party Marxist youth organization.

Other resolutions on the needs of veterans, farmers and women—backed by solid details of panel and floor discussion—were adopted together with a statement endorsing the action of the Communist Information Bureau on the Jugoslav party and a call for a campaign to free Leon Josephson.

Delegate after delegate hit home the need of turning the attention of party clubs toward mass New Jersey issues like the fight against the milk control board and the bus and cigarette increases, and called for sharpening of the party's established policy of concentration in key auto, textile and metal products areas.

Elected to the new state committee were Sid Stein, chairman; Larry Mahan, organization secretary; Elwood Dean; outstanding Negro leader and Essex County organizer; Martha Stone, trade union secretary; Charles Nusser, education director and, like Dean and Mahan, a World War II veteran; Lou Mailnow organization secretary of the Essex County party.

C. P. PARLEY HIGHLIGHTS

SID STEIN, state chairman:

"The National Draft Resolution gives the lie to the imperialist propagandists who claim that the danger of war stems from the attempt of the Soviet Union to impose Communism on the world. It gives the lie to the 'liberal' apologists of imperialism and the trade union lieutenants of Wall street who



support their 'own' imperialism under cloak of the argument that the Soviet Union is 'just as expanionist' as the U. S. It unmasks the phoney 'leftists' and their slogan that the issue in the world today is socialism versus capitalism, thereby assisting the imperialists. . . .

"It explodes the myth of overwhelming strength which the American capitalists are trying to build up, while not underestimating its temporary power to do great damage to our own people and to humanity.

"The third party is not a 'third capitalist party.' It is a people's anti-imperialist coalition. To dub it another capitalist party is to disregard its basic nature and direction. To do so is to give this mass movement over to those who would make a third capitalist party out of it, or destroy it.

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"The National Draft Resolution speak of the development of the new party and the development of a broader coalition. Now the new party is easy to see. It is alive, organized and functioning. But what is this broader coalition that is necessary to defeat fascism? This broader coalition is not organized. Its potential forces include all those who hate fascism, all those who in one or another degree are ready to fight on specific issues against specific attacks of monoply. In our State we have had many such experiences during the past three years. The most recent and clear-cut was the mobilization of broad forces against the Mundt Bill and other forms of the creeping fascism. There have been others, such as the united actions around the telephone strike against the Taft Hartley act, against the abandonment of OPA, for the civil rights bill.

"Undoubtedly many of the forces who participated in these struggles are now in the I. P. P. many more will join with the I. P. P. as the campaign progresses. But it is decisive to realise that these broad elements, many of whom are not yet ready to join the new party, many of whom in our State are under the influence of social-democratic and red-baiting leadership, can be won and must be won for the anti-Fascist struggle. This can be achieved if the progressives will constantly bring forth ISSUES —will constantly organize the defense of the peoples' interests and reach out to involve **everyone who can be gotten to fight on any particular issue.**

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"Despite a correct approach to the struggle for Negro rights and despite the record of participation in important struggles, we have not yet succeeded in re-establishing our Party as the leading force in the struggle for Negro rights.

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"We must always remember the role of the Communist Party as a positive force in the present coalition. The role of Marxism as the basic theory of the working class movement must never be hidden under a bushel. True, we do not ask a united front organization of any sort to accept our full program. But we do insist and shall practice our right to present the Communist point of view on immediate issues as well as on our socialist objectives. While we are firmly committed as always to contribute our utmost not only in words but by active participation in the building of the peoples anti-fascist coalition, we must at the same time remember that a Communist is an ADVANCED worker. He has learned something more than the average worker, he has more to contribute, deeper understanding to impart, a more long range view of the struggle than the average worker or progressive I.P.P. member. But it must be clear that these advantages are completely lost if the Communist foregoes his program and becomes indistinguishable in the mass movement. The role of the Communist Party as the vanguard of the working class is expressed not only in its advanced working class theory and program but in the **actions** of every individual Communist. It is therefore essential that every member of our party help other workers to advance towards our program and ideology, and in the process of daily work amongst the people bring the most advanced into the ranks of the Communist Party."

ELWOOD DEAN, Essex County organizer:

"We must take serious note of the fact that only the smaller portion of the advances made by Negro Americans since the war have been achieved in the area of industry and organized labor. This is a dangerous situation, because it indicates that the attainments have been fewer precisely where history demands that they be greater. The success or failure of the whole people's coalition will be measurable by the results of our efforts to change that situation. We cannot ignore the fact that a recent survey by the New Jersey Urban Population Commission revealed a rapid trend among Negroes back to domestic service or unemployment since the war. . . .

"White chauvinism in the trade union movement is expressed in a wide variety of forms ranging from the social democratic outlook that the Negro question is not a special question, that the rights of Negroes will be won in the 'normal' process of workers' struggles, through the theory that 'ability will decide everything,' to the more crass ideas that Negroes are a threat to white labor, that they are willing to work for less and that they make no effort to better their own conditions. All of these are lies which class-conscious white workers must lead in combating and exposing. . . .



who go into the Negro communities suggesting how the Negro people ought to respond to campaigns in their behalf, would spend an equal amount of time in white areas telling white workers how they MUST respond to the plight of the Negro people, the entire level of the struggle would be lifted to heights beyond the present conception of most believers in Negro-white unity. A consistently tenacious approach on the part of leadership to this problem, both theoretically and organizationally, will more thoroughly turn the attention of our entire Party to this important task.

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"In developing the work in white communities for Negro rights, two main considerations must be given priority. The first of these is the task of convincing white workers that the struggle for Negro rights is their struggle. That they are doing no favors for the Negro people in this fight. That there can be no democratic people's coalition in the country without the Negro people.

"The second consideration is that we must not underestimate the degree of sentiment among white people for Negro-white unity. Too many of our white comrades overestimate their own understanding of the problem of white chauvinism and underestimate the willingness of other white workers and intellectuals to learn about and participate in the struggle for Negro-white unity. Not to grasp these two fundamentals weakens the entire struggle for a people's coalition against imperialism, fascism and war. . . .

". . . It is true that the slogan of self-determination is not on the order of the day, and it is further true that it is not a slogan which applies directly to the Negro minority in New Jersey or the rest of the North. But can it be that these two factors have influenced us to neglect the education of our members on the fundamental basis for understanding the Negro question in all its aspects? . . .

"The main point is that unless our Party membership understands the whole Negro question, grasps it as a national question and is familiar with the meaning of self-determination and its application in the Black Belt, we will not be able to raise properly the political level of the Negro people's struggle in any part of the country. . . .

TB Hits 7 Negroes to 1 White

Harlem Facilities A Scandal; Official Neglect Hikes the Ratio

By Abner W. Berry

The Negro death rate from tuberculosis in New York is seven times that of white persons from the same disease. Health department figures reveal that the Harlem TB death rate is 228 per 100,000 as compared with 33 per 100,000 in Queens. The city-wide death rate, including Negroes, is just above 36 per 100,000.

All of these figures meant little to the men, women and children lodged on the fourth floor of Harlem Hospital, many of whom resemble the emaciated survivors of concentration camps. One dream occupied their hours — to be well enough to be discharged. But the conditions under which they sought to regain their health partially explain the heavily weighted death rate.

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ON THE DAY I visited the TB ward the 56 capacity had been stretched to about 116. TB patients overflowed their ward rooms and beds had to be placed in the hospital corridor leading to the elevator. Visitors to the diabetics and patients with other non-infectious diseases had to clamber over and around the beds of tuberculars. In the TB ward, beds were placed in the aisles and on the sun porches, the only place for relaxation. Patients had to do the clerical work on the ward, and the lone nurse, though cheerful enough, could not possibly care for her patients adequately.

What happens to a conscientious nurse was demonstrated by the fact that a former nurse occupied one of the rooms in the women's TB ward. She had contracted the disease in her zeal to cure her patients against odds that were too much for her own strength to overcome.

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THE PRESSURE FOR BEDS is so great that many of the patients are discharged prematurely to make room for more advanced cases. But conditions are so bad in the hospitals that the patients, despite future dangers, are glad to go home. In fact, the question, "when do you go home?" was the main conversation topic in the ward.

State and city officials know of this condition. They have known for a long time. Hospital Commissioner Edward M. Bernecker wrote Mayor O'Dwyer last fall:

"The normal capacity of 670 beds (in Harlem Hospital) was gradually increased by placing beds permanently in solaria, aisles and squeezing them in between other beds until a capacity of 763 was achieved. **Against this figure, we are running a daily census of between 1,000 and 1,050.** To accommodate this steadily rising load, additional beds are placed in corridors, porches and every possible space is taken up with more and more sick." (Emphasis mine—A.W.B.)

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JUST FIVE WEEKS after receipt of that letter, on Dec. 6, 1947, Mayor O'Dwyer used the hospitals, and consequently the Harlem TB patients, as propaganda material for his 10-cent subway fare drive. But the 10-cent fare is here and the hospital patients—and those who should be patients—are in a worse fix. **Moreover, the 10-cent subway fare will further increase the Harlem Hospital census and the incidence of TB.**

Low income families and those on the relief roles show a higher TB rate than others. Last October the then Welfare Commissioner Edward E. Rhatigan reported that families on relief could buy only 75 percent of the food they needed. Hospital Commissioner Bernecker, at the same time, reported that the majority of clinic TB patients could not afford proper diets due to the rise in prices. He anticipated a rise of several thousand patients reflecting wide malnutrition in the population. **O'Dwyer's 10-cent fare, falling as hard as it does on those who cannot afford proper diets, will dip further into the diet money and increase the Hospital Commissioner's TB estimates.**

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BUT WHAT HAPPENS when the TB rate rises and there is an increased need for beds? The victims walk the streets and ride the subways and go to movies spreading the disease. **Dr. Bernecker estimates that there are at this moment 30,000 active TB cases in our midst and that 10,000 of them—all in the infectious stage—are untreated and unhospitalized!**

The wasted old man, whose cheek bones almost push through the skin on his face as he dozes in his aisle-bed in Harlem Hospital, knows little of a man named Dewey up in Albany. The 18-year-old girl with the large eyes expressing hope that she "will go home next Friday," may know nothing of the well-touted O'Dwyer-Quill-Dewey package. But man and girl are victims.

And the hundreds who trek to the clinic in W. 137 St. on the first floor of the hospital have been similarly victimized. The children playing hop-scotch and jumping rope on the sputum-sprayed sidewalk before the clinic doors are potential victims of the deadly tuberculosis germ. The family of an out-patient tubercular, with no field worker to aid and advise them, are future figures in the Health Department's TB statistics. The subway rider may have paid his 10-cent fare only to inhale a germ coughed up by one of the 10,000 untreated victims of infectious TB.

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GOV. DEWEY and the State Legislature are familiar with the situation which caused 3,245 deaths in New York City in one year. They knew as much about it as did Mayor O'Dwyer. But Dewey and the legislature gave New York City—in what is said to have been a "deal" between the Governor and the Mayor—a 10-cent subway fare. **For the victims of TB—pine boxes and platitudes.**

But consider the proportions of this act of omission. A person getting welfare assistance is cared for 60 percent by the state. But that same person, if he has to go to a hospital, is 100 percent on the city. The state refused to grant 50 percent of the funds required to build New York City hospitals, although every other county upstate does receive such aid.



THE TUBERCULAR WARD of Harlem, on the fourth floor. Beds are placed in the corridor because of over-crowding.



THE AMBULANCE ENTRANCE to Harlem, just east of Lenox Ave. on 137 St. Tubercular patients pass here; little children with no other play space use the sidewalk for their games.

The nurse at Harlem Hospital, walking the narrowed aisle over a littered floor, knows what she's up against. She knows that new hospitals are needed and she hopes that somehow the money will be found for her charges and those who should be her charges. She knows that she has no clerical help and admires the spirit of the patient-volunteers, although she knows that the work they do adds to the time they must spend there.

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ON A HIGHER LEVEL Dr. Bernecker knows more precisely. He says that there are more than 7,600 vacant jobs in the hospitals. That is why TB patients must sweep and move ward furniture and do the clerical work—and be discharged before their alloted time has been spent. He knows that beds for tuberculars must be raised from the present 3,500 to 5,800; that $332,590,650—a "staggering" figure, he says—is needed for new hospital buildings and for hiring the additional personnel to man the plant.

Metropolitan Hospital on Welfare Island is more than 100 years old, having been built in 1839; City Hospital in the same location was built in 1861. Coney Island Hospital, Dr. Bernecker says, is a "study in obsolescence and decay," and Harlem and Bellevue urgently need "reconstruction."

What Dr. Bernecker calls a "staggering" figure needed to protect the lives of 7,000,000 New Yorkers adds up to a hundredth part of the money our government has spent since V-J Day on military supplies to the governments of Chiang Kai-shek, Turkey and Monarchist Greece. Yet the U. S. Government spends nothing on a health program for New York City, outside of the veterans' work. ★

A SIMPLE LAW authorizing 50 percent state aid to New York City hospitals could mean the difference of thousands of lives yearly. There is also need to amend the Social Welfare Law to permit state welfare assistance to hospital patients needing it.

A "save-America plan" on the same scale as the Marshall Plan would build 60 first class hospitals in New York and a proportionate number in every other state in the Union.

Fiscal experts agree that state and national governments remain the only sources of capital funds with which to build city hospitals.

Not one ward—not even a hospital bed—can be bought by the city as a result of the 10-cent fare.

As this is being read, somewhere a Health Department clerk is running over figures on an adding machine. The number is well past 1,500, much closer to 2,000. Each figure posted represents a death by TB. If the figures run true to prediction, 1,600 of them will be Negroes. **And most of them will be due to official negligence and public apathy.**



THE MEN'S WARD (TUBERCULAR) at Harlem Hospital. Beds are placed close together; few patients have tables for personal possessions and medicines. Notice the chairs placed alongside the beds at left for the patients' medicines.

PENNA. EDITION

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Big Business Opens New Tax Gouge Drive

—See Page 1-A

U. S. LIVING STANDARDS COLLAPSING

See Page 5

TOGLIATTI SHOOTING BARES FASCIST AIMS

See Editorial and Story on Page 4



Report MacArthur Plan to Rebuild Japanese Army

NORTH SHENSI (Telepress). — An organization closely resembling the former Japanese War Ministry and charged with the task of reorganizing a Japanese army in the guise of a police force has been established by Gen. MacArthur's Tokyo staff, according to a New China News Agency report from Shantung Province.

Details of this new organization, which goes under the code name of "ZF," have been revealed by an expert on Japanese affairs who recently arrived in Shantung Province. His name is withheld for security reason.

Japanese recruited to the police at present are taken for a five-year period, during which they undergo training in battalions numbering 700 to 900 men. It is planned to train 300 battalions by the end of 1949. Later MacArthur's staff plans to form mixed brigades from these forces, with each brigade comprising one American and five Japanese battalions, and with special American auxiliary units for such branches as artillery and armored forces.

"ZF," according to this source, is also launching a three-year program for the reconstruction of army and air force bases in Japan, the construction of air fields for heavy bombers, large army stores, buildings for military staffs and strategic roads. Some Japanese engineers are said to have refused to take part in this program and strikes have been called at a number of places.

Wallace and Taylor to Be Nominated at Shibe Park

—Story on Back Page

New Labor-for-Wallace Group Represents 30,000

CHESTER.—The New Party drive in this area was spurred onward last week with the announcement that representatives of close to 30,000 unionists have formed the Delaware County Labor-for-Wallace Committee.

The new group was immediately hailed by Third Party workers as one of the State's broadest labor coalitions yet to throw its support to Henry Wallace.

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PARTICIPATING in the organizing meeting were officials and rank and file leaders of eight CIO locals in and around Chester, seat of the Pew family's Sun Oil and Sun Shipbuilding companies, and a Republican stronghold for years.

Plans were made, according to the Delaware County Wallace Committee, to form New Party organizations within those unions whose leaders have not endorsed or oppose Wallace's candidacy.

Ed Sakers of Local 234, CIO Oil Workers, was elected secretary of the committee and Bob Ganter of the National Maritime Union was elected treasurer.

The committee is planning to inaugurate a mass registration campaign in this area, concentrating on those wards which were carried by Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1944. Beside working on the establishment of committees in those unions which are officially opposed or noncommittal on Wallace, the labor group is planning to sell thousands of $1-for-Democracy books, isssued as a means of gathering funds by the National Wallace-for-President Committee.

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A MASS PICKET line in support of striking brick workers at the Harrison and Walker brickyard here was also organized.

This latest development is significant because a labor candidate, Francis Bradley of Westinghouse CIO Electrical Local 107 is running for Congress on the Progressive ticket in this area.

Those unions represented are: Steelworkers (Baldwin Local 2295 and Baldwin Southwark Local), Electrical Workers Local 107 (Westinghouse), Brick and Stone Workers, Food and Tobacco Workers and the National Maritime Union.

★

PLANS are already set to organize committees in Ford, Viscose and General Steel Casting plants near here.



Jet Fighters Refuel: Flying from Michigan to Germany on training flight, several of the 16 F-80 Shooting Star jet planes are shown refueling at Dow Field, Bangor, Me., before taking off for Laborador and the overseas hop. The planes are scheduled to touch Greenland, Iceland and England en route to Furstenfeldbruck, Germany.

Curran Man Canned By NMU'ers for 'Back-Door Shipping'

PHILADELPHIA. — Exposure of financial irregularities and "back door shipping" in the Port of Philadelphia has resulted in the firing and resignation of leading supporters of President Joseph Curran of the National Maritime Union.

Port Agent Robert Crawford, a leader of Curran's "rank and file caucus," resigned after one of his paid appointees was accused of embezzling $689 of NMU funds.

Another "caucuseer," former dispatcher Zimbrano, was fired by the membership of the port after it was discovered he had furnished men to the shipping companies without making them wait their turn under the rotary shipping system used in the union hiring hall.

Senior Patrolman John Donohue was appointed by the NMU's national office to replace Crawford, while "Blackie" Killingback was elected dispatcher by the membership.

A probe of the finances of the port was initiated when the NMU national office sent William McCarthy, director, here after it had received sufficient evidence warranting such an investigation.

With the help of a five-man committee elected by the membership, McCarthy found not only financial irregularities which Crawford had done nothing about but of "back-door shipping" by Zimbrano.

The Philadelphia membership voted 53-14 to accept McCarthy's report finding Crawford guilty of incompetence and Zimbrano guilty of sabotaging the hiring hall.

Zimbrano was fired and Crawford resigned immediately because of ill health. He stated he had "not been feeling myself for the past four months" and would "take a rest and get to my old self again."

The man who ran away with the union money is Norman Williams. He had been appointed by Crawford and was not bonded although he handled thousands of dollars in membership dues. Williams was found soon after and arrested. He is now out of jail on $1,500 bail.

AYD Picnic Climaxed By Wallace Rally

PHILADLEPHIA—More than 150 Negro and white youth turned out for the annual American Youth for Democracy July 4th picnic at Nature Friends Camp.

The affair was climaxed by a short Wallace-for-president rally in which scores of young people pledged to work for the New Party candidate's election.

'Miners Fighting Labor's Battle on T-H Act'—Hudson

PITTSBURGH.—The action of the steel trusts in forcing a struggle upon the miners is a challenge to every trade union, Roy Hudson, Chairman of the Communist Party of Western Pennsylvania, declared last week.

Once again, Hudson said, the miners are fighting in behalf of the labor movement. He called for a united front to defeat the attempt by the steel trusts to compel all labor to surrender to the Taft-Hartley Act.

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HUDSON'S appeal for labor to cooperate in the miners struggle came as the government fought to break the strike of the captive miners by injunction.

The captive mines—those owned by the steel trust—refused to sign the same contract that the United Mine Workers had negotiated with the rest of the coal industry on the pretext that the contract violated the Taft-Hartley Act.

Hudson declared, "The trusts aim to take away all concessions won by the United Mine Workers and other unions by forcing upon the miners the slave Taft-Hartley Act. Injunction and fines will not prevent the miners from fighting for their rights. The Steel Trusts hope that by forcing the miners to submit to the Taft-Hartley Act they can more effectively carry on their union-busting drive. If the miners can be forced to comply with the Taft-Hartley Act, it will be a blow against all labor, and all concessions won by labor in the wage fight will soon go by the board. This will help insure Wall Street's victory in the November election."

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HUDSON called on every trade union local and people's organization to demand that the government keep its hands off the miners, and that no fines be levied or injunctions invoked.

He called for a united struggle of CIO and AFL rank and file workers with the miners union to defeat the Taft-Hartley law and prevent its enforcement on the miners.

Westinghouse Men Fight for Pension Plan

ESSINGTON—After winning an eight per cent wage increase Westinghouse workers still are without an adequate pension plan.

CIO Electrical Workers negotiators had originally rejected the company's earlier 6 percent increase offer with the pension plan. The plan was characterized by union officials as a nebulous affair, in which all that was known was the employees would have to share in its cost but not in its administration.

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THE COMPANY has declared it would discuss the plan with the union but that it would not negotiate it. Unionists stated that the company actually had hoped to have the UE sell the plan to the membership.

During the four months of negotiations that preceded the union's wage victory, the union emphasized that a genuine old-age security plan was just as important to the workers as wages and working conditions.

The company finally agreed to discuss the pension question with the union within the next six month period.

ILG Leaders Wink As Workers Face Slump And Piece-Rate War

By Arthur Noyes

PHILADELPHIA.—Workers in the ladies garment industry in Philadelphia are waging a two-front battle against the oncoming economic slump. On one hand they are fighting the chronic unemployment which has plagued the trade since the end of the war. On the other they are fighting the murderous wage-cutting competition the union aids and abets in shops throughout the city.

During the past year thousands of women's wear workers were jobless from two to three months, while those who did have jobs put in three or four days a week.

The worst of the crisis which hit the industry in the spring is over with the coming of the summer busy season, but thousands have not yet returned to their shops.

Those who are managing to find work are confronted with an ancient price-setting system which for decades has robbed the piece workers in the trade. And as usual they are finding that leaders of their union, the International Ladies Garment Workers, are too busy fighting Communists and lavishly entertaining employers at Unity House, the union's summer resort, to do much about the working conditions of its members.

HERE IS the price-setting system which is forcing union workers in the industry to cut each other's wages:

Ladies' garment workers are paid according to the amount of work they produce. They receive a certain rate for each part on the garment they make. Within each shop, a committee elected by the workers, negotiates with the employer the price to be paid for various parts.

These prices vary from shop to shop. Where committees are militant and aggressive, the prices are higher. In others they are lower. Thus in one shop workers may be paid 15 cents for a dozen shoulders for a blouse and in another they may be paid 20 cents.

These prices, however, vary for parts which are the same throughout the industry, and which have remained the same for many years despite style changes.

Workers complain that the lower prices paid in one shop for a specific piece of work drives down the price paid in another. They complain that the failure of the union to standardize rates for standard parts throughout the industry is forcing their wages down.

AT THE TIME progressiives were were in the leadership of the ILGWU, eight to 10 years ago, they had compiled a list of prices for piece work as paid throughout the industry. They were preparing to wage a campaign to bring the lower paid shops up to the level of the others. They were driven out, however, by the vicious red-baiting Social-Democratic supporters of David Dubinsky and since then **NOTHING** has been done about the problem.

During the wartime boom union officials were especially lax. At that time the employers were crying for more workers and standard stitch rates could easily have been established. But nothing was done.

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PAID UNION officials have attempted to mobilize the various shop committees to bring the prices together. During the past year only two or three membership meetings were called, although the constitution requires at least one meeting a month. Turnout is poor at these infrequent meetings. Workers say they have no reason to come, since the union does not take up any problem affecting the membership. All they hear, they say, are proposals to change the system of dues collection or levy new taxes on members. Minutes of previous meetings, joint board meetings, directors meetings, etc., take up most of the time. And the members sit in boredom.

A worker relates that at one meeting a shop chairman attempted to bring up a question dealing with concessions to employers on prices paid for a garment. The chairman of the meeting said, "That's a shop problem. It can't be discussed here."

Dubinsky Men Split Workers on Zion Aid

PHILADELPHIA—Here is an example of how the leadership of the International Ladies Garment Workers ignores the membership in making important decisions, especially those relating to finances:

Two weeks ago a meeting of Cotton Local 15 was called at which a discussion was to be held in reference to a proposed special membership tax for aid to Palestine.

Few members turned out and the chairman adjourned the meeting without conducting any business. The Dress Joint Board decided on its own to tax the membership in this way. "All Jewish workers are to pay $10, while gentile workers may pay what they please. The decision was made without asking the members. And many workers complain that the difference in the amount of contributions required creates an artifical split between Jewish and non-Jewish workers.

That's the way David Dubinsky's henchmen run their union.

Big Business Opens New Blitz For Tax Gouge

There is mounting evidence that history will look back at our atomic age as the Century of the Common Man, the Century of Socialism. But the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, as you might expect, clings to the approach that nothing in the world is certain but death and taxes.

Having disposed of death, or so they think, through the Draft, the Marshall Plan, and the 21 billions for war preparations this year, the Chamber is now taking up taxes in a serious way.

The Philadelphia Chamber has launched a serious campaign for a "UNITED FRONT AMONG BUSINESS FOR TAX REDUCTION." And if you don't think this is top news for the Chamber, see the Chamber of Commerce News, their local tabloid. Also their brochure—"State Tax Reform—Urgent!

The Chamber program is a very simple one: "Corporation$ taxes must come down."

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BUT, as our scientifically-minded readers know, what goes down must go up. So along with lower taxes for the wealthiest one per cent of the state, the Chamber is behind a program to raise taxes for the 99 per cent who have the least money.

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THAT MEANS YOU. Maybe you thought the Chamber of Commerce crowd was only nicking you for their war program and enormous profits through high prices and low wages.

Or maybe you think there isn't much you can do to stop their multi-million tax grab? But the very fact that the Chamber finds it necessary to stage on a full-fledged campaign for their "tax-reduction" plan shows how fearful they are of the voice of the people.

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TRUE, the Chamber has the jump. It is already organizing its forces. Their tabloid reports "Twenty major business organizations were the guests of the Chamber of Commerce at a luncheon. Fifteen thousand copies of their booklet are being distributed.

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THEIR GOAL is to steam-roller tax reductions for the corporations through the next state legislature, and make up the needed funds by a sales tax, increased gas taxes, and other painful additions to the average person's already suffering budget.

This paper has for years been pointing out the need for a people's tax program in Pennsylvania, and for a people's movement to back it up. Furthermore, our readers know that the Chamber's "tax-reduction" program is nothing new.

We warned some years ago that this tax steal was being planned. And we have been warning our readers about it ever since.

What is new now is that the plan which the Chamber has been preparing carefully for some years is now entering its final, action stage. So the people have no time to lose in organizing to save themselves from another huge gouge. The unions, the mass oganizations and civic groups can, if they take their money problems as seriously as the Chamber does, stop the new steal.

(First of a series)



Members of the Jewish People's Fraternal Order relax after a heavy session of doorbell ringing to collect contributions for ambulances to be sent to the Red Mogen David (Red Cross) of Israel. The first of the five ambulances the JPFO is planning to buy is shown here. Each ambulance costs $2,500. The JPFO fund raisers collected more than $1,500 while touring the city on July 4.

CITY HALL CROOKS BELONG IN PRISON

By Walter Lerner

PHILADELPHIA.—The City Hall thefts that are being uncovered grow so from day to day that the reports of the latest millions stolen are already out-dated by the time they get into print. Similarly, the number of people involved mount from day to day, with the Mayor's Department itself under scrutiny.

In addition, there is the state Republican scandal involving thefts through the sale of Building and Loan assets.

The material this paper has gathered on the various civic crimes now weighs some three pounds. It occupies a space one foot square on our desk. But—

The file on what the people are doing about it is practically bare. It contains a statement from the Communist Party, another from the Progressive Party, and very little else.

The development of the numerous investigations now under way confirm the validity of the Communist Party position that only a people's committee, not tied to either major political machine, will be able to clear up the mess.

There is no doubt that the vast majority of the people agree with his view. They have no illusions that investigations being conducted by GOP leaders, nor attempts by the Democrats to horn in on the investigating free-for-all, through the check of City Hall income tax payments will rid the city of its blight.

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HOW THEN, account for the slowness in which the people are organizing their own, independent movement to clean up the city? Here are some facts.

1—**We FIND** an underestimation of the character of the City Hall scandal. This is aided and abetted by the local press and the investigating committees. **MANY PEOPLE** have become callous to City Hall corruption because it has gone on for 50 years.

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OTHERS are influenced by the general tenor of many of the investigations which stress the inefficiency" of City Hall, the drones, the need for reforming the governmental apparatus through state action, and so on.

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OTHERS LOOK on the scandal as part of the whole corrupt "graft" and spoils system of party-machine government.

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ALL THESE points of view have validity. But what is the outstanding fact which is not stressed?

We are dealing not with graft, or corruption-as-usual, but with outright thefts amounting to millions, involving the highest officers in the city. In fact, as we have indicated in previous stories, not only city officials, but banking executives may be involved in a criminal way, and are in fact involved in a moral way.

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IN OTHER WORDS, we are dealing with crime, crime under the law, crime under even the capitalist conception of the word. Not just graft, not just corruption, not just scandal, but crime.

To take an analogy. Most people know that Wall Street is a crooked outfit, and that in one way or the other, banks rob people.

But that is not yet a jail offense, as the whole exploitation of man by man will be under a socialist form of government. It is "free enterprise."

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BUT WHEN a bank president or cashier runs off with the bank's funds, that's a crime in the capitalist code. This is the type of crime that Philadelphia is uncovering. Pure unadulterated thievery for which many of the highest GOP leaders should go to jail, and can be put in jail under existing laws.

But they won't go to jail, as far as the big shots go, unless the people realize they have their big chance to get the crooks in City Hall where they belong, and that they have the power to do the job.

How can anyone talk seriously of "reforming" the laws, "reforming" and making more "efficient" the local government until the criminals now in office are behind bars? With all their accomplices, in Democratic as well as GOP ranks.

There is second fact we think has a bearing on the slowness with which the people are organizing to jail the criminals. And this is a feeling of helplessness—a 'what-can-you-do" attitude. It arises because the criminals are in fact such big shots, and have such enormous power.

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BUT THE PEOPLE just witnessed in the defeat of the Mundt-Nixon bill how they can overcome the most powerful forces in the country. Similarly, in the recent winning of wage increases, small as they are, the workers gave a set-back to the plans announced this spring by the powerful steel bosses that wages would not be raised.

Coming closer to home, in civic affairs. New York City had a scandal, involving the Mayor, Jimmie Walker, some years ago. Walker was forced to resign, and a reform government took over. And that only came after years of Tammany Hall corruption.

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EVEN in Wall Street itself, certain crimes, bank thefts similar to those being uncovered in our city, have sent the big shots to jail. We will cite only one example:

Richard Whitney. This criminal went to jail for thievery despite the fact that he was a past president of the Stock Exchange, a brother of a Morgan partner, and connected with the highest banking and social circles in the land.

True, Whitney's crime was in robbing his fellowcrooks, his fellow-bankers, not the people, who are the victims in our city.

Still, the evidence shows that even the biggest shots can be put in jail. And as the people learn that such 'reforms" are not enough, more and more will call for a radical change to throw all the bankers out, lock stock and barrel, and put the people themselves into power.

But such peoples' movements for a basic social change do not start from scratch. New York City has a powerful people's movement—a powerful, independent American Labor Party, because the people there and above all, the labor unions, realized years ago that they could not rely either on Tammany Hall Democrats, or Dewey-Hoover Republicans.

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THE CITY HALL thefts offer the people of this city an opportunity such as New York folk had, and used, at the time of Mayor Walker, to organize their own independent people's committee. First order of business is—Jail the Crooks! Get the Bankers Out of City Hall!

PENNA. COMMUNISTS TO MEET THIS WEEK

PHILADELPHIA.—The Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware will meet for three days here next week to evaluate its work in the past period and map its expansion and growth for the Party's National Convention next month.

The convention, first since a special district conclave held in 1946, will meet in the Chris J. Perry Elks Hall, Broad and Master Sts., Friday night July 16, 17 and 18.

Delegates from 22 cities in Eastern Pennsylvania will attend.

The Communists will elect a new districtwide leadership including a new district committee.

Principal points to be discussed are: development of an ideological campaign and program of education within the party; strengthening of the working class composition of the Party; Negro work; youth and veterans problems, and concentration.

Friday night's session will be open to the entire membership. Saturday night, a hootenany featuring Pete Seeger, Paul Bain and Laura Duncan will entertain delegates and as well as the party membership.

Legislator Wants Pa. To Use Whipping Post

HARRISBURG—A Philadelphia member of the State Legislature has set up a trial balloon about instituting a whipping post in Pennsylvania.

He has permitted stories to "leak" into political dope sheets, withholding his name, but stating that "he is gathering material to support a whipping post proposal to the next session of the Legislature. He pointed to the excellent results in curbing crime achieved in the state of Delaware which uses the lash."

'Art With an Idea' New Bookshop Show

PHILADELPHIA—The newest work of a group of young, progressive Philadelphia artists is now on exhibition in at the Progressive Bookshop, 269 S. 11th St.

The artists, have entitled their exhibit, "Art With An Idea."

Of special interest are a scratchboard entitled "GE Strike" and a lithograph called "Industry."

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Shibe Park, Saturday Night, July 24, To Be Rallying Point for World Peace

By Norman Anderson

PHILADELPHIA.—The eyes of a world hungry for peace and security will be focused on a rostrum in Shibe Park next Saturday night, July 24.

On that rostrum Henry Wallace and Glen Taylor will formally accept the New Party's nominations for president and vice-president of the United States and the mandate of a large section of the American people to smash back Wall Street's attempt to drive this country into war.

Unlike the old party conclaves, the rulers of America, the bankers and their lackeys, the professional politicians, will not be present.

On hand will be the nation's real notables: steel workers and miners; farmers and housewives; working youth and students.

Thirty-three thousand of them are expected to pour in many special tains from 10 East Coast cities to jam the outdoor arena.

The Shibe Park rally, expected to be an historic moment in the political history of the United States, will be the greatest spectacle of its kind America has seen since another Third Party, the Republican Party, was founded here in 1856. Like that party, the New People's Party, will bring about a realignment of forces in this countery to meet the needs of a nation and world eager to build for peace and halt the headlong drive toward atomic warfare plotted by big business and its cohorts.

The nomination ceremonies will climax the New Party's two day convention, which will hammer out a people's platform in Phila's Convention Hall.

Twenty-thousand of the Shibe Park seats will be filled by Philadelphians, with the rest going to Wallace supporters from 10 cities stretching from Boston to Washington, D. C.

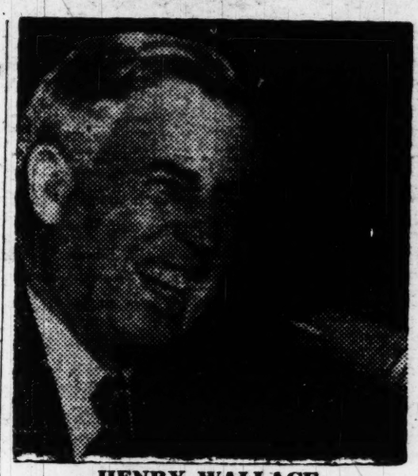
A contingent of 5,000 New Yorkers will come to Philadelphia the night of the rally on a special train Among them will be stage, screen and radio stars who will perform for the assemblage.

Paul Robeson, Magistrate Joseph Rainey, Progressive Party candidate for Congress in Philadelphia's Fourth District will be there as will New Party leaders from every state in the union.

* * *

The New Party has pointed out the significance of holding the rally in a large, outdoor stadium. "Unlike the old parties, our decisions and speeches are made in the open, not in the smoke-filled hotel rooms. We are a people's party and are eager to have the American people, publicly witness what we do and how we do it."

For those unable to get into the park, television and radio networks will carry the major speeches of the nomination proceedings and permit many millions more to see and hear the New Party embark on the people's road to peace and security.



HENRY WALLACE



GLEN TAYLOR



JOSEPH RAINEY



PAUL ROBESON

NEW RECRUITS SWELL YOUTH-FOR-WALLACE RANKS

PHILADELPHIA.—If the fighting spirit shown by the young people of the Fourth Congressional District is any kind of example then Magistrate Joseph Rainey has a good chance of taking his seat in Congress next year.

More than 100 young people defied police intimidation there last week and showed their determination to support the New Party and the city's only Negro Congressional candidate.

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ONE OF the several youth-for-Wallace groups in the Fourth District had planned a block party on the 1700 block north Judson st. to climax the intensive membership drive they had conducted the previous week.

Eight to 10 days before the party was scheduled on July 2, they had complied with all regulations by securing the required number of signatures of residents on the street giving permission to hold the outdoor affair.

They had secured the necessary police permits and received a verbal OK for the Party. The written permit would come in the mail, the local police said.

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HOWEVER, on July 1, the Wallace group received a letter from Superintendent of Police Howard P. Sutton, denying them permission to hold the parties because the neighbors had objected.

A representative of Youth-for-Wallace called Sutton for an explanation and he said that someone had circulated a counter-petition, on which those who had previously given their approval indicated they had changed their minds by signing.

The youth group could give only one explanation for the sudden reversal. Only some of the residents had agreed. Only the police had the names of those who had signed. And it could only be they who instigated the rapid about-face.

Determined to show their support for the New Party and their Congressman-to-be, Magistrate Rainey, the youth-for-Wallace group toured the entire neighborhood with sound trucks and announced that the party would be held in the headquarters of the Fourth Congressional District at 1622 Columbia ave.

And this is the result:

More than 100 young people turned out on less than one day's notice and jammed the headquarters to the bursting point. The enthusiasm was so great that 39 young people joined Youth-for-Wallace that night on the spot.

Vets, Youth, Negroes, Find Job Hunting Tougher

By Leonard Arnold

PHILADELPHIA.—Do YOU have a job? If you don't you have plenty of company. The fact that unemployment among Negroes and youth is steadily increasing was confirmed by The Worker in an informal survey conducted at a U.S. Employment Service office located at Broad St. and Susquehanna Ave.

The situation has not reached any crisis level, but observers are alarmed at the difficulty young people are experiencing in finding work.

Several hundred people were lined up waiting to be interviewed when we arrived. The office was quiet but a tenseness seemed to be everywhere.

Three young men stood together looking at the posters on the wall. We walked over and asked them:

"Are you men veterans?"

"Yeah."

"Have you been working since your discharge?"

"No."

"What kind of work can you do?"

One man replied, "I'm an electrician. The other guys are machinists. What do you want to know for?"

"What jobs have you been offered?"

"All they offered us were construction laborer jobs. We didn't even wait to find out what it paid. . . . Yeah, we're still on the 52-20." With that they walked away.

The lines moved forward slowly. More people came in to fill them up. Everyone was quiet and tense. A man looked blankly at the bulletin board.

"Hey, bud," he yelled, "what are these things for?" "They're just notices for examinations."

'What kind of work do you do," we asked him.

"Coopersmith."

"Any chance for a job here?"

"Who knows?" he shrugged.

"How long have you been out of work?"

"What the hell are you, a cop?" He walked away.

The room was drab and quiet. The tenseness continued.

People of all ages came walking quickly through the doors while others were slowly walking out. The lines were smaller.

Price Peak

Retail prices of goods and services purchased by moderate income groups in large cities rose to a new peak in May—170.5 percent of the 1935-39 average.

Labor Cost Cut

The labor cost of producing a barrel of crude oil, relative to the sale price, has been cut almost in half in the past two years, yet an additional rise in crude oil prices is being hinted.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS

The Worker

Pennsylvania Edition, The Worker, Room 710, 250 S. Broad St., Phila. 2. Editor, Philip Bart. Managing Editor, Walter Lowenfels.

An Open Letter On Race Hate

To Mayor Bernard Samuel and Police Superintendent Howard Sutton:

There is very little mystery about the criminals who bombed the home of Thomas Davis, 855 N. 5th St., on the night of June 30. Unless they are brought to justice quickly, there will be very little mystery about why the police have shown so little interest in the crime.

His appeals to the police for protection before the bombing were ignored. Now that a crime has been committed, are the police going to ignore it because **Thomas Davis is a Negro?**

This paper voices the sentiments of all decent Philadelphians of all races and creeds in demanding that you take immediate steps to bring the bombers to justice.

Police were reported in the press as saying the bombing was the work of a "crank." The decent citizens of the community are in no mood to accept such rot. They will judge you not by what you say about racial relations in Philadelphia, but by how quickly you put the race haters behind bars.

THE ATTACK on Mr. Davis' apartment house, was not an attack on a Negro alone. White residents in the street were injured by flying glass. Only a miracle averted serious injury or death to white as well as Negro residents.

But more important is the fact that no resident of this city, Negro or white, is safe or free as long as any resident of this city, Negro or white, is the victim of cowardly, would-be murderers because of his color.

PHILADELPHIANS have not forgotten the subversive role played by the Mayor and the police in aiding and abetting Philadelphia's white-supremacy "transit strike in the midst of the war.

The bombing of a Negro's home is the most deadly attack the white supremacists have dared to stage since then.

Bring the killers to justice NOW!

The Pennsylvania Worker,
Walter Lowenfels, Managing Editor.

Bigots Screamed at Negro: 'Blow Him Up!'

By Walter Lowenfels

PHILADELPHIA.—The bombing of Thomas Davis' home at 855 N. 5th St. was being "celebrated" a block away at the very moment of the explosion on the night of June 30.

This, Davis told us last week, he learned from a younster, who reported that white resident at Lawrence and Lasdow Street knew that his house had been bombed, as soon as they heard the noise.

"That's right," they were reported as saying. "Blow him up. He's got no business there."

Davis emphasized that these remarks were made by people not hard to trace before they had visited the scene, and before it was ever known that the explosion had been caused by a bomb.

The bombing of Davis' apartment house, the only one occupied by Negroes in the block, shattered windows and caused several minor injuries in the neighborhood. Before the bombing, Davis had been threatened for months by white supremacists.

Other remarks reported by Davis to have been made by certain white people in the area were "They didn't do a good job. They will have to do a better job the next time."

The Worker last week reported that one of threats before the bombing had come from a man who identified himself as a division political leader.

★

DESPITE THESE, and many other clues, no one has been arrested.

"To date," Davis declared, nothing has been done by the police." Davis also revealed that his demands for police protection before the bombing had not only been ignored, but police officials had used abusive language to him.

Davis also told The Worker that he had learned that a plot to have the property bought from under his nose before he moved in last fall, fell through: "A Jewish man who owns a nearby lunchroom refused a thousand dollar bonus to have the property bought in his name."

ASK PROBE

The NAACP has demanded a thorough investigation by the Mayor and the police of the bombing of Thomas Davis' home, Magistrate Joseph Rainey, NAACP president announced last week. Police were also asked to furnish protection for Davis now.

The Worker

OHIO EDITION

Vol. XIII, No. 28 — July 18, 1948

In 3 Sections, Section 1 — 28 Pages Price 10 Cents

THE SLEEPING BEAUTY
a short story complete in this edition

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U. S. LIVING STANDARDS COLLAPSING

See Page 5

TOGLIATTI SHOOTING BARES FASCIST AIMS

See Editorial and Story on Page 4



Report MacArthur Plan to Rebuild Japanese Army

NORTH SHENSI (Telepress). — An organization closely resembling the former Japanese War Ministry and charged with the task of reorganizing a Japanese army in the guise of a police force has been established by Gen. MacArthur's Tokyo staff, according to a New China News Agency report from Shantung Province.

Details of this new organization, which goes under the code name of "ZF," have been revealed by an expert on Japanese affairs who recently arrived in Shantung Province. His name is withheld for security reason.

Japanese recruited to the police at present are taken for a five-year period, during which they undergo training in battalions numbering 700 to 900 men. It is planned to train 300 battalions by the end of 1949. Later MacArthur's staff plans to form mixed brigades from these forces, with each brigade comprising one American and five Japanese battalions, and with special American auxiliary units for such branches as artillery and armored forces.

"ZF," according to this source, is also launching a three-year program for the reconstruction of army and air force bases in Japan, the construction of air fields for heavy bombers, large army stores, buildings for military staffs and strategic roads. Some Japanese engineers are said to have refused to take part in this program and strikes have been called at a number of places.

Tweedledum Convention Tolls Demo Knell

—See Page 3

Paige Debut, Court Ruling Speed Fight Against Jimcrow

CLEVELAND, O.—The way is open for a renewal of the struggle against discrimination at Euclid Beach Park and a widening of the entire front against Jimcrow in this community.



PAIGE

Indian Fans Stamp OK On Satchel Paige

CLEVELAND, O.—Leroy (Satchel) Paige made his debut in two momentous innings against the St. Louis Browns and his dazzling style brought him thunderous approval from the followers of the Indians.

Paige came in as a relief pitcher and had the crowd open-mouthed with admiration as he gave a demonstration of his policy of "outcuteing 'em."

He is a man who rarely throws a ball. Paige's policy is to put them over the plate in the corners where they're hard to get. In facing seven batters he threw only two balls.

The crowd took to Paige from the time he started his slow walk from the bullpen to go to the mound and relieve Bob Lemon. And with each pitch the cheering rose to greater heights.

In those two innings he proved that those who evaluated him as the best pitcher of all time were not exaggerating.

Paige is going to fit in mighty handy in Cleveland's efforts to cop a pennant. And it is by no means unlikely that despite his age he may turn in a few full length performances rather than twirl only relief ball.

Paige in his first game for the Indians retired for a pinch hitter and it was fitting that the only other Negro in the American League, Lary Doby, should step to the plate in his place and hammer out a single that drove in a run.

The Indians lost the game by a score of 5-3, although not a run was scored off aPige.

But there was another and more important loser—and that was racial hatred and discrimination.

Satchel Paige with his genius and the progressive people of Cleveland fanned Jim Crow with some hard fast balls that night in the Municipal Stadium on Lake Erie.

Sandusky Council Hits Project Sale

SANDUSKY, O.—The city council of this city has filed a vigorous protest with Washington officials over the plan by the federal government to sell two housing centers to private interests.

The two projects are MacArthur Park and Fairlawn Court.

The proposed sale of the projects is in line with a policy of the Truman administration to place war time housing groups in private hands and enable the raising of rents through profiteering.

An important court decision by the Court of Appeals has set a precedent in a case involving the city of Warren and applicable in other Ohio cities.

And as a barometer of public sentiment which is demanding that the Negro people be given full rights is the amazing reception given by thousands of Clevelanders to the hiring of the famed Leroy (Satchel) Paige by Bill Veeck of the Cleveland Indians.

The Cuyahoga County Court of Appeals, sitting in Youngstown ruled that the city of Warren had no right to lease a city-owned swimming pool to a privately-operated veterans' club. The move was made in an effort to continue discrimination at the pool.

★

LEGAL OBSERVERS immediately pointed out that the ruling can be applied to the evasion practiced at the roller skating rink and dance hall at Euclid Beach. Here, after the city council passed legislation making discrimination illegal at the recreation center, the private interests who own Euclid Beach adopted the private lease tactic.

As a result, the intent of the legislation to end Jim Crow practices was defeated.

Judge Joy Seth Hurd in reading the majority opinion in the Warren case, said:

"It is our conclusion that the Veterans' Swim Club, a corporation not for profit, was a mere agent or instrumentality through which the city of Warren operated the swimming pool, ostensibly for veterans of all wars of the United States, but actually only for war veterans of the Caucasian race."

★

ANTON KRCHMAREK, chairman of the Cleveland Communist Party, called upon Mayor Burke to file immediate action to throw out the discriminatory agreement at Euclid Beach.

"Mayor Burke could learn a lesson from the thousands who fill the municipal stadium for ball games," Krchmarek declared. "The people of Cleveland welcomed the hiring of Lary Doby by the Indians. They were overjoyed when Bill Veeck added the famous Satchel Paige to the Cleveland line-up.

"This is a progressive city. We insist that the mayor get into a fighting mood on the Euclid Beach situation and the FEPC ordinance which will come up for consideration again this fall."

The FEPC ordinance was sent back to committee by a majority of one vote after extreme pressure by reactionary elements, including the Associated Industries and the newspapers.

A columnist for the **Cleveland Plain Dealer** expressed the hopes of that newspaper when he wrote the following in a Sunday edition:

"Now that the City Council has withstood a blitzkrieg of emotionalism and sent the local fair employment practices legislation back to committee, the question is not when a Cleveland FEPC ordinance will be enacted, but, rather, will one be passed at all."

The three Cleveland daily newspapers have a double purpose in atempting to kill FEPC. They run virtual Jim Crow shops and offices, and they are fronting for the industries who are opposed to such legislation.

The new stalling line on FEPC is to be: "Wait and see what the state legislature does on an Ohio law."

Reactionaries feel that they have a better chance to defeat such a bill in the General Assembly than the might in a city council such as in Cleveland.

JIMCROW STRIKES OUT

By Gus Hall

THERE ISN'T a single genuine follower of the Cleveland Indians or of the grand sport of baseball who hasn't rejoiced over the signing of Leroy (Satchel) Paige by the Tribe.

It not only makes good sense from the point of building a team that can win but it is the second blow administered against Bill Veeck against discrimination.

All credit to Bill Veeck. From what we have been able to learn he is a real fighter against Jim Crow. We fully accept his statement that the employment of Paige is not simply for "publicity."



HALL

We must remember, however—and we suspect Bill Veeck would be the first to admit it—that the people of Cleveland made the hiring of Satchel Paige possible. While we are a long, long way from eliminating discrimination in Cleveland we have made strides forward that place this city in the lead over most other communities.

What we must do now is push the fight even more vigorously.

If thousands upon thousands of Clevelanders of every race, religion and nationality can cheer Lary Doby and Satchel Paige in the stadium that means that they will be just as willing to cheer over the passage of an FEPC ordinance.

It's time that the politicians at city hall, Republicans and Democrats alike, recognize that Clevelanders want every citizen to get an equal chance whether it be in sports or in the shop.

City hall should stop basing its action on the advice of the newspaper of Cleveland who want a continuation of Jim Crow. The press is only fronting for Cleveland's corporate interests and not speaking the mind of the people of Cleveland.

And these editors who prate so glibly about "human rights" don't want FEPC because they don't want to hire Negroes in their own offices. Nor do they rebuke such sports writers as Doyle on the Plain Dealer and Gibbons of the Press who made rotten references to Satchel Paige when the famed pitcher was signed with the Indians.

The city of Cleveland belongs to the people of Cleveland—a progressive people who are demonstrating decency on the human rights of persons regardless of race.

Ohio Corporation to Fatten on War Plans

AKRON, O.—Profit greedy industrialists, whose lobbying for ERP and military appropriations, are preparing to cash in on the "guns not butter" program of the Washington administration.

Ohio corporations, which reaped enormous profits during the war, are preparing their plants for a renewal of military production.

The Goodyear Aircraft Corp. in this city is advertising for engineers, draftsmen and designers. Goodyear expects to cash in heavily on the action by Congress to set up a 70-group air force.

This factory built 4,000 fighter planes during the last war and would like to have the government keep on ordering at a rate that will sustain the kind of dividends paid out during the war.

The rubber industry as a whole is looking forward anxiously to orders. This industry is one of several that have practically caught up on the back log of civilian demand. There are other Ohio industries, such as radio and light electrical equipment, that faced the porspect of normal profits but now expect to be bailed out by military orders.

Coupled with this chop-licking over profits is the talk of executives that "we'll finish off the unions for good after the election."

Vital Unemployment Case to Be Heard

COLUMBUS, O.—The Board of Review of the Bureau of Unemployment Compensation has agreed to hear arguments by the Ohio CIO Council in the important case of Lois Magee, employee of the Timken Roller Bearing Co. at Zanesville.

The case arises out of the denial of compensation to Miss Magee and 100 other employees at the Zanesville plant. These workers were laid off after the union at the Canton shop of Timken was closed as a result of a labor dispute.

The denial of compensation was made by the BUC on the grounds that the Zanesville and Canton plants were "part of the same establishment.'

The decision is of extreme concern because there are numerous corporations in Ohio that, like Timken, operate plants in various cities. In some instances the workers in the different shops belong to different unions.

8% Won by UE

CLEVELAND, O.—An eight percent wage increase is embodied in a one year contract signed by Local 728, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers with the Electrical Products Co. of this city. The contract, according to Juner Gibson, local president, also contains an improved vacation program.

Poverty Plea Won't Work at Standard

TOLEDO, O.—Standard Oil Workers in this state had ample profit facts to back them up in their demands for wages as they walked out on strike.

The net profit of the world's largest oil company was approximately two hundred and ten million dollars for the first six months of 1948. That's a jump of 50 percent over the same six months of the previous year.

Units affected by the strike include the Toledo refinery, Eastern Division of the Sohio Pipeline Co., Hagerstown, Ind., to Lima, O. and Toledo, and three plants in Cleveland.

Ohio's Health Record Ruined By Dems, GOP

COLUMBUS, O. — Ohio now is among the worst of all the states in the nation with its record on financing of health activities.

Since July 1 Ohio has appropriated the miserly and inadequate sum of nine cents per person annually in public health work.

The state, which at one time stod at the top of the list in the financing of health projects, sas sunk to its low point of disgrace through the successive administrations of Gov. Frank J. Lausche, Democrat, and Thomas Herbert, Republican.

The two Clevelanders who are running against each other in the gubernatorial race this fall have practically no programmatic differences.

Another Ohio record of shameful neglect is in the field of care of the mentally sick. Both Lausche and Herbert have been glib with promises but completely lacking on performance.

The Federal Government is paying 73 percent of the health costs in the state, according to figures made public by Dr. John D. Porterfield, state health director.

And the congresional leaders of both Lausche and Herbert's parties are making every effort in Washington to se that these federal appropriations are slashed. They want to substitute appropriations for the bi-partisan program of military expenditures.

Dr. Porterfield said that the state law makes mandatory such activities as operation of mobile X-ray units for tuberculosis detection and immunization against contagious diseases. However, with state funds altogether inadequate this work is carried out on a bare subsistence level.

Rents Rise in Ohio

CLEVELAND, O.—Cleveland leads all other Ohio cities in rent increases since 1939 due largely to Congressional tampering with the rent control law. Cleveland rents have risen 23.9 percent while Cincinnati is second with an increase of 11.4 percent.

In
Memory of

ALEX BALINT

He was steadfast in his class loyalty

The Communist Party of Ohio

Buckeye Briefs

THE STORY has leaked out about how Tom Clark, the attorney general of the United States, used the rawest kind of pressure on Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver of Cleveland in connection with the administration's plans to sell out the new state of Israel.

The partition plan had been voted by the United Nations when Clark, who has the flag of Texas by his desk instead of the American flag, summoned Rabbi Silver, president of the Zionist Emergency Council, and Dr. Emanuel Neuman, head of the Zionist Organization of America.

"We are for trusteeship and not for partition," Clark bluntly informed the two Jewish leaders. "What is your position?"

The shocked Rabbi Silver and Dr. Neuman said they were supporting the decision of the United Nations which had the backing of the United States delegation.

"Then you can prepare to register yourselves with the State Department as foreign agents and all funds for Israel will be frozen," Clark declared.

It is this kind of Mundt-Nixon action by Clark that is causing great hesitation in clear cut support for Israel among certain Zionist leaders. The ones who are affected are the same ones who when Hitler came into power developed the "hush-hush" line of approach on anti-Semitism.

* * *

KENNETH EGGERT, renegade and union splitter, has become quite respectable in the eyes of the anti-labor **Toledo Blade** which published a long discourse on red-baiting by Eggert. Eggert, incidentally, had the gall to send flowers to the funeral of Alex Balint, regional director of Mine, Mill in Cleveland, and even to appear at the funeral. The flowers were tossed in the back alley and Eggert was told to take off. He did.

MEMBERS of the First Church of Christ Scientist of Cleveland Heights don't want a veterans' hospital in their neighborhood. The hospital will ruin the "beauty" of the suburb, they moaned in a petition. Nothing is said, of course, about the ruined health of the veterans.

* * *

BILL VEECK, co-owner of the Cleveland Indians, has drawn deserved praise for his employment of Lary Doby and Satchel Paige. He also has earned a bouquet for setting up a day nursery at the stadium. Now working class mothers, who can't hire maids or sitters, can park their kids in a fine playroom and get an afternoon off at the ball game.

* * *

CINCINNATI and Cleveland cops are renewing their rough treatment of the Negro people. Oles Pringle of Cincinnati was beaten without cause by three officers. A leg was broken. An off duty policeman in Cleveland stopped Keith Gatewood, a worker on his way to his job at the Nickle Plate foundry, slapped him around and drew a gun without explaining that he was an officer. One of the difficulties in filing charges against the people is that they usually make sure the victim is alone and has no witnesses.

HEADLINE on a story by ACTU leader Gene Kelly in the **Cleveland Union-Leader**: "EDITOR ASKS GUILD TO WORK CLOSELY WITH MANAGEMENT." Why ask for what you already have?

DAN TOBIN'S flirtation with the Dewey-Warren ticket nationally has teamster leaders in many Ohio cities disturbed. In most cases they are in political hock to Democratic bosses. Some have been flirting with ADA but it won't be difficult to break with that paper organization.

* * *

WHEN FRANK LAUSCHE ran for governor he was so "independent" that he wouldn't lift his voice for the re-election of Franklin D. Roosevelt. Now, as he seeks the governorship again, he indorses Harry Truman after a visit at the White House. Lausche's "independence" 'means that he wants no part of any progressive candidate or program.

* * *

TOM LENEHAN, former secretary of the Cleveland Federation of Labor, now a bosses' agent, used to set a high mark for his dumb remarks. But his successor, Bill Finegan, is catching up rapidly.

"We don't want to be attacking politicians," Finegan said as he supported the idea of censoring the **Cleveland Citizen** because it criticized a local councilman.

* * *

Our friend Jake on the West Side of Cleveland tells us about a discussion he overheard. It seems that a rumor was going around to the effect that the Army was not going to draft Communists. "Several women were considering whether it wouldn't be a good idea if their sons joined the party," Jake said. The rumor, however, is false.

We Demand—

FREE ELECTIONS IN OHIO

To Edward J. Hummel, Secretary of State:

Your arbitrary ruling against the right of a new party to be placed on the ballot in Ohio makes a mockery of free elections in our state. Regardless of the political program of any candidacy, the people and not any single officeholder are vested with the democratic right of passing judgment. We insist that you reverse your shameful ruling that has disgraced Ohio before the entire nation.

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(Have this petition signed in your shop or neighborhood and mail to Edward J. Hummel, Secretary of State, Columbus, Ohio).

Wallace Decision Due Soon from Ohio Court

COLUMBUS, O.—The Ohio Supreme Court may hand down a ruling within a short time on whether or not Henry A. Wallace may be a Presidential candidate in the November election.

After filing of briefs with the court, arguments were presented in the case which stems from the refusal of Secretary of State Edward J. Hummel to accept nominating petitions.

While the decision was being awaited, the new Progressive Party from the state headquarters in Cleveland urged that there be no let-up in the filing of protests with Hummel's office.

★

THE OHIO LABOR COMMITTEE for Wallace, which has been conducting a campaign for resolutions from trade unions, announced that a steady flow of protests was being sent to the secretary of state. "Many unions in Ohio and other states have formally expressed their opposition," the committee said. Not all these unions are supporting Wallace and Taylor in the elections, but all are agreed on one principle namely, that preservation of the free ballot is intimately tied in with the continued existence of free trade unions."

The committee's statement added:

"Wallace and Taylor are the only candidates who have adopted in full the social and economic program advanced by labor. They are the only candidates who have come out flatly for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act. These are the principles Mr. Hummel has ruled off the Ohio ballot."

The committee, headed by Lem Markland, chairman of the Ohio District of the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, CIO, condemned the state CIO council and the Ohio Federation of Labor for failing to take action against the Hummel ruling and asserted that no "union can be true to its ideals by trying to separate the well being of labor from the well being of democracy in general."

Cleveland Schedules Labor Day Outing

CLEVELAND, O. — Cleveland workers will celebrate Labor Day with a picnic.

Anton Krehmarek, chairman of the Cleveland Labor Picnic Committee, announced this week that the Russian Recreation Grounds had been engaged for the all-day affair on Monday, Sept. 6.

"He will announce a list of speakers and events shortly," Krehmarek said. "We ask that all workers reserve this day for themselves and their families.

The grounds are located on Ridge Rd. opposite Biddulph.

Columbus In Red Despite Payroll Tax

COLUMBUS, O.—The fraudulent claim that this city would solve its financial troubles through enactment of the wage tax has been acknowledged by the municipal government.

It is revealed now that even with the tax, a non-graduated income measure, the city expects to wind up in the red by $943,750 at the end of the year.

When voters were preparing to go to the polls to ballot in the referendum on the payroll tax they were informed by the large real estate interests that an affirmative vote would solve all problems.

There was an especial appeal to small home owners on the basis that they would escape a real estate levy.

Now, despite the tax of one-half of one percent, the Republican administration of Mayor Rhodes is crying that the treasury is nearing bankruptcy.

As this confession was made the Ohio CIO Council through its secretary, William Lavelle, announced that the labor organization would test constitutionality of the tax in a court suit.

Accident Loss

More time was lost through industrial accidents in 1947 than through strikes and lockouts, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Gosser Ally Condemned By Negro Leader

TOLEDO, O. — Emmet Wheaton of this city, now an ally of Richard Gosser, international vice-president of the UAW noted for his Negro baiting, has received a scalding criticism from a prominent Negro auto worker leader.

Wheaton, also a Negro, was sen a letter by Hilliard Ellis, president of Amalgamated Local 453, UAW, CIO, of Chicago.

Referring to articles in praise of Cisser written by Wheaten, Ellis said:

"When you begin to heap praises upon those forces who once threatened to run you and your family from your home, you have lost your fight, and have made your peace with the devil.

"I am writing, "Ellis explained, "because I regret to see any person who was once considered an honest fighter—especially a Negro—become a fighter against his own people and degenerate into nothing more than an opportunist.

"Your acquaintances in Local 453 right now are shocked and angry.

"I speak for them when I warn you that there is no place in the labor movement, nor in the fight for the Negro people for their freedom, for corruption of any sort—political, social or otherwise. We of those movements have a duty: to seek out that whenever it appears for exposture.

"That day of reckoning with all the handerchief-headed sellouts—be they stooges of Rankin in the south, or Gosser in Ohio, is not far off."

True Today

In an 1806 conspiracy trial, a witness defined a scab as "a shelter of lice."

Scab Gets Sued for $20,000 by Picket

CLEVELAND, O.—A picket, injured by an automobile driven by a scab, has filed a suit in common pleas court here for $20,000 damages.

The unionist, a member of the Nine Mill & Smelter Workers Union, CIO, is Paul J. Zuruba, of Lakewood, who sued Robert J. Smith of Cleveland.

The petition declared that Smith ran down the union picked in the driveway leading to the Precision Casting Co. which was struck by the workers.

Ku Klux Klan Activity Renewed Near Dayton

DAYTON, O.—There are sinister stirrings of the Ku Klux Klan in this community. A blazing cross was lighted at the top of Germantown Hill in Harrison township near here in what was believed to be an effort to intmidate Negroes from the purchase of property in a neighborhood that had been exclusively white.

This is the second time within a year that a cross had been burned in the Highvew Park area.

The latest cross was burned while hundreds of families were enjoying the newly opened recreational facilities at Highview Park.

The intended intimidation was a failure.

Lloyd Pounds, president of the Better Community Club, declared that "if they think they can discourage us with their cross burning or anything else they are mistaken."

Dayton is the third center in Ohio where the Klan has given evidence of renewed activity. Several months ago a cross was burned in the outskirts of Columbus.

In Akron, there are reliable reports that Klan organizers are at work. They have not yet been bold enough to make an open demonstration. Akron years ago was a center of Klan activity.

Carpenters Get 12½

WARREN, O.—The AFL Carpenters Union here has accepted a 12½ cent wage increase offered by the Warren General Contractors Association. The union had originally asked for a 25 cent an hour boost.

TB Hits 7 Negroes to 1 White

Harlem Facilities A Scandal; Official Neglect Hikes the Ratio

By Abner W. Berry

The Negro death rate from tuberculosis in New York is seven times that of white persons from the same disease. Health department figures reveal that the Harlem TB death rate is 228 per 100,000 as compared with 33 per 100,000 in Queens. The city-wide death rate, including Negroes, is just above 36 per 100,000.

All of these figures meant little to the men, women and children lodged on the fourth floor of Harlem Hospital, many of whom resemble the emaciated survivors of concentration camps. One dream occupied their hours — to be well enough to be discharged. But the conditions under which they sought to regain their health partially explain the heavily weighted death rate.

★

ON THE DAY I visited the TB ward the 56 capacity had been stretched to about 116. TB patients overflowed their ward rooms and beds had to be placed in the hospital corridor leading to the elevator. Visitors to the diabetics and patients with other non-infectious diseases had to clamber over and around the beds of tuberculars. In the TB ward, beds were placed in the aisles and on the sun porches, the only place for relaxation. Patients had to do the clerical work on the ward, and the lone nurse, though cheerful enough, could not possibly care for her patients adequately.

What happens to a conscientious nurse was demonstrated by the fact that a former nurse occupied one of the rooms in the women's TB ward. She had contracted the disease in her zeal to cure her patients against odds that were too much for her own strength to overcome.

★

THE PRESSURE FOR BEDS is so great that many of the patients are discharged prematurely to make room for more advanced cases. But conditions are so bad in the hospitals that the patients, despite future dangers, are glad to go home. In fact, the question, "when do you go home?" was the main conversation topic in the ward.

State and city officials know of this condition. They have known for a long time. Hospital Commissioner Edward M. Bernecker wrote Mayor O'Dwyer last fall:

"The normal capacity of 670 beds (in Harlem Hospital) was gradually increased by placing beds permanently in solaria, aisles and squeezing them in between other beds until a capacity of 763 was achieved. **Against this figure, we are running a daily census of between 1,000 and 1,050.** To accommodate this steadily rising load, additional beds are placed in corridors, porches and every possible space is taken up with more and more sick." (Emphasis mine—A.W.B.)

★

JUST FIVE WEEKS after receipt of that letter, on Dec. 6, 1947, Mayor O'Dwyer used the hospitals, and consequently the Harlem TB patients, as propaganda material for his 10-cent subway fare drive. But the 10-cent fare is here and the hospital patients—and those who should be patients—are in a worse fix. **Moreover, the 10-cent subway fare will further increase the Harlem Hospital census and the incidence of TB.**

Low income families and those on the relief roles show a higher TB rate than others. Last October the then Welfare Commissioner Edward E. Rhatigan reported that families on relief could buy only 75 percent of the food they needed. Hospital Commissioner Bernecker, at the same time, reported that the majority of clinic TB patients could not afford proper diets due to the rise in prices. He anticipated a rise of several thousand patients reflecting wide malnutrition in the population. **O'Dwyer's 10-cent fare, falling as hard as it does on those who cannot afford proper diets, will dip further into the diet money and increase the Hospital Commissioner's TB estimates.**

★

BUT WHAT HAPPENS when the TB rate rises and there is an increased need for beds? The victims walk the streets and ride the subways and go to movies spreading the disease. **Dr. Bernecker estimates that there are at this moment 30,000 active TB cases in our midst and that 10,000 of them—all in the infectious stage—are untreated and unhospitalized!**

The wasted old man, whose cheek bones almost push through the skin on his face as he dozes in his aisle-bed in Harlem Hospital, knows little of a man named Dewey up in Albany. The 18-year-old girl with the large eyes expressing hope that she "will go home next Friday," may know nothing of the well-touted O'Dwyer-Quill-Dewey package. But man and girl are victims.

And the hundreds who trek to the clinic in W. 137 St. on the first floor of the hospital have been similarly victimized. The children playing hop-scotch and jumping rope on the sputum-sprayed sidewalk before the clinic doors are potential victims of the deadly tuberculosis germ. The family of an out-patient tubercular, with no field worker to aid and advise them, are future figures in the Health Department's TB statistics. The subway rider may have paid his 10-cent fare only to inhale a germ coughed up by one of the 10,000 untreated victims of infectious TB.

★

GOV. DEWEY and the State Legislature are familiar with the situation which caused 3,245 deaths in New York City in one year. They knew as much about it as did Mayor O'Dwyer. But Dewey and the legislature gave New York City—in what is said to have been a "deal" between the Governor and the Mayor—a 10-cent subway fare. **For the victims of TB—pine boxes and platitudes.**

But consider the proportions of this act of omission. A person getting welfare assistance is cared for 60 percent by the state. But that same person, if he has to go to a hospital, is 100 percent on the city. The state refused to grant 50 percent of the funds required to build New York City hospitals, although every other county upstate does receive such aid.



THE TUBERCULAR WARD of Harlem, on the fourth floor. Beds are placed in the corridor because of over-crowding.



THE AMBULANCE ENTRANCE to Harlem, just east of Lenox Ave. on 137 St. Tubercular patients pass here; little children with no other play space use the sidewalk for their games.

The nurse at Harlem Hospital, walking the narrowed aisle over a littered floor, knows what she's up against. She knows that new hospitals are needed and she hopes that somehow the money will be found for her charges and those who should be her charges. She knows that she has no clerical help and admires the spirit of the patient-volunteers, although she knows that the work they do adds to the time they must spend there.

★

ON A HIGHER LEVEL Dr. Bernecker knows more precisely. He says that there are more than 7,600 vacant jobs in the hospitals. That is why TB patients must sweep and move ward furniture and do the clerical work—and be discharged before their alloted time has been spent. He knows that beds for tuberculars must be raised from the present 3,500 to 5,800; that $332,590,650—a "staggering" figure, he says—is needed for new hospital buildings and for hiring the additional personnel to man the plant.

Metropolitan Hospital on Welfare Island is more than 100 years old, having been built in 1839; City Hospital in the same location was built in 1861. Coney Island Hospital, Dr. Bernecker says, is a "study in obsolescence and decay," and Harlem and Bellevue urgently need "reconstruction."

What Dr. Bernecker calls a "staggering" figure needed to protect the lives of 7,000,000 New Yorkers adds up to a hundredth part of the money our government has spent since V-J Day on military supplies to the governments of Chiang Kai-shek, Turkey and Monarchist Greece. Yet the U. S. Government spends nothing on a health program for New York City, outside of the veterans' work.

★

A SIMPLE LAW authorizing 50 percent state aid to New York City hospitals could mean the difference of thousands of lives yearly. There is also need to amend the Social Welfare Law to permit state welfare assistance to hospital patients needing it.

A "save-America plan" on the same scale as the Marshall Plan would build 60 first class hospitals in New York and a proportionate number in every other state in the Union.

Fiscal experts agree that state and national governments remain the only sources of capital funds with which to build city hospitals.

Not one ward—not even a hospital bed—can be bought by the city as a result of the 10-cent fare.

As this is being read, somewhere a Health Department clerk is running over figures on an adding machine. The number is well past 1,500, much closer to 2,000. Each figure posted represents a death by TB. If the figures run true to prediction, 1,600 of them will be Negroes. **And most of them will be due to official negligence and public apathy.**



THE MEN'S WARD (TUBERCULAR) at Harlem Hospital. Beds are placed close together; few patients have tables for personal possessions and medicines. Notice the chairs placed alongside the beds at left for the patients' medicines.

The Worker

Southern Edition

Vol. XIII, No. 28 — July 18, 1948

In 3 Sections, Section 1 — 28 Pages Price 10 Cents

U.S. LIVING STANDARDS COLLAPSING

See Page 5

THE SLEEPING BEAUTY

a short story complete in this edition

—Turn to Magazine Section, Page 3

TOGLIATTI SHOOTING BARES FASCIST AIMS

See Editorial and Story on Page 4



Report MacArthur Plan to Rebuild Japanese Army

NORTH SHENSI (Telepress). — An organization closely resembling the former Japanese War Ministry and charged with the task of reorganizing a Japanese army in the guise of a police force has been established by Gen. MacArthur's Tokyo staff, according to a New China News Agency report from Shantung Province.

Details of this new organization, which goes under the code name of "ZF," have been revealed by an expert on Japanese affairs who recently arrived in Shantung Province. His name is withheld for security reason.

Japanese recruited to the police at present are taken for a five-year period, during which they undergo training in battalions numbering 700 to 900 men. It is planned to train 300 battalions by the end of 1949. Later MacArthur's staff plans to form mixed brigades from these forces, with each brigade comprising one American and five Japanese battalions, and with special American auxiliary units for such branches as artillery and armored forces.

"ZF," according to this source, is also launching a three-year program for the reconstruction of army and air force bases in Japan, the construction of air fields for heavy bombers, large army stores, buildings for military staffs and strategic roads. Some Japanese engineers are said to have refused to take part in this program and strikes have been called at a number of places.

Tweedledum Convention Tolls Demo Knell

—See Page 3



THE SOUTHERN "REVOLT" shown just before it collapsed in the pre-convention caucus of the Democratic Party at Philadelphia. South Carolina's Senator Olin D. Johnston, one of the "Revolt" leaders, is shown addressing the seven southern delegations. The so-called "leaders" of the South threatened to bolt the Truman wing of the Democratic Party if it insisted on even the lip-service to civil rights which President Truman gave it—and this happened in the United States of America, three years after the world sacrificed millions of lives and billions in treasure to wipe out the racist Hitler-axis.

Wallace Keynotes Virginia Convention

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—Henry A. Wallace branded the two old parties as "captives of Wall Street," in a speech at the founding convention of the Progressive Party of West Virginia. The owners of the two parties, the New Party presidential candidate told his audience, many of whom were miners, are pursuing the course of the Ruhr industrialists who put Hitler into power.

The convention was held at the Charleston, W. Va., municipal auditorium.

"There is only one answer for the real owners of the old parties," Wallace declared. "It is the same answer that the Ruhr industrialists discovered 15 years ago when they put Adolf Hitler in power in Germany. It is to spend more and more money on armaments. The shrinking markets for consumption goods can be made up by a growing market for destruction goods."

Miners, the new party candidate reflected, 'know that they must deal with Wall Street and the big corporations if they are to get a contract that means anything. They do not sign contracts with subordinates.

"I wish it were possible," Wallace added, "in our political lives to make a firm contract with the real owners of the captive political parties. The troubles of the miners are only a sample of the troubles we all have with the two political parties that are now owned by the same men in the big board rooms of Wall Street and the big corporations throughout the country.

★

WHEN THE AMERICAN PEOPLE voted for Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1944, he continued, "they made a contract for peace and international understanding . . . signed in the blood of our young men and the young men of the Allied nations throughout the world, that we Americans would dedicate ourselves to preserving the unity of the great powers and working for peace through the United Nations!"

"We discovered with the death of Roosevelt that we had signed a contract that could not be honored by the Democratic Party because it, too, had become a captive party, captive to the same interests that had long since captured the Republican Party."

Listing the Wall Street hierarchy running the bi-partisan set-up from Washington, Wallace told the audience:

"Since both political parties have become the captives of Wall Street and their allies among the military men, the only way to get a contract that will stick is to build a political party of the people, a party that will belong to the people and be responsible to the people, that will not be dependent on changes of management or even on the unkind hand of Fate."

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CITING THE RECORD of bi-partisan war preparations as the Administration's method of dealing with the careening inflation, Wallace declared that the "Russian bogey" is a contrivance to justify increased military expenditures.

"If anyone points out these obvious facts, they must be labeled 'subversive,' 'reds,' 'Russian agent,' 'traitors.' And if this isn't enough, then they must be thrown into jail. What else, after all, is the infamous Mundt-Nixon Bill designed to accomplish?"

"Thus the chain is complete. Profits and military expenditures, military expenditures and the Russian bogey, the Russian bogey and the red scare, are all linked together to form a tight shackle to hold the people in bondage."

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ANSWERING THOSE who have said progressive should enter the Democratic Party, and reform it, Wallace said:

"If progressives had even half a chance to remake the Democratic Party to meet the needs of the people, they would stay in it and strengthen it. But do they? Look at the record."

By the end of the Democratic Party convention in Philadelphia, the New Party presidential candidate predicted, "it will be clear that there are only two national parties of real significance—the utterly reactionary Republican Party and the New Party—the progressive party—the party of the people."

NEGRO APPOINTED ON ROANOKE SCHOOL BOARD

ROANOKE, Va. — The Roanoke City Council has appointed the first Negro to ever serve on a Roanoke City School Board. He is Dr. Harry T. Penn, a dentist who will begin a three-year term immediately.

Dr. Penn is national President of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity. He is a political leader in this community and has previously run for the Roanoke City Council. Widely known throughout the state, Dr. Penn has been active in the movement to elect Negroes to local and state offices. He played a prominent role early this year in bringing before the State Legislature a move to repeal the Jimcrow and segregation laws on public transportation and assemblages.

His appointment to the City School Board was urged by the Pan Hellenic Council and the Lucy Addison School Parent-Teacher Association.

About a year ago this same City Council named the first Negro member of the Library Board when it elected L. A. Lee, executive secretary of the William A. Hunton Branch of the YMCA.

In Richmond several weeks ago a Negro attorney, Mr. Oliver W. Hill was elected to the City Council.

Floridians to 'Stick-in' Wallace on Ballot

TAMPA, Fla.—Unable to get on the ballot for the national election in November, the People's Progressive Party of Florida decided at a state-wide conference, held in this city, to vote for Henry Wallace for President by the "stick-in" vote.

Ironically, Tom Watson, state attorney general, the most reactionary office holder in Florida, ruled that the "stick-in" vote is legal.

Five per cent of the registered voters in the state must re-register from the old parties into the People's Progressive Party in order to assure it a place on the ballot in the Democraatic (white) primary, held the first week in May.

When the National Wallace for President Committee met in New York and mapped out strategy many months ago, "Florida was the only state given up as hopeless," so the country's press reported. The Wallace workers in the "Sunshine State," who formed the new party last February, however, didn't give up but, rather, set 35 thousand registered names as their goal.

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BUT THOUSANDS OF NAMES in the city of Tampa alone, where the cigar workers successfully campaigned for Wallace, as well as elsewhere in the state, were declared illegal by county registers who ruled that those who registered for the New Party must do so in person at the county court house. Thus thousands of properly signed blanks, giving addresses of the signers, were thrown out too late to rally these voters to comply with the new and unexpected ruling.

Shortly before last Sunday, the state attorney general made his ruling public, doubtless to favor politicians who eye the illiterate vote which is best obtained by the "stick-in" method of voting. The state representatives of the new party, and the heads of various committees as well as active workers from all over Florida, voted unanimously to take advantage of this opportunity to register a huge protest vote from among its members and supporters against a state law which makes it almost impossible for a third party to get on the ballot.

The Florida law further provides that 5% of the votes cast in the general election, on two successive national elections, will place the minority party on the ballot—eight years hence. The alternative is for the new party to register the same five per cent of the number of voters who will vote in the forthcoming May primary—before it is known exactly how many will register in the Democratic (white) primary. Such is the election law in this southern state of white supremacy.

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THESE RESTRICTIONS only served to stimulate the large number of self sacrificing members of the People's Progressive Party of Florida and through their officers and leading committees they decided to print thousands of such "stick-in" vote-stickers for distribution to their members, friends and many registered voters in the Democratic party.

Tampa will be broken down into blocks and Wallace campaigners will work block by block, visiting every house to urge use of the "stick-in" vote.

Along with this decision, the conference voted to continue the state-wide petition campaign of signatures urging Secretary Gray to place the new party on the ballot.

John M. Coe, chairman of the new party in Florida, presided and secretary Marjorie Haynes reported that Mr. Coe had just concluded a speaking tour through the North and Central parts of the state. "There is a growth of activity throughout the state," reported Coe.

It must not be left out that at all these mass meetings Negroes sat next to white persons and in most cities it was for the first time in the history of the town. All Wallace meetings are non-segregated. They have been since Wallace came to Tampa and Miami, Fla.

Less Milk Used

One result of high prices: Every American drank 14 less quarts of milk than in 1945, when the average was 201.4 quarts of milk per person each year.

First 8-Hour Law

First eight-hour law was adopted by Congress in 1868. It provided that in all federal government employment "eight hours shall constitute a day's work."

Suit Attacks Jimcrow in Public Parks

RICHMOND, Va.—An injunction to force the Commonwealth of Virginia to allow Negroes full use of its existing public park system, or use of "similar and equal" facilities is being sought in a suit filed this week in Federal District Court here.

The suit asks the Federal Court to:

1. Enter an order declaring that the defendants, the Division of Parks of the Department of Conservation and Development, and Randolph Odell, Commissioner of the Division of Parks, by providing a park and recreational system for white citizens without establishing an "equal and comparable" system for Negroes, are violating the Constitution and laws of the United States.

2. ". . . Permanently enjoin and restrain the defendants from denying plaintiff, or any other Negro citizens of this Commonwealth, on account of his race and color, the use and enjoyment of the parks and recreational facilities already established and maintained, or similar and equal accommodations and facilities."

★

INJUNCTION is being sought by Maceo Conrade Martin of Danville, Virginia. He is being represented by the Richmond law partnership of Hill, Martin and Robinson. Attorney Hill was recently elected a member of the Richmond City Council, the first Negro to be elected to such a post in over 50 years.

The complain states that the Division of Parks maintains seven parks and recreational grounds, "where elaborate accommodations for overnight guests are maintained, solely for the use of white persons and citizens of this Commonwealth."

It contrasts this by showing that there is only one park for Negroes "comprising only a bathhouse, toilet facilities and picnic facilities . . . with no overnight accommodations."

ATTENTION, ALL READERS OF THE SOUTHERN EDITION

What are the trends in your shop, neighborhood, city, or state?

What's doing in the matter of health of the people, white and Negro? Are the authorities doing anything about this matter? If so, what?

Here's a question readers of The Worker are wondering about. Why not write The Worker your observations on this matter!

We want you readers to use the columns of The Worker to voice your views and observations, to describe your experiences and express your grievances. What about it?

—THE EDITORS



JAPANESE PROTEST H.C.L. TOO—Japanese students lead a demonstration before the Diet building in Tokyo to protest the high cost of living.

House Probers Admit Aim To Smash Store Unions

By Robert Friedman

"I happen to know because that's my home town," boasted Rep. Charles J. Kersten, Milwaukee Republican, at one of the House Labor subcommittee hearings in New York last week. And what was it he knew? That the House Committee should get the credit for the ouster of "Communist leaders" of the Allis-Chalmers workers last year.

Milwaukee is Kersten's home town all right. Just ask the Bundists there, who, with fascist Gerald L. K. Smith, supported his election. What Kersten didn't say about the House Labor Committee and the Allis-Chalmers workers was that the congressional hatchetmen helped break the A-C strike.

But Kersten said enough to give away the purpose of the present smear probe into CIO retail and warehouse locals in New York City. Not the hypocritically stated desire to "keep Communists above ground" was the committee's aim, but the illegal, forcible removal of the militant leaders of progressive unions.

★

ANY ILLUSIONS hugged by Kersten and his brothers in congressional crime that New York workers would take the assault on their unions lying down were speedily dispelled last week. When Kersten, Rep. Fred Hartley (R-NJ), Carroll Kearns (R-Pa) and John S. Wood (D-Ga) entered and left the Federal Building at Foley Square, hundreds upon hundreds of irate members of the unions under attack were marching and shouting their challenge: "Hartley and Wall Street can't bust our unions."

The loyalty of these workers to their unions—and to their nine leaders whom the sub-committee voted to cite for contempt—is based on the union's accomplishments And these, in turn, are the reason for the Taft-Hartley war against them.

Call the roll. Local 65, the Warehouse Local. Local 830, which organizes retail credit employes; Locals 1S, 2, 3, 5 and 1250, which represent Macy's, Gimbel's, Bloomingdale's, Stern's and Oppenheim Collins department store workers.

These were the unions "probed" by the Hartley Committee. These are the unions which, under militant, left wing leadership from the outset, have in the last 10 years worked wonders in raising wages from $10 and $12 a week levels and in lowering hours from 60 and 80 a week.

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NOW THE BIG GUNS of the department store and wholesale industries have visions of using the current red scare and anti-labor drive to bring back the pre-union scale of $12 a week. Employer spokesmen like Louis Broido, $80,000-a-year Gimbel executive, admitted to the Hartley Committee in Washington that the bosses by themselves could neither birbe nor lick the Department Store locals. So they asked for congressional help.

Armed with the fantastic Broido testimony about "little men with red beards" controlling the unions direct from Moscow, and equipped with the Gestapo technique borrowed from the Un-American Committee, a House Labor sub-committee arrived in New York on July 8.

The committee did right by the wealthy department stores. It refused to listen to testimony about sub-standard conditions in the industry or the healthy rank and file democracy in the retail unions. It smeared. It insulted. It ordered union leaders shoved around and ejected. It demanded information about the union officials' personal political views and affiliations.

When, despite all the efforts of the House smear artists, an Arthur Osman of Local 65, a William Michelson of Local 2 or a Nicholas Carnes of Local 1250 hammered across some telling facts about industry conditions, the record of their union, and the purpose of the probe, the Hartleyites could only react by asking still another question: "Are you now or have you ever been a member of the Citizens Committee to Rebuild the ALP? or the American Youth Congress? the Communist Party? the International Labor Defense? etc., etc."

★

THE UNION LEADERS who insisted on their Constitutional right of secrecy of the ballot, who took their stand with the Hollywood Ten, refusing to be bludgeoned into answering red-baiting questions by the House snoopers, these were treated as anti-Nazis were treated by Hitler's Gestapo.

Rightwing leaders of the international union, the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Workers, who crawled before the Hartleyites, mouthed anti-Communist slanders and fervently pledged to obey the Taft-Hartley law, these were congratulated in the name of Wall Street for being "honest, American union leaders."

It was no accident that the hearings began just around the time when the unions attacked were to have begun negotiations with the employers on union security provisions.

It was no accident that the reactionary Democratic and Republican members of the committee used the hearings to attack labor's right to support the New Party and the Wallace candidacy.

★

OUT OF THESE HEARINGS, the Taft-Hartleyites hope to develop a wide attack on all fighting unions, to decimate their leadership, to company-unionize them by amending the law to permit firing of any "Communist" employe.

In New York, the retail unions are fighting back. Their opening gun was a huge, CIO-sponsored demonstration called for this last Thursday evening before Gimbel's department store.

Local 65 members are hitting back, too, with a vote currently being taken on strike action against the big Woolworth five-and-dime firm.

Carl W. Andren, business agent, Local 3; Nicholas Carnes, president, Local 1250; Esther Letz, warehouse director, Local 65; David Livingston, vice-president, Local 65; William Michelson, president, Local 2; Arthur Osman, president, Local 65; Jack Paley, secretary-treasurer, Local 65, and Nathan Solomon, president, Local 830 . . . these are the nine union leaders against whom contempt citations have been instituted.

To keep them out of jail and on the job of winning better wages and conditions for and with their members, to stop the Hartley Committee's Wall Street-inspired interference in the internal affairs of American trade unions—that is the job of every American worker and progressive who cherishes the existence of a free labor movement.

Veteran Printer Reminds Typo Chief Of This Paper's Aid

Below we reprint a letter to President Woodruff Randolph of the International Typographical Union by A. S. Zartarian, 43 years member of the union and a veteran Communist. A copy of the letter was sent us following the appearance of a second column by George Morris on the union's June 3 Bulletin 124, telling members they have no "obligation" to subscribe to the Daily Worker and attacking Communists. The Daily Worker appeal to printing workers never suggested they have an "obligation" to subscribe but appealed to them to do so on its record.

June 21, 1948

Mr. Woodruff Randolph, President
International Typographical Union
Indianapolis, Indiana
Dear Mr. Randolph:

I am shocked by the unwarranted vituperative warning contained in Postcard Bulletin No. 124 issued by the ITU Council.

Certainly the Daily Worker has a right to solicit subscribers and readers, as may any other publication. And in view of its consistent support to all organized labor—particularly to the ITU in its fight for the preservation of the union—we ought to accord the Daily Worker a special privilege on our bulletin boards. It is a well-known fact that the Daily Worker was the only paper in New York which exposed the plans of the publishers to introduce the Varitype in order to crush our union. It was the only paper ready to accept our conditions of employment. And during the lockout, the Daily Worker featured our side of the battle and advocated all-labor support, while all other newspapers printed lies and distortions, as you well know. How come the attack on the only friendly newspaper in New York?

I have been a member of the ITU for 43 years; participated in the 8-hour strike of 1906 and the newspaper walkout in Boston in 1921; was a founder of the Prog Club (The Progressive Party in the union, of which Randolph is a member and which elected him to office) in Boston with Sylvester McBride and old man Britt; served as chairman of the Journal-American-Mirror and on numerous union committees—and have been a Communist these many years. I am proud of my union record as well as my political activities.

JUST ONE HUNDRED YEARS ago the Communist Manifesto, written by Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, said: "The Communists have no interests separate and apart from those of the proletariat as a whole." Those words ring true today more than ever. No one has to solicit the support of the Communists to the working class. No one solicited the support they gave to the abolitionist movement in the 1860's. No one solicited their resistance in all countries to the Nazi yoke during the war, and no one had to solicit the support of the Daily Worker in the challenge to the Taft-Hartley Law by the ITU. And, despite the Council, the average member appreciates such support.

Of course the Daily Worker is guilty of inviting the members of the ITU to judge that paper's unqualified support in the fight against the publishers. According to your logic, it should have recommended that the members read the Chicago Tribune and other papers fighting the ITU.

DID THE LETTER of the editor of the Daily Worker advocate force and violence, or was it conspiring with the ITU in favor of a foreign government? Of course not! The rehashing of part of a resolution passed at the last convention is in complete contradiction to the spirit that prevailed at that convention. "It is the sense of this convention that all true and loyal citizens of our great country must reflect the degree of tolerance permitted by the laws of this country with respect to political philosophies." That's what the resolution said. How do you show the "degree of tolerance" and "respect to political philosophies"? By joining with Rankin, Taft and Mundt in their red-baiting attacks.

I for one have accepted the philosophy of Communism for a long time, and the hodge-podge resolution could not deter me because the very premise is false. Communists do not advocate force and violence or practice it. No one—including the U. S. Supreme Court—has been able to show that the Communist Party ever since its inception advocated or committed any act of violence. It is the ruling class, now the monopolist-capitalist class, that commits violence, and in order to confuse the people it accuses the Communists of advocating force and violence.

AS TO BEING the agents of a foreign government, it is an absolute lie, as the Tories 150 years ago lied about Jefferson being the agent of Republican France and passed the Alien and Sedition Laws which were repealed by the efforts of Thomas Jefferson and his new party. Now a reactionary Congress is trying to do the same time, and to my amazement the leadership of a working class organization is aiding and abetting those pseudo-fascists.

You are treading on dangerous ground, and I am afraid that not only the ITU but the whole organized labor movement will be the sufferers. Labor has paid a heavy price for redbaiting—both here at home and in other countries. However, I am certain that the Communists will be on deck at all times in support of the ITU struggles against all its enemies.

Fraternally yours,
A. S. Zartarian
(Card No. 20338)

Columnist Gives Dulles Clean Bill of Health

PHILADELPHIA—John Foster Dulles has finally found someone with a kind word to say about his qualifications for Secretary of State if Gov. Tom Dewey becomes President. Ralph Page, Evening Bulletin columnist, once known as a liberal, dismisses Dulles' Wall St. connections with a slur at the people. That Dulles practices in Wall St., Page writes "is all the detractors need to horrify the hinderland."

"Hinderland" is a German word meaning the provinces and is used in English to refer derogatively to people who don't mix in smart social circles.

Charges that Dulles is 'an imperalistic Tory" Page dismissed as "ballyhoo," and 'without the slightest foundation of fact."

The facts are: Dulles has served as an attorney for Nazi cartels, for Franco's Bank of Spain, and for other European fascist institutions. In America he is listed as one of the financial supporters of the pro-fascist American First Committee. He was one of the supporters of the Mundt-Nixon police-state bill.

TB Hits 7 Negroes to 1 White

Harlem Facilities A Scandal; Official Neglect Hikes the Ratio

By Abner W. Berry

The Negro death rate from tuberculosis in New York is seven times that of white persons from the same disease. Health department figures reveal that the Harlem TB death rate is 228 per 100,000 as compared with 33 per 100,000 in Queens. The city-wide death rate, including Negroes, is just above 36 per 100,000.

All of these figures meant little to the men, women and children lodged on the fourth floor of Harlem Hospital, many of whom resemble the emaciated survivors of concentration camps. One dream occupied their hours — to be well enough to be discharged. But the conditions under which they sought to regain their health partially explain the heavily weighted death rate.

★

ON THE DAY I visited the TB ward the 56 capacity had been stretched to about 116. TB patients overflowed their ward rooms and beds had to be placed in the hospital corridor leading to the elevator. Visitors to the diabetics and patients with other non-infectious diseases had to clamber over and around the beds of tuberculars. In the TB ward, beds were placed in the aisles and on the sun porches, the only place for relaxation. Patients had to do the clerical work on the ward, and the lone nurse, though cheerful enough, could not possibly care for her patients adequately.

What happens to a conscientious nurse was demonstrated by the fact that a former nurse occupied one of the rooms in the women's TB ward. She had contracted the disease in her zeal to cure her patients against odds that were too much for her own strength to overcome.

★

THE PRESSURE FOR BEDS is so great that many of the patients are discharged prematurely to make room for more advanced cases. But conditions are so bad in the hospitals that the patients, despite future dangers, are glad to go home. In fact, the question, "when do you go home?" was the main conversation topic in the ward.

State and city officials know of this condition. They have known for a long time. Hospital Commissioner Edward M. Bernecker wrote Mayor O'Dwyer last fall:

"The normal capacity of 670 beds (in Harlem Hospital) was gradually increased by placing beds permanently in solaria, aisles and squeezing them in between other beds until a capacity of 763 was achieved. **Against this figure, we are running a daily census of between 1,000 and 1,050.** To accommodate this steadily rising load, additional beds are placed in corridors, porches and every possible space is taken up with more and more sick." (Emphasis mine—A.W.B.)

★

JUST FIVE WEEKS after receipt of that letter, on Dec. 6, 1947, Mayor O'Dwyer used the hospitals, and consequently the Harlem TB patients, as propaganda material for his 10-cent subway fare drive. But the 10-cent fare is here and the hospital patients—and those who should be patients—are in a worse fix. **Moreover, the 10-cent subway fare will further increase the Harlem Hospital census and the incidence of TB.**

Low income families and those on the relief roles show a higher TB rate than others. Last October the then Welfare Commissioner Edward E. Rhatigan reported that families on relief could buy only 75 percent of the food they needed. Hospital Commissioner Bernecker, at the same time, reported that the majority of clinic TB patients could not afford proper diets due to the rise in prices. He anticipated a rise of several thousand patients reflecting wide malnutrition in the population. **O'Dwyer's 10-cent fare, falling as hard as it does on those who cannot afford proper diets, will dip further into the diet money and increase the Hospital Commissioner's TB estimates.**

★

BUT WHAT HAPPENS when the TB rate rises and there is an increased need for beds? The victims walk the streets and ride the subways and go to movies spreading the disease. **Dr. Bernecker estimates that there are at this moment 30,000 active TB cases in our midst and that 10,000 of them—all in the infectious stage—are untreated and unhospitalized!**

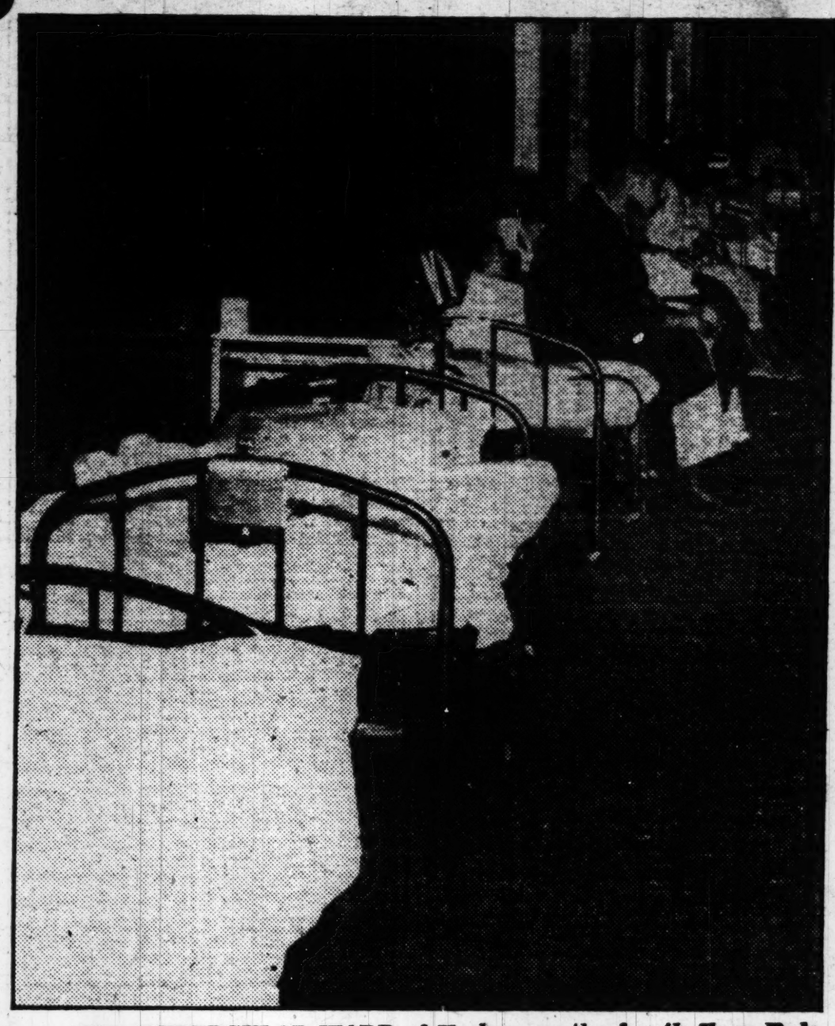
The wasted old man, whose cheek bones almost push through the skin on his face as he dozes in his aisle-bed in Harlem Hospital, knows little of a man named Dewey up in Albany. The 18-year-old girl with the large eyes expressing hope that she "will go home next Friday," may know nothing of the well-touted O'Dwyer-Quill-Dewey package. But man and girl are victims.

And the hundreds who trek to the clinic in W. 137 St. on the first floor of the hospital have been similarly victimized. The children playing hop-scotch and jumping rope on the sputum-sprayed sidewalk before the clinic doors are potential victims of the deadly tuberculosis germ. The family of an out-patient tubercular, with no field worker to aid and advise them, are future figures in the Health Department's TB statistics. The subway rider may have paid his 10-cent fare only to inhale a germ coughed up by one of the 10,000 untreated victims of infectious TB.

★

GOV. DEWEY and the State Legislature are familiar with the situation which caused 3,245 deaths in New York City in one year. They knew as much about it as did Mayor O'Dwyer. But Dewey and the legislature gave New York City—in what is said to have been a "deal" between the Governor and the Mayor—a 10-cent subway fare. **For the victims of TB—pine boxes and platitudes.**

But consider the proportions of this act of omission. A person getting welfare assistance is cared for 60 percent by the state. But that same person, if he has to go to a hospital, is 100 percent on the city. The state refused to grant 50 percent of the funds required to build New York City hospitals, although every other county upstate does receive such aid.



THE TUBERCULAR WARD of Harlem, on the fourth floor. Beds are placed in the corridor because of over-crowding.



THE AMBULANCE ENTRANCE to Harlem, just east of Lenox Ave. on 137 St. Tubercular patients pass here; little children with no other play space use the sidewalk for their games.

The nurse at Harlem Hospital, walking the narrowed aisle over a littered floor, knows what she's up against. She knows that new hospitals are needed and she hopes that somehow the money will be found for her charges and those who should be her charges. She knows that she has no clerical help and admires the spirit of the patient-volunteers, although she knows that the work they do adds to the time they must spend there.

★

ON A HIGHER LEVEL Dr. Bernecker knows more precisely. He says that there are more than 7,600 vacant jobs in the hospitals. That is why TB patients must sweep and move ward furniture and do the clerical work—and be discharged before their alloted time has been spent. He knows that beds for tuberculars must be raised from the present 3,500 to 5,800; that $332,590,650—a "staggering" figure, he says—is needed for new hospital buildings and for hiring the additional personnel to man the plant.

Metropolitan Hospital on Welfare Island is more than 100 years old, having been built in 1839; City Hospital in the same location was built in 1861. Coney Island Hospital, Dr. Bernecker says, is a "study in obsolescence and decay," and Harlem and Bellevue urgently need "reconstruction."

What Dr. Bernecker calls a "staggering" figure needed to protect the lives of 7,000,000 New Yorkers adds up to a hundredth part of the money our government has spent since V-J Day on military supplies to the governments of Chiang Kai-shek, Turkey and Monarchist Greece. Yet the U. S. Government spends nothing on a health program for New York City, outside of the veterans' work. ★

A SIMPLE LAW authorizing 50 percent state aid to New York City hospitals could mean the difference of thousands of lives yearly. There is also need to amend the Social Welfare Law to permit state welfare assistance to hospital patients needing it.

A "save-America plan" on the same scale as the Marshall Plan would build 60 first class hospitals in New York and a proportionate number in every other state in the Union.

Fiscal experts agree that state and national governments remain the only sources of capital funds with which to build city hospitals.

Not one ward—not even a hospital bed—can be bought by the city as a result of the 10-cent fare.

As this is being read, somewhere a Health Department clerk is running over figures on an adding machine. The number is well past 1,500, much closer to 2,000. Each figure posted represents a death by TB. If the figures run true to prediction, 1,600 of them will be Negroes. **And most of them will be due to official negligence and public apathy.**



THE MEN'S WARD (TUBERCULAR) at Harlem Hospital. Beds are placed close together; few patients have tables for personal possessions and medicines. Notice the chairs placed alongside the beds at left for the patients' medicines.